Mid-Term Review


4 October 2021

Contents

Executive Summary ............................................................................................................................................................. 3
Acronyms and abbreviations .............................................................................................................................................. 4

1 Introduction ................................................................................................................................................................. 4
  1.1 Purpose of mid-term review .................................................................................................................................... 5
  1.2 Project description ................................................................................................................................................... 5
  1.3 Project implementation partners ............................................................................................................................. 5
  1.4 Methodology ............................................................................................................................................................ 7
  1.5 Observations from literature review ....................................................................................................................... 7

2 Findings, including country-specific observations ................................................................................................ 8
  2.1 Observations: General .............................................................................................................................................. 8
  2.2 Observations: Philippines ......................................................................................................................................... 9
  2.3 Observations: Colombia ......................................................................................................................................... 10

3 Criterion 1: RELEVANCE .................................................................................................................................... 10
  3.1 Do the project interventions reflect and influence the current thinking around the local, national, and global strategies in the implementation of the WPS agenda? ........................................................................................................... 10
  3.2 Are the interventions aligned with WPS policies and strategies in each country; and do they reflect respective country needs? .............................................................................................................................................................................. 11
  3.3 Do the project interventions respond to key challenges outlined by women’s civil society and local government in effective implementation of peace agreements in each country? ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................ 14
  3.4 Do the project interventions respond to key challenges outlined by women’s civil society and local government in the ongoing peace processes in Colombia and the Philippines? ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................ 15
  3.5 Have the project interventions and Theory of Change maintained their relevance in the face of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on peace, security, and gender equality in Colombia and Philippines? ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................ 16

4 Criterion 2: EFFECTIVENESS .............................................................................................................................. 16
  4.1 Are the project’s intervention logics appropriate to the challenges identified and justified? .............................. 16
  4.2 To what extent has the project reached the expected results for the first three years of the project implementation period, as stated in the Results Monitoring Framework? ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................ 17
4.3 To what extent has the project adapted methodologies and interventions to respond to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on peace, security, gender equality, and the operations of civil society at global, national, and local levels? ....................................................................................................................................................................... 19

4.4 To what extent has the project been effective in establishing effective mechanisms and creating opportunities for the participation of women and other marginalized groups in ongoing peace processes (including Tracks 1.5 and 2 initiatives), peace agreement implementation, and post conflict decision-making in Colombia and the Philippines? How can this be improved? ........................................................................................................................................................................ 21

4.5 To what extent has the project been effective in enhancing capacities of local women and other marginalized groups to meaningfully participate in ongoing peace processes (including Tracks 1.5 and 2 initiatives), peace agreement implementation, and post conflict decision-making in Colombia and Philippines? How can this be improved? ......................................................................................................................................................................... 22

4.6 To what extent has the project been effective in engaging key local actors, particularly local government, to increase women’s meaningful participation in peace processes, implementation of peace agreements, and post-conflict decision-making? How can this be improved? .............................................................................................................................................................................. 23

4.7 To what extent has the project been effective in contributing to effective implementation of peace agreements in Colombia and the Philippines, including specific provisions that address concerns and issues for local women and other historically marginalized groups? How can this be improved? .............................................................................................................................................................................. 24

4.8 To what extent has the project been effective in engaging media as key actors in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the supporting resolutions in the Philippines and Colombia? How can this be improved? .............................................................................................................................................................................. 25

4.9 Can any of these effects be disaggregated by sex or other social groups? .............................................................................................................................................................................................................................................. 26

5  Criterion 3: SUSTAINABILITY .......................................................................................................................................................... 27

5.1 What strategies and mechanisms has the project put in place to ensure that the results are sustained beyond the project end-date? .............................................................................................................................................................................. 27

5.2 To what extent has the project been successful in building the capacities of in-country implementation partners, local women and other relevant stakeholders to sustain the results of the project beyond its duration? ..... 29

6  Criterion 4: SHORT-TERM IMPACT ................................................................................................................................................. 30

6.1 To what extent has the project already achieved its overall goal to contribute to sustainable peace in Colombia and the Philippines? .............................................................................................................................................................................. 30

6.2 To what extent has the project already contributed to ensuring local women, other historically marginalized, and local community members in Kitcharao, Lianga and Aleosan, meaningfully participate in ongoing peace negotiations in the “backroom negotiations” with the CPP-NPA-NDF and/or systematic Tracks 1.5 and 2 peace processes (Outcome 1)? What real difference has this made to the project beneficiaries? .............................................................................................................................................................................. 30

6.3 To what extent has the project already contributed to ensuring local women, other historically marginalized, and local community members meaningfully participate in building a holistic peace in Tolima and Cauca (Outcome 1)? What real difference has this made to the project beneficiaries? .............................................................................................................................................................................. 30

6.4 To what extent has this project already contributed to ensuring local women in Kitcharao, Lianga, and Aleosan are key influencers and decision-makers in local implementation of the peace agreement with the MILF in their communities (Outcome 2)? What difference has this made to project beneficiaries? .............................................................................................................................................................................. 32

6.5 To what extent has this project already contributed to ensuring local women in Cauca and Tolima are key influencers and decision-makers in local implementation of the peace agreement in their communities (Outcome 2)? What real difference has this made to project beneficiaries? .............................................................................................................................................................................. 33

6.6 Have there been any unintended short-term consequences (positive or negative)? What were the unintended consequences and/or negative effects, if any? Has a conflict sensitive approach been applied successfully? Has the project adequately mitigated any unintended consequences and/or negative effects? .............................................................................................................................................................................. 34

6.7 What are the synergies between the short-term impacts in Colombia and the Philippines? .............................................................................................................................................................................................................................................. 35
Executive Summary

The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) has provided funding to the project “Local Women Lead for Sustainable Peace: Enhancing the Capacities of Local Women in Colombia and the Philippines to Meaningfully Participate in Peace Processes, the Implementation of Peace Agreements, and Post Conflict Decision-Making” implemented by the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP). In concert with civil society partners in Colombia and the Philippines, this commenced in August 2018 and will conclude in December 2021.

A mid-term review in 2020 was disrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic. This review was conducted from March to September 2021. Key stakeholders including GNWP and Norad staff were interviewed, with a survey in English and Spanish distributed widely to project partners. A detailed literature review was also undertaken. The review will inform the remainder of the project as well as future work by GNWP and its partners. It can also provide Norad with further awareness of how the GNWP initiative aligns with and advances Women, Peace and Security (WPS) norms and practice.

The review aimed to explore the outcomes and short-term impacts (as much as possible) of the project and identify challenges alongside areas for improvement. This was framed around four of the OECD DAC evaluation criteria: relevance, effectiveness, sustainability, and short-term impact. The review did not assess budgeting, financial management or value for money. A core challenge, as with many social and political change initiatives, lies in making the link from outputs to outcomes. Have women meaningfully participated in building peace? If so, what did this involve? Were they at the forefront of shaping and influencing policy decisions? To what degree has the GNWP project contributed to that improvement? These were core questions in the mid-term review process.

In the Philippines, GNWP partners with a well-respected NGO, Balay Mindanaw, along with a newer initiative, the Young Women Leaders for Peace, which germinated from a 2018 GNWP training program. Until late 2019 the Center for Peace Education was also a partner. In Colombia, the main partner is Red Nacional de Mujeres, a respected national network of over 120 groups working for women’s rights. In turn, they partner with three organizations that belong to the network, the Red Departamental de Mujeres del Cauca (Redemuc), Colectivo de Mujeres del Tolima (CMT), and very recently the Red Departamental de Mujeres del Arauca, in the departments of Cauca, Tolima and Arauca respectively.

Colombia and the Philippines have detailed peace agreements following decades of violent conflict, and many years of negotiations. Within these complex political settlements, the WPS policy agenda is yet to reach its full potential. The Covid-19 pandemic has hit both countries hard with major impacts on social cohesion, citizen trust in the state, and on
underfunded and overburdened women’s rights organizations, many of whom have been at the forefront of pandemic response and prevention. Elections in both countries in 2022 could alter the course of formal national commitments to the peace agreements’ implementation. Against this backdrop, this review concludes that the GNWP project makes a decisive contribution to advancing the WPS agenda at the global, national, and local levels. In the Philippines, women are regularly advocating for sustainable peace and gender equality in their local Peace and Order Councils. Their drafting efforts, paired with their lobbying skills, resulted in a WPS section being included in Aleosan’s Gender and Development Code, the legislation that guides local government policy and programs on gender equality. In Colombia, women are influencing municipal and departmental policies and finding ways to realize the peace agreement’s many gendered provisions, regardless of government inaction in their areas. The project has also catalyzed important personal breakthroughs for many women who have participated in training and other activities; that they have rights, political agency, and can transform oppressive institutions and exclusive processes. These individual awakenings are vital for enabling confident WPS advocates to embed gender inclusion and women’s rights at all levels of society.

**Acronyms and abbreviations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BARMM</td>
<td>Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMFI</td>
<td>Balay Mindanaw Foundation Inc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOL</td>
<td>Bangsamoro Organic Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>BTA</td>
<td>Bangsamoro Transitional Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAB</td>
<td>Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARHRIHL</td>
<td>Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMT</td>
<td>Colectivo de Mujeres del Tolima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPE</td>
<td>Center for Peace Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPP-NPA-NDF</td>
<td>Communista Party of the Philippines-New People’s Army-National Democratic Front</td>
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<tr>
<td>ELN</td>
<td>National Liberation Army</td>
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<tr>
<td>ETCR</td>
<td>Territorial Spaces for Training and Reincorporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FARC</td>
<td>Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia</td>
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<tr>
<td>GAD</td>
<td>Gender and Development Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>GNWP</td>
<td>Global Network of Women Peacebuilders</td>
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<tr>
<td>MILF</td>
<td>Moro Islamic Liberation Front</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSUIT</td>
<td>Mindanao State University – Iligan Institute of Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAP</td>
<td>National Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPA</td>
<td>New People’s Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Peace Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redemuc</td>
<td>Red Departamental de Mujeres Del Cauca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMF</td>
<td>Results Monitoring Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>RNM</td>
<td>Red Nacional de Mujeres</td>
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<tr>
<td>RPM-M</td>
<td>Revolutionary Workers’ Party in Mindanao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSCR</td>
<td>UN Security Council Resolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNW</td>
<td>UN Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>WPS</td>
<td>Women, Peace and Security</td>
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<td>YPS</td>
<td>Youth, Peace and Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>YWL</td>
<td>Young Women Leaders for Peace</td>
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**1 Introduction**

This is the mid-term review report of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) project titled “Local Women Lead for Sustainable Peace: Enhancing the Capacities of Local Women in Colombia and the Philippines to Meaningfully Participate in Peace Processes, the Implementation of Peace Agreements, and Post Conflict Decision-Making.” This project has been implemented with civil society partners in Colombia and the Philippines from August 2018. It is due to conclude in December 2021. Funding is from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), under
agreement QZA-0817 QZA-18/0282. Due to delays caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, this review occurred close to the end of the project. The review will inform the remainder of the project as well as future work by GNWP and its partners. It will also help Norad to identify trends of global significance relevant to other initiatives they are supporting.

1.1 Purpose of mid-term review

The review aimed to:

- Explore the outcomes and short-term impacts (as possible) of the project thus far;
- Identify the challenges encountered and areas for improvement in implementation and how they can be addressed and integrated into future activities; and
- Provide reflections on the sustainability and relevance of the project components.

The review was framed in term of four of the OECD DAC evaluation criteria: relevance, effectiveness, sustainability, and short-term impact. The Terms of Reference are included in this report as Annex 4. In addition to the enumerated criteria, the review sought to elicit insights and make recommendations about strengths and weaknesses in project planning and management. It did not assess financial management or value for money. The review covered the project activities in both countries from August 2018 until June 2021.

1.2 Project description

The project promotes implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda (WPS) in the Philippines and Colombia. These two very different contexts shared some similarities in the efforts to implement respective peace agreements. In each country, the national government is implementing a peace agreement signed with a non-state armed group after decades of conflict. Each country also has had separate peace negotiations with other armed groups not covered by the signed agreement; but those negotiations have been halted. The Philippines and Colombia also have prominent civil society mobilization for peace, underpinned by vibrant feminist movements.

In the Philippines, the substance of the 2014 Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) is contained in the 2012 Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro. The agreement is being operationalized through the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL), passed by the Philippines Congress in 2018 and ratified by plebiscites in Mindanao in January and February 2019. The law creates the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) and codifies rights for historically marginalized groups in the area. The Bangsamoro Transitional Authority (BTA) is the government and parliament managing the transition to the BARMM. Meanwhile, peace negotiations with the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front (CPP-NPA-NDF) were halted in 2017 by the national government.

In Colombia, the peace agreement with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) was signed in 2016, but a national referendum to ratify it was narrowly rejected by the voters. The government and the FARC then signed a revised agreement which was ratified by the national congress in November 2016. Peace negotiations with another armed group, the National Liberation Army (ELN) were halted in 2019.

Within these contexts, the GNWP project aims to strengthen women’s meaningful participation and influence in peacebuilding at the local level, including peace agreement implementation. GNWP and established NGOs in each country are supporting local women and civil society organizations with capacity building, awareness raising, and developing opportunities for participation. The principal project activities have been training, advocacy, and small projects addressing root causes of conflict in communities through engaging local officials, nurturing interest in WPS among journalists, and unexpectedly a focus on Covid-19 prevention and response.

1.3 Project implementation partners

IN THE PHILIPPINES, the main partner is Balay Mindanaw (BMFI), which recently marked 25 years of peacebuilding and development in rural areas of Mindanao. It seeks to build social cohesion in the diverse population of Mindanao and
Improve environmental and economic conditions. Its peacebuilding work includes security sector reform, supporting local governments to reduce threats of violent extremism, and a reintegration program for former members of armed groups. BMFI staff have served as advisers in both the MILF and CPP-NPA-NDF peace negotiations, and the organization acts as mediator and Independent Secretariat of the peace process between the Government and the Revolutionary Workers’ Party in Mindanao (RPM-M), a breakaway communist revolutionary group. Donors include DFAT (Australia), European development NGOs such as MISEPREOR (German Catholic Cooperation), and private foundations. Government officials interviewed for this review made the following comments on BMFI’s substantive expertise:

- Balay Mindanaw are very expert partners in this field of expertise. They are even accredited members of the regional development council.
- We regard Balay Mindanaw as both our partners and mentors, they provided us with the needed expertise and capabilities especially in formulation of our barangay development plan, the participatory way of doing it, enlisting the involvement of all sectors from barangay up to the municipality.

Young Women Leaders for Peace (YW£) is a voluntary advocacy network of young women activists from conflict affected communities, which developed from a GNWP training program in 2018. Some 10-20 core members are very active in YWL, working in six regional clusters across the country, but they have trained and/or mobilized thousands of young people through public forums, community discussions and campaigns. YWL members include Indigenous youth, internally displaced persons, LGBTQIA+ organizations and male pro-gender equality allies.

The Center for Peace Education (CPE) at Miriam College was the main project partner until late 2019. Formed in 1997, CPE is a prominent peace organization which leads advocacy on UNSCR 1325 in the Philippines. It co-founded Women Engaged in Action on 1325 and co-leads Pax Christi Filipinas and the Philippine Council for Peace and Global Education.

In Colombia, the direct project partner is Red Nacional de Mujeres (RNM), a national network of over 120 groups working for women’s rights in 16 municipalities across the nation. RNM leads the national advocacy for implementation of the WPS Security Council resolutions, and its leader Beatriz Quintero is one of the country’s most prominent Second Wave feminists, frequently profiled in the media. Founded nearly 30 years ago, RNM has four main programs: peacebuilding, stopping violence against women, increasing political participation, and promoting sexual and reproductive rights. It is a highly visible campaigner on violence against women, doing outreach through bright yellow kiosks at fairs and public events; at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic it launched an app to help women identify gender-based violence and find help. RNM connects Colombian women’s local and regional advocacy with national and international movements by participating in larger thematic working groups and networks. For example, Beatriz Quintero coordinated the 2019 Shadow Report to the United Nations on Colombia’s implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The organization works closely with the Colombian office of UN Women and receives funding from a range of international donors including USAID and Canada. For smaller women’s groups these connections are vitally important:

- RNM is crucial to us, we wouldn’t have the knowledge or the capacity for this work otherwise.

A journalist interviewed for the review commented:

- The network is so important, especially in a patriarchal society that is not really comfortable with the idea of women as empowered agents.

RNM is the national partner for the GNWP project and implements large-scale activities such as the National Peace Forum and the WPS Media Awards. However, most of the work is done at local level by two members of RNM’s network, Red Departamental de Mujeres Del Cauca (Redemuc) and Colectivo de Mujeres del Tolima (CMT), in the departments of Cauca and Tolima respectively. These are both volunteer networks of smaller local organizations, without paid staff. Each network covers about 20 municipalities in its department. Redemuc has campaigned since the 1980s for women’s political participation, economic empowerment, and violence prevention. It has long been a member of the national network RNM, having promoted UNSCR 1325 since the resolution’s inception, and worked for local implementation in Cauca since 2012. CMT is much newer, formed in 2016. While a member of the national network, its focus has been mainly on ending violence against women. It had not worked on WPS in this way before.
RNM channels GNWP funding to the two local networks for operational costs associated with the project: small grants for local initiatives, workshops costs, cellphone internet credit to enable participation in online training, plus a modest amount for administration of the training workshops. (This approach contrasts with the project implementation in the Philippines, where local activities are run by paid staff of Balay Mindanao.)

### 1.4 Methodology

Data for the review was gathered through interviews and focus group discussions conducted via Zoom, WhatsApp, and Facebook with 25 direct and indirect participants in the project. These included members of the implementing partner organizations in each country, government officials, journalists, local women and youth who received support, as well as GNWP staff. The list of interviewees is included as Annex 5; the core list of interview questions is Annex 6. Poor connectivity posed a serious challenge, severely affecting the quality of some interviews and making some impossible.

In addition, an anonymous online survey of participants sought to gather information on the perceptions of a wider group of participants. Responses were received from 33 participants in the Philippines and 35 in Colombia. Over a quarter of respondents from the Philippines identified as indigenous; in Colombia 10% were indigenous and 25% were forcibly displaced (Figure 1). Most respondents in both countries were volunteer activists or members of NGOs (Figure 2). The survey questions are included as Annexes 7a (Philippines) and 7b (Colombia), while the survey results are summarized in Annexes 8a and 8b.

An extensive review of GNWP project documentation was undertaken including proposals and reporting materials. Background research was undertaken on the status of gender inclusion in the peace processes and resulting agreements in both countries.

### 1.5 Observations from literature review

A detailed review of project reports was undertaken. This was complemented with a non-exhaustive review of external analysis and advocacy on Colombia and the Philippines to better understand contextual shifts and challenges. As identified in the inception report, GNWP reporting indicate a prodigious amount of activity has occurred, either squarely within the project or as a spin-off or value-added contribution. There are many levels and forms of activity: Formal workshops or conferences, large numbers of meetings, visits to officials and awareness-raising activities, complemented with local more informal initiatives. Documents, reporting, and analysis reviewed are listed in Annex 9.

We sought to make sense of the many activities and put these in chronological order. From the initial project documents it was somewhat unclear how and when different activities had taken place and a set of timelines of activities was developed. This was partly due to shifting activities and timelines, but mostly because some activities were listed in reports to Norad without clear indications of when they occurred. Some project documents lacked dates and a clear numbering system. The timelines have been developed during the review and are included as Annexes 10 (Philippines) and 11 (Colombia). Activities include dedicated sessions to enhance skills and capacities, embedding WPS principles into local laws and policies (localization), and working with journalists to reframe reporting on WPS concerns.
These appear to be well-planned and executed, judging by the agendas, the high caliber of presenters and collaborators, and outputs such as advocacy matrices and analyses of the WPS landscape. Participants in the Philippines produced an impressive array of expertly drafted ordinances and resolutions to advance implementation of the BOL, the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, the Magna Carta of Women, and the Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL). In Colombia, the Cauca site has made gains in integrating WPS concerns into local policy, including a commitment to develop a departmental UNSCR 1325 implementation plan. In Tolima, efforts are more incremental as the local and departmental governments are dominated by a conservative political party, so the focus has been on continuous training with an eye on making an impact on the elections in 2022. The WPS Media Awards generated promising pieces of journalism and could be consolidated with further engagement of journalists and editors on gender equality and WPS concerns.

Due to the pandemic locations and respective peace processes breaking down, the timing, objectives, and mode of delivery challenged the project team greatly. Yet, they handled these challenges smoothly. Norad was flexible in its response and accommodated the changes. Amid the pandemic, the project was also highly adaptive in playing a role in prevention and support for immediate needs such as internet connections for partners and participants in events, and personal protection equipment for journalists. Following review of the documents and interviews with partners, we do not think the number of changes is unusual or problematic. Some activities fell short of their targets (e.g., mainstream media coverage) partly because of overambitious targets in project design, but also because of the impacts of the pandemic on being able to generate the content that would be of news interest. For example, news cycles in 2020 were particularly dominated by Covid-19.

2 Findings, including country-specific observations

2.1 Observations: General

1. **Meaningful participation of women is enhanced.** This dimension of WPS is arguably one of the hardest to advance, and to quantify. The concept – and practice – of “meaningful participation” means different things to different people. GNWP is contributing to moving it from the conceptual level to the practical level by supporting women in civil society to identify political opportunities, mobilize from a feminist perspective, and exert influence. GNWP has long been at the forefront of bringing this concept to life. Indeed, in 2018 Mavic Cabrera Balleza was a member of the UN Experts Group process in 2018 to refine the concept. In the graphic below, we include the four elements of "meaningful participation" and give examples of how the GNWP project has contributed to advancing this fundamental WPS concept.

2. **The project makes a solid contribution to peace implementation.** The project is on the vanguard of a new approach – inclusive ‘bottom up’ or locally-led peace implementation. It does not directly connect with the formal high-level peace process implementation in either country, rather it deliberately seeks to create an enabling environment for implementation at the local level through building capacity and awareness.

3. **Relevant and well-respected partners.** In both contexts the choice of partners was good and reflects well on GNWP for having these credible connections and relationships. The project partners are well respected organizations working at various levels of society.

4. **Continuity during crisis.** As the attention and resources of governments and many donors are diverted by the pandemic and crises in other contexts, it is more crucial than ever to maintain a focus on peace implementation in these two contexts. Peace in its many dimensions (such as respect for human rights, rule of law, people-centered security) is far from fully established and runs the risk of backsliding without continuous constructive pressure and engagement from civil society.

5. **Investing in pro-peace local actors ahead of upcoming elections.** Both countries have elections in 2022 which could propel Colombia and the Philippines in different directions in terms of their respective peace processes.

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Process and results dependent, the elections could be opportunities to consolidate pro-peace support or catalysts for undermining progress thus far in moving the peace agreements into law, policies, and cultural change.

6. **Distilling diverse perspectives.** In both countries the information gathered for this review related to the meaningful participation of women in general, with some insights on the specific experiences of indigenous people and people displaced by conflict. Less so on the perspectives of sexual and gender minorities, LGBTQI or people with disabilities. However, this may be a limitation of the review process due to time and connectivity limitations on the number of interviews conducted.

![Diagram of GNWP project](source-note)


### 2.2 Observations: Philippines

The project has done well in building connections with local governments in the three municipalities, resulting in opportunities for more meaningful participation by women and integration of WPS into policymaking (local ordinances). It has contributed to building understanding, support, and ownership of Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL), at least among project participants. It is not possible to fully gauge how wider public attitudes in Aleosan (the site that comes under the BOL) have been influenced.

However, some of the original objectives relied on decisions at a much higher level than the project’s activities, which are very local. The project was designed in 2017, when both countries had significantly more promising political
environments, but by the end of 2019 conservative administrations were effectively undermining dialogue and peace processes. The target of ‘Documented commitments from the Philippine Government and/or the CPP-NPA-NDF to resume official peace negotiations’, was therefore difficult to achieve, especially after the Duterte administration passed the 2020 Anti-Terrorism Act. This has led to a profound chill effect on civil society, with mild criticisms of the government running the risk of being labeled as a terrorist act. As a result, peace promoters have been constrained in their efforts to advance peace talks with the CPP-NPA-NDF. (Even in interviews for this review, it seems that participants avoided mentioning resumption of the talks for this reason.) It was also ambitious to hope that the project could reduce violence between CPP-NPA-NDF and the military. At best, it can contribute to enabling women to be more ready (aware of political opportunities and moments), more resourced (skills, confidence as well as materials and equipment) to actively contribute their ideas, suggestions, and energies to peace implementation in the many forms this takes.

2.3 Observations: Colombia

The goals set for the project in Colombia were more moderate and achievable than in the Philippines, and their fulfillment does not depend on the national government or the armed groups to be successful. The outcomes were changed, with Norad approval, following the breakdown of the government and ELN process. Although the project is formally framed in terms of implementing the peace agreement (PA) with the FARC (Outcome 2), the interventions are focused on one specific topic, increasing women’s participation in policy and politics. In fact, the participants said the PA is not at the forefront of people’s minds in Cauca and Tolima, since the national government has not prioritized implementation in these departments. Women’s participation features strongly in the PA (see the table in Annex 2), so the project interventions had a firm footing to advance implementation of the agreement.

The different political contexts of the two implementation sites have led to different results: in Cauca the localization of WPS has been more successful, while in Tolima the focus has been almost exclusively on training. Capacity building at both sites has created a substantial corps of activists – including rural and displaced women – whose voices will likely be heard as the congressional and presidential elections approach. With only one female member in each of the departmental assemblies at present, the need for this activism is acute.

3 Criterion 1: RELEVANCE

3.1 Do the project interventions reflect and influence the current thinking around the local, national, and global strategies in the implementation of the WPS agenda?

We identify at least three reasons why the GNWP project is a powerful example of a global organization advancing the WPS agenda.

**Addressing less developed dimensions of the WPS agenda:** The GNWP has astutely recognized that peace agreement implementation is a dimension of peace processes that requires far more attention at local, national, and international levels. The WPS agenda has largely focused on women in peace negotiations over successive decades. This was, and remains, important given the low numbers of women directly involved as negotiators, advisers, mediators. The Philippines and Colombia peace processes represent good practice in this area as both processes had women involved in different visible roles – though neither negotiation occurred at gender parity. The next significant focus of WPS advocates aims to secure gender-specific provisions in agreements. Again, the Philippines and particularly Colombia, are global good practice standouts in this light. Where the energy and momentum of global WPS energy tends to ebb is in relation to agreement implementation. In this light, the GNWP is adding value to global strategies because it is expanding attention to this dimension in practical ways and doing so with credible locally and nationally located partners.

**Recognizing women’s diverse roles in public life:** The project is shifting understandings of the roles of women’s rights organizations in times of crisis. The Covid pandemic has highlighted that women’s rights organizations across the world are at the forefront of service delivery, providing forms of social protection in contexts where this is low or non-existent. Whilst this has been known by women’s rights and feminist advocates for many decades, this has often been poorly recognized by policymakers. This labor and effort are increasingly understood in a different light as understanding grows...
of the dynamic roles women’s rights organizations play in service delivery, as well as promotion of the rule of law, peace, and democracy. In many contexts, such as the Philippines and Colombia, where high numbers of people live in poverty, and inequality is a core conflict driver, the buffer to absorb external shocks in many households is low. Enabled by Norad, the GNWP project, was able to be responsive to these realities and ensure that the partners could play active roles in pandemic prevention and response.

**Promoting sustainable women’s rights organizations:** Finally, the pandemic and large-scale crises are affecting availability of funding for peacebuilding as many donor states support global vaccine rollouts and related pandemic response simultaneous to major political and humanitarian crises in Myanmar, Ethiopia, and Afghanistan (and elsewhere). These turbulent events and pressures impact attention and resources available for consolidating peace in contexts such as Colombia and the Philippines. When this is coupled with the persistent underfunding of women’s rights organizations, well recognized by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee, the contribution of the GNWP project becomes ever more important. Not letting funding support slip is imperative, especially considering the global updates from the OECD-DAC that whilst funding for gender equality has improved, it represents 5% of all bilateral aid (period: 2018-19). Yet, little goes directly to women’s rights organizations – only 1% in 2016-17. A seminal report described the results of this as ‘watering the leaves, starving the roots’. The OECD-DAC has noted: “Where resources are reaching women’s rights organisations, they are typically small-scale and short-term. Small amounts of money can stimulate learning and innovation, but they do not enable vital expansion, scale-up and strengthening of organisational and operational capacity.” The GNWP project is contributing to steady support to women peacebuilders and accompanying feminist movements and right’s-based organization to ‘weather the storm’ and sustain their work and organizations.

### 3.2 Are the interventions aligned with WPS policies and strategies in each country; and do they reflect respective country needs?

**IN THE PHILIPPINES,** the project interventions align closely with the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 (NAP WPS). This is the second version of the Philippines NAP WPS; it considers lessons learned during the first implementation period, as well as recommendations from UN Women’s 2015 Global Study on UNSCR 1325. This version of the NAP takes a broad approach to WPS, including the need for financial security, exemplified by the commitment to support grassroots women’s economic empowerment initiatives (Point 4.1).

Rather than the four traditional pillars of WPS, the Philippines NAP has four sections or pillars of its own:

- **Empowerment & participation** (equivalent to WPS Pillar 1), with 14 action points
- **Protection & prevention** (equivalent to WPS Pillars 2-3), with 18 action points
- **Promotion & mainstreaming**, with 15 action points
- **Monitoring & evaluation**, with six action points

The last two sections support the first two.

The table in Annex 1 highlights how the GNWP project interventions align with the NAP. Of 52 action points in the NAP, 19 are being advanced to some extent through contributions from this project.

Although the primary obligation to implement the NAP is mainly on the state, some points can be implemented by civil society. Several of these are exact matches with the GNWP project, e.g., the peace process being supported by civil society and women at the local level (NAP point 2.1), or providing awareness and capacity-building on WPS, CEDAW,

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NAP WPS and the Magna Carta of Women (3.1, 13.3). Point 4.1 on economic empowerment is a commitment to
government action, but the GNWP project implements it directly with Track 2 local initiatives such as Rice to Rise,
described in section 6.2.

Other points in the NAP require implementation by government, e.g., institutionalizing the NAP WPS in Gender &
Development plans, budgets, and reports (14.1). The localization component of the GNWP project strongly supports
that point. Producing appropriate draft text saves policymakers time and effort in implementation and lowers the
barriers to decision-makers including gender-specific elements because they feel it is too difficult or time consuming, or
they do not know exactly what to include. Similarly, creating a policy mandate and
mechanism on NAP WPS within government
agencies (13.1) can only be implemented by
the government itself; but the training,
advocacy and documents associated with the
GNWP project are laying the groundwork.

According to the review survey, the project interventions mostly reflect the realities in the
Philippines. The top three issues of concern for respondents were: Ending violence against
women, Local conflict resolution, and either Implementing the BOL /BARMM transition (in
Aleosan) or Good governance/ human rights (in Lianga) (Figure 3).

IN COLOMBIA, the project interventions align well with the WPS provisions in the country’s Peace Agreement (PA).
Colombia has neither a national action plan on UNSCR 1325 nor a national policy on WPS. Nonetheless, WPS content is
incorporated in the PA with the FARC, thanks to past efforts of practitioners and advocates including GNWP’s main
implementing partner, RNM. Thus, although it does not mention 1325 or the phrase “Women, Peace and Security”, the
Colombian agreement is the most fulsome to date in relation to gendered provisions, it is effectively the country’s
national policy and strategy around WPS; and all four WPS pillars are represented to some extent in the agreement.

Data from Colombia is worth detailing to illustrate the challenges GNWP seeks to address in this project:

- The agreement has at least 100 provisions that have reference to gender equality concerns. Most (27%) relate
to rural reform measures; 17% are linked to political participation; 18% focus on addressing illicit drugs; 16% are
about measures to end the conflict; 13% are related to clauses about victims and survivors; and 8% relate to
implementation, monitoring and verification.6

- In late 2019 the government indicated making progress on 51 gender-specific indicators agreed in a Framework
Implementation Plan. However, implementation of the gendered provisions has been uneven.

- In 2019 the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women expressed concern that
implementation of the provisions on gender equality was progressing more slowly than the rest of the PA, and
that these provisions were not incorporated in the national development plan. 7

- The Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies at Notre Dame University, in collaboration with gender
inclusion monitoring entities, registered concern that just 8% of provisions on gender have been implemented
with 42% not addressed at all (compared to 25% of provisions implemented and 27% not addressed in the
whole agreement).8 This disparity is only partly explained by the fact that many of the gender-related provisions
are associated with long-term reforms around land use, the illicit drug trade, and political participation.

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University of Notre Dame, Indiana, USA and Bogotá, Colombia.
A 2020 study from the Kroc Institute again highlighted the challenges of ensuring gender inclusion across the many plans and programs to implement multiple provisions and macro-policy objectives. Implementation has been further set back by mounting violence including direct targeting of women’s human rights defenders, female combatants, and parliamentarians.

The power to deliver most of the PA commitments lies with the national government and/or the FARC. However, some provisions lend themselves to implementation at least in part by civil society. The table in Annex 2 shows that the GNWP project’s interventions are directly contributing to implementation of at least 16 provisions related to WPS in the PA. The primary focus of the project is training to increase women’s political participation, which comes under WPS Pillar 1, Participation. Politics is particularly male-dominated in Colombia: the country was one of the last in Latin America to allow women to vote (in 1954), and today it has the region’s third-lowest rate of female participation in the national legislature (19%), with only Paraguay and Brazil ranking lower. By law 30% of all high government positions must be held by women, a benchmark which has been reached or exceeded in the general public service. However, the legislatures and the political parties remain stubbornly resistant. Tolima and Cauca, the project implementation sites, each have only one woman in their departmental assemblies of 15 and 19 representatives respectively.

The training conducted by the project promotes women’s electoral participation, democratic values, exercise of constitutional rights, political participation, and leadership, representing direct implementation of PA sections 2.3.3, 2.3.5 and 2.3.7. In addition, the project is both creating, and strengthening, women’s organizations (2.2.1). Two more provisions being directly implemented are use of the media to promote women’s right to live free from violence (2.2.3); and training officials to promote non-stigmatization of women and youth (2.2.4). These two could be said to fall under WPS Pillar 3, Prevention. A final provision being directly implemented: elucidating the conflict’s different impacts on girls, boys, adolescents and on gender-based violence (5.1.1.2), which comes under WPS Pillar 4, Relief and Recovery.

Project interventions also support some provisions in the PA indirectly, by training women so they will be well prepared to participate in eventual implementation by the government. These provisions include, for example, women’s participation in citizen oversight mechanisms for PA implementation (2.2.5), participatory budgeting considering women’s rights (2.2.6), balanced representation of women and men in political parties and in the entities created by the PA (2.3.7), and active participation of women’s organizations in developing a security and protection program for rural communities (3.4.8). The efforts undertaken in GNWP workshops to articulate the impact of the conflict, map the relevant actors/resources and identify priorities for action will prove useful when the government calls for women to participate in developing reparation plans (5.1.3.2), improving support for victims and survivors (5.1.3.4.1) and improving gender-based community rehabilitation strategies (5.1.3.4.2).

According to the survey responses from Colombia, the interventions reflect the country’s needs to some extent. The top three issues of concern are: Progress toward gender equality, Ending violence against women, and Economic opportunities/empowerment (Figure 4). Elevating meaningful participation, and women’s confidence and capabilities to shape and make political opportunities to address these challenges, can be identified as contributions the GNWP project has made to these inherently long-term and multifaceted policy problems.

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3.3 Do the project interventions respond to key challenges outlined by women’s civil society and local government in effective implementation of peace agreements in each country?

IN THE PHILIPPINES, interviews with project participants revealed the following challenges related to implementing the BOL, which operationalizes the peace agreement with the MILF:

- The agreement scope is complex, ambitious, and daunting, and its meaning has been poorly communicated to local communities.
- Inexperience on the part of the MILF revolutionary group, learning to function for the first time as a government and expected to deliver on social services immediately.
- The Covid-19 pandemic, which has slowed the work of the Bangsamoro Transitional Authority (BTA) to the point where it sought an extension of its mandate, requiring time and energy to be expended lobbying members of the national Congress. This has been approved and the BTA will continue until 2025.
- The low level of development in Bangsamoro compared with the rest of the country – a key conflict driver.
- Entrenched hostility and mistrust between communities which may take generations to lessen.
- Opposition from powerful families whose interests are threatened by the BARMM, and from the conservative sultanate in Sulu.
- The perception of favoritism or corruption in the Bangsamoro government.
- Slow progress especially on protection of the rights of indigenous people.
- Concern from some NGOs about what role they should play during the transition.
- Intermittent outbreaks of violence sparked by multiple causes - common crime and clan wars.
- Political and religious violent extremist groups fostering climates of intimidation and insecurity.

Most of these challenges are beyond the power of the GNWP project to solve. However, some are addressed by the interventions designed to improve public understanding of the content of the BOL, and to counter misinformation and anxieties about its impact. For example:

"What are your concerns about BOL, what does it mean to you?" Most had not read this huge document and didn't understand it, but people worried about how it would affect their taxes, their rights as indigeneous or as Moslem, etc. We got the sense that people were not enthusiastic about BOL because of uncertainty. But after we spent almost a whole day reading through it and discussing what it meant, there was a common appreciation for the peace agreement and desire for it to be implemented effectively and for a peaceful transition to BARMM. So that workshop changed people’s views.

According to the survey responses from the Philippines, the top three factors impeding progress in peacebuilding in the past three years have been lack of political will, too many other critical problems affecting the country, and the pandemic (Figure 5). Poor governance and a lack of resources were also significant.

IN COLOMBIA, all the interviewees – whether from civil society or government – said the main challenge of implementing the PA with the FARC is the national government’s commitment problem. The political party currently in power campaigned for the No vote in the plebiscite on the PA. As one participant noted, “so of course they aren’t interested in implementation, don’t fund it, don’t manage it and don’t promote it.”

Other implementation concerns include:

- While highly visible actions like disarming and demobilizing FARC members have attracted media attention, these constitute only a limited portion of the PA. The bulk of the agreement deals with policies and programs to reduce inequality and strengthen the social fabric generally. These are inherently long-term and incremental, and, according to the participants, are only being implemented in a small number of municipalities across the
The PA is seen as a document of great importance, but not at the forefront of public consciousness – a situation which they hope will change with the 2022 elections.

The pandemic has impeded implementation, just as it has other activities.

The pandemic’s impact has inflamed existing economic, social and political tensions, producing what Colombians call the “social explosion” and a prolonged national strike.

Increasing public insecurity with massacres believed to be associated with narcotraffickers, and – at least in Tolima – very conservative local politics.

According to the survey responses from Colombia, the top three factors impeding progress in peacebuilding in the past three years are: Poor governance, Lack of political will, and the Pandemic, followed by a Lack of resources (Figure 6). Low levels of women’s substantive representation and participation across these concerns arguably compounds these challenges.

The project has responded as well as can be expected to the challenges. One consequence of the government’s lack of engagement is that many citizens have only a vague knowledge of what the PA says, and what it means for them. The GNWP project is countering this weakness by making lofty peace agreements more accessible to ordinary people, teaching hundreds of participants, not only about the WPS provisions in the agreement, but about the content overall. In Tolima, where the conservative grip on power discourages local institutions from promoting the PA, the response by GNWP’s local partner includes preparing women to stand as candidates for election, to loosen that grip. Media activities promoting public understanding of WPS principles also address the low level of knowledge of the PA and gender inclusion in public life.

3.4 Do the project interventions respond to key challenges outlined by women’s civil society and local government in the ongoing peace processes in Colombia and the Philippines?

IN THE PHILIPPINES, the key challenge associated with the CPP-NPA-NDF process is that negotiations have officially stopped, although “local peace engagements or negotiations” are permitted under Executive Order 70. Balay Mindanaw, which was directly involved in the official negotiations before their suspension, reports that conversations are still going on very informally between community members and individuals who are involved with the CPP-NPA-NDF, without being identified as such (see section 6.2).

Balay Mindanaw hopes that the elections due in early 2022, and change of policy approach, will open a window for resumption of negotiations. If that occurs, local women in the project sites will be better prepared to participate and understand the process due to the contributions of this project to directly enable women peacebuilders to engage more confidently with conflict parties and officials at the local level.

As noted in sections 4.7 and 6.4, the GNWP project’s interventions respond well to the challenges associated with implementing the peace agreement with the MILF, as embodied in the BOL and the transition to the BARMM.

IN COLOMBIA, the key challenge associated with the ELN peace process is similar: the process has stalled, and the ELN has been labelled as a terrorist group. As in the Philippines, this has led to a deep chilling effect. As a result, the project is not attempting to address this challenge, instead shifting focus meaningful participation in building a holistic peace and advocating for a negotiated solution to the conflict. Colombia also has elections in May and June 2022, and participants there, like their colleagues in the Philippines, are hoping for a climate more conducive to peace building and inclusive politics.

As noted in sections 3.2, 4.7 and 6.5, the GNWP project’s interventions respond well to the challenges associated with implementing the peace agreement with the FARC.
3.5 Have the project interventions and Theory of Change maintained their relevance in the face of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on peace, security, and gender equality in Colombia and Philippines?

The biggest impact from the pandemic was on logistics, necessitating the cancellation of all face-to-face activities. This had a dramatic effect, not only on the operation of the GNWP project, but on all sectors of society. The assumption that the work of organizations can continue from workers’ and volunteers’ homes does not hold up everywhere due to poor or no internet access, lack of devices to connect to online calls and meetings, limited finances to pay for additional data charges, and the disproportionate care burdens women have managed throughout the pandemic with home schooling, care for sick family members, along with heightened exposure to gender-based violence.

The health, economic, humanitarian and security crisis caused by the pandemic could make peacebuilding seem less relevant to governments and more inaccessible to women, especially those grappling with the impacts of informal labor loss, diminished household income, limited or no social protection. The crisis also has a disproportionate impact on groups such as internally displaced women. Existing poverty becomes crippling and despair sets in, making communities more exposed to exploitation and recruitment by organized crime or ideological extremists. Recognizing the link between humanitarian and conflict dynamics, the GNWP project responded by enabling pandemic assistance within its partners’ interventions (see section 4.3). However, the need to increase meaningful participation has not diminished with the pandemic. In fact, the crisis has exacerbated the consequences of inequality, for example by increasing male violence, as women have been trapped at home. The project’s basic Theory of Change remains relevant, though the timing and method of delivering some interventions have had to be altered.

IN THE PHILIPPINES, government authorities and civil society have seen their work set back severely by poor internet connectivity. The Bangsamoro Transitional Authority suffered such significant delays that it requested an extension of its mandate, now been approved until 2025. The operations of municipal governments have also been disrupted by the technical challenges, along with the health and economic problems created by the pandemic. As a result, project interventions that depended on engaging with government representatives became difficult or impossible.

IN COLOMBIA, the project activities were less closely tied to government, but the pandemic became an additional source of conflict. Colombia has been particularly ravaged by the pandemic, ranking 10th in the world for Covid mortality with over 125,000 deaths. Public outrage over the health and economic impact has exacerbated existing societal tensions, leading to the national strike in which at least 80 people have been killed, mainly by state security forces. The strike and the state response made the streets more dangerous, further hindering project implementation; and created an urgent need for peace advocacy in a tense atmosphere.

4 Criterion 2: EFFECTIVENESS

4.1 Are the project’s intervention logics appropriate to the challenges identified and justified?

In both countries the primary project aim is building capacity – substantive knowledge, advocacy strategy and confidence – to increase women’s meaningful participation and influence in peacebuilding. The underlying assumption is that lack of confidence and forms of knowledge are a significant obstacle to women’s participation and influence. Knowledge of official documents and formal processes is essential – not only for its own sake, but also to eliminate this as an excuse to exclude women. Of course, knowledge is not the only element required to break long-entrenched patterns of exclusion. Political, advocacy and networking skills are also essential, grounded in a keen understanding of the local context. In interviews with GNWP staff, it was clear that they respect the local knowledge and skills of the women participating in the project, many of whom are acknowledged leaders in their communities. GNWP does not subscribe conceptually or practically to the notion of ‘fixing women’ which has become common within WPS. This superficial approach – fix the women, not change the context – ‘logically’ results in technocratic ad hoc training as the sole focus of WPS projects, without effort to transform the context and reduce the barriers to women’s meaningful participation. GNWP aims to change the context too, hence the focus on improving the quality of reporting on WPS and gender equality concerns, and the focus on embedding WPS into local laws and building momentum with local officials.

IN THE PHILIPPINES, although primarily aimed at local women and civil society groups, the capacity building includes government officials. This is an excellent strategy for several reasons. It builds knowledge in the officials, helping them to have confidence that WPS is a genuine area of policy engagement and not just a topic of complaint by bothersome (female) advocates; it enables advocates to understand the constraints applying to government officials; and it builds collaborative working relationships. Partnership with local government is crucial to GNWP’s localization methodology, and a fundamental part of all Balay Mindanaw’s work in community development. In fact, previous work by the two organizations had already planted the seeds of those collaborative working relationships with officials in Mindanao. This approach is serving the project very well in terms of advancing WPS at the local level. Building confidence and relationships through engaging officials in capacity-building workshops is inherently incremental and can bear more fruit if sustained over a longer period.

IN COLOMBIA, existing relationships between the project partners and their government officials were not as strong, especially in conservative Tolima. Notably, local elections took place in 2019, one year into the project implementation, necessitating re-establishing relationships, and starting new relationships with elected officials, who did not possess knowledge of WPS. Also, in contrast to the Philippines, the government primarily responsible for implementing Colombia’s PA is notably absent. Representative of local, departmental, and national government were included in the GNWP project’s National Peace Forum and to some extent in two large capacity-building workshops, which was a positive move. However, the disruption caused by the pandemic and the ensuing social explosion obliged the implementing partners to limit their focus to activities with local civil society participants. Thus, the opportunities to influence policy in the real-world were even fewer than expected. In these circumstances, the Cauca participants are to be commended for the impact on local development plans (see sections 4.2 and 6.5). As in the Philippines, the training being provided is of good quality, highly relevant and drawing on extensive pedagogical planning and experience. The nature of the Colombian PA, with its heavy emphasis on women’s inclusion, means the intervention logics remained very appropriate in Colombia despite the setbacks.

4.2 To what extent has the project reached the expected results for the first three years of the project implementation period, as stated in the Results Monitoring Framework?

IN THE PHILIPPINES, the project has been highly effective in achieving the expected results in relation to strengthening the skills and knowledge of local women and community organizations to participate in or lead Track 1.5 and Track 2 peacebuilding activities (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1a, 2.1b, 2.2, 2.3). Capacity building is the project’s primary intervention under Outcome 1 and Outcome 2. It was executed successfully as measured not only by workshop participation, but also by the results of those workshops: more empowered and knowledgeable women participating in local government peace mechanisms; an array of draft WPS policies adopted by local government; and small civil society initiatives to raise awareness and reduce drivers of conflict such as misperceptions between communities. This was also echoed across interviews.

In relation to awareness raising via social media, the project was successful in that it exceeded the numerical target of 300 social media actions (Outputs 1.4a, 2.4a). However, a large proportion of these social media and blog posts did not reach beyond GNWP’s own immediate circle, and thus the impact on awareness in Philippines might not be great. WPS is not very prominent in the Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram feeds of Balay Mindanaw, the main implementation partner. By contrast, the Young Women Leaders for Peace are very active on social media, including YouTube. Although YWL constitutes a small part of the overall project, it punches well above its weight in social media.

In relation to mass media outreach, the project was less successful, mainly because the target of 150 items in mainstream and community media was too high (Outputs 1.4b, 2.4b). Landing one mass media item per week is an unrealistic expectation for a project being conducted (a) with modest resources, (b) in just three municipalities of country with so many critical social problems, and (c) introducing a topic that is relatively new for the implementing NGO. The Covid pandemic also had a deleterious impact on media outreach (see section 4.8). Positively, the WPS Media Awards is a promising initiative and the lessons learned will doubtless make future contests more successful. Also, GNWP notes that 26 episodes were developed for local radio programs in 2020 and 2021 reaching some 9000 people in Lianga, Surigao del Sur. The shows were broadcasted in local languages and raised awareness of the WPS resolutions among the local population, including local officials.
Another ambitious expectation was that project participants would be able to take part or even support the backroom negotiations with the CPP-NPA-NDF, an objective mentioned in Outcome 1 and Output 1.2. Even without the pandemic, this seems unlikely given (a) the degree of red tagging of people suspected of showing interest in, and support to, the NDF; and (b) that, while backroom negotiations are believed to be going on, no one involved with the project would address this directly. (A conversation between local women and the NPA in Lianga is described in section 6.2.) The original indicators for this outcome include a reduction in violence involving the CPP-NPA-NDF and documented commitments from the Philippine Government and/or the CPP-NPA-NDF to resume official peace negotiations, both of which seem too much to expect from a project of this scale. Fortunately, the phrasing of Outcome 1 and Output 1.2 includes an alternative: “and/or systematic Tracks 1.5 and 2 peace processes.” The project’s many instances of successful activities with local government (Track 1.5) and among civil society (Track 2), and the engagement of police and army officials in workshops in Lianga and Kitcharao contributing to building more connections between women peacebuilders and stakeholders enable these targets to be declared as achieved.

In the Philippines survey, most respondents agreed that the project’s major achievements have been motivating women into action, influencing public perceptions of women in peacebuilding, raising awareness of violence against women, and changing local policies (Figure 7).

IN COLOMBIA the project was also highly successful in reaching the objectives related to capacity building in the RMF (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1a, 2.1b, 2.2, 2.3). The RMF was modified to remove mention of Colombia’s stalled peace negotiations, replacing it with advocacy for “a negotiated solution to the conflict.” This has been interpreted on the ground as general peacebuilding and WPS advocacy, an easier target to meet. This capacity building has created an impressive advocacy force of more knowledgeable women who have engaged with local authorities, though without achieving the same level of direct participation in decision-making as in the Philippines. The general level of knowledge in Colombia seems to have been lower than in the Philippines in relation to WPS and the content of the peace agreement, so this capacity building is crucial. Another excellent result of the capacity building is the inclusion of provisions related to peacebuilding and/or WPS in the Cauca departmental development plan and in the local plans of about half of the department’s 42 municipalities. These are less specific than the ordinances and amendments achieved in the Philippines, but are a step towards “Drafts of gender-sensitive and inclusive local legislation/policies that support the implementation of the peace agreement with the FARC” as outlined in the GNWP project objectives. A long list of local initiatives supporting peace through awareness building, cultural activities and economic empowerment has also been supported.

In relation to awareness raising via social media, the project met its numerical target of 300 social media actions (Outputs 1.4a, 2.4a). This activity appears to have been more successful than in the Philippines because the communications came mainly from the local partners – RNM, Redemuc and CMT – rather than relying on GNWP. CMT and its members have a particularly lively social media presence, including frequent use of video.

In relation to mass media outreach, the Colombian target in the RMF was also not reached, and again was unrealistically high, aiming for 90 items in mainstream and community media (Outputs 1.4b, 2.4b). Project staff reported that about half that number was achieved; but compared with the Philippines, a larger proportion was published in mainstream media (rather than NGO blogs, for example), and the nature of the articles and interviews was more substantive and serious. This is probably attributable to the fact that the implementing partners, and especially RNM, are established feminist voices with solid relationships with mainstream media and a track record of comment on WPS topics.
In the Colombian survey, the project’s top three achievements were the same as in the Philippines: Motivating women into action, Influencing public perceptions of women in peacebuilding, and Raising awareness of ending violence against women (Figure 8).

4.3 To what extent has the project adapted methodologies and interventions to respond to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on peace, security, gender equality, and the operations of civil society at global, national, and local levels?

In BOTH COUNTRIES, the pandemic’s impact on the external social and political contexts led to methodological and content modifications to project activities. The project was quick to adapt and respond to the rapid, and uncertain, first wave of Covid-19. Significant changes were made both in shifting to online gatherings because the Covid-19 pandemic stopped in-person gatherings and supporting women to be front-and-center in pandemic mitigation efforts in their communities. The extent and nature of the changes depended largely on the quality of the internet connection available to support moving the project activities online. Poor connectivity is a problem in many areas, especially in the Philippines; though Colombian participants have been known to climb a tree to catch a signal to participate in an online project activity. (The process of conducting interviews for this review was also affected by poor connections in both countries.) Even if the signal is strong enough, many project participants cannot afford to buy phone or internet credit. The project addressed this problem by purchasing credit to enable participants to get online on their phones thus removing a practical impediment to women’s participation. These practical and relevant adaptations were noticed across the project and are indicative of an adaptation mindset within GNWP, and upstream within Norad.

Cancelling in-person events saved on travel and event costs, enabling funds to be allocated to communications and humanitarian relief. More funds were also freed up for Track 1.5 and 2 initiatives (see sections 4.4 and 4.5).

In THE PHILIPPINES, lockdown has been very strict and continuous, preventing project staff from moving even within their own areas. The initial plan to move capacity-building activities online proved unrealistic due to poor connectivity. (Fortunately, a very substantial amount of capacity-building was carried out before the pandemic took hold.) Concurrently, the need for humanitarian assistance to communities highly exposed to livelihood loss was becoming evident. Food was scarce and the cost of health supplies skyrocketed: for example, the price of a box of facemasks, normally about 60 pesos, shot up to 900 pesos. After a change to the project was negotiated, Balay Mindanaw shifted focus to conduct a rapid needs assessment, consulting with local partners to identify those families most in need:

[The local organizations] know where the women are, and we, Balay Mindanaw couldn’t go there, but they were already there in the community. So, they said, we can go there, if we have enough support then we volunteer to go to those places and deliver all these resources.

Subsequently the project delivered hundreds of food parcels and Covid relief kits containing facemasks, soap, disinfectant, personal items like sanitary products, and printed information in local languages on preventing the spread of the virus. These materials were sourced as locally as possible to support the economies of nearby communities – for example, facemasks were bought from a local producer in Aleosan rather than buying imported products.

Through relationships developed in the WPS Media Awards (section 4.8), project staff became aware of the danger to journalists reporting on the pandemic, types of conflict, and the general news. Part of the project’s Covid response became the provision of PPE suits, masks, and gloves to these journalists, enabling them to concentrate on bringing news to the community without worrying constantly about the risk of infection.
As mentioned in section 3.5, external advocacy opportunities were severely curtailed by the shift to online since this was less used by local officials and decisionmakers. Thus, meetings and dialogues that could not be undertaken online were postponed.

The Young Women Leaders for Peace were able to move most of their activities online relatively easily. This is because their seminars and public forums lend themselves readily to virtual delivery; because their youth constituency is more connected and more comfortable with online events; and because YWL’s presence is strongest in urban areas with better connectivity. By contrast, their attempts to reach young people in rural areas and on Mindanao’s island provinces such as Zamboanga (outside the BARMM) and Tawi-Tawi (inside BARMM), have been thwarted by poor internet and phone signal. Those areas are also affected by the presence of non-state armed groups, so YWL’s peacebuilding outreach could be particularly applicable there. The consequences of the pandemic have also affected the content of YWL’s online presentations: a major theme is now advocacy in support of the BTA’s request for extension.

YWL conducted its own Covid relief operation, assisting women and girls in families displaced by the 2017 Marawi siege. As well as dignity kits containing personal hygiene items and information, they delivered educational kits with flash drives and plug-in Wi-Fi to enable girls to pursue their education online during the pandemic.

IN COLOMBIA better connectivity made conditions more conducive to online activities, so the project staff set about transforming workshops, dialogues, forums, and other activities into virtual events. With all the activities already meticulously planned for in-person delivery, this process involved major changes including reworking methodologies and content, producing audio and video items, creating a library of downloadable tools, as well as altering timetables. For example, training sessions originally designed as one-day events were replaced with conference calls lasting 2 hours every two weeks. Attendance was plagued by signal problems, but even with good connectivity, online events by their nature have significant disadvantages compared with in-person. They cannot provide the networking opportunities that are often cited as the main benefit of conferences and workshops. Also, participants connecting from home were often unable to spend much time in project activities, because of disproportionate and inherently gendered demands on their time and attention from children, male family members and elderly relatives. Most participants rely on their phones for internet communication, since few have computers. This limitation makes online interactions very different from the Zoom experience in high-income countries, as it is difficult for participants to see each other clearly, and virtually impossible to view PowerPoints or documents being shared. Despite these hurdles, participants showed extraordinary tenacity and resilience in persisting to learn about WPS and their country’s peace agreement and constitution. As in the Philippines, their opportunities for advocacy with local authorities have been cut back.

Covid relief packages and health information were distributed by project participants coordinating with members of the Indigenous Guard community protection network. Over 10,000 facemasks were distributed, along with personal hygiene products, condoms, and pregnancy test kits.

**GNWP’s RESPONSE**

IN BOTH COUNTRIES, participants reported that GNWP showed flexibility and understanding about the challenges created by the pandemic, and worked with them to adapt the project:

- In terms of “adapting to the new circumstances”, a large part of the project has been implemented during the pandemic, for a year and a half. I feel there has been a lot of flexibility [from GNWP], for example, to be able to redirect resources that were budgeted for face-to-face workshops, so they could be used to directly support local initiatives.

- In my experience GNWP are very supportive and flexible, but also very cautious on deliverables, and we understand that also, because we have accountability to our partners in Norway. We realigned some of the budget to accommodate the present situation, and they were very open to that.

- GNWP was very supportive with the request to redirect funds for humanitarian uses. So, we were happy that GNWP was open to suggestions and open also to provide support on how we put forward a project in terms of continuing the components and delivering. Most of our other donors were also supportive when we presented the results of the rapid needs assessment and the situation.
GNWP were very flexible and helped us try to replan our directions for 2021. That’s where Covid-19 projects came in: the relief operations, educational support, there were several others; and the shift to online, GNWP assisted with that.

GNWP has been really flexible in addressing all the changes with the impacts of the pandemic and the shift to online modality.

IN COLOMBIA, the additional layer of delegation means the local implementing partners in Cauca and Tolima have little direct contact with GNWP. They reported that RNM, as GNWP’s representative, also responded with flexibility to the need for modifications caused by the pandemic. RNM colleagues recalled:

Everything was developing and since everything became virtual, it was a matter of organizing ourselves, convening the groups, setting up WhatsApp groups for virtual training sessions. The women responded very well, they showed great commitment, because this whole screen business is very tiring. Something important was that we were able to support recharging data. Because since the pandemic worsened their economic situation, many of them said ‘I’m interested in the training, but I’ve got no data.’ So, we paid for the recharge, and they could participate.

In thinking about improvements, we would suggest partners are allocated a pool of unearmarked funds to enable them to be responsive to these contextual shifts. This could be agreed within certain parameters and would also reduce a certain amount of administration for GNWP and Norad.

4.4 To what extent has the project been effective in establishing effective mechanisms and creating opportunities for the participation of women and other marginalized groups in ongoing peace processes (including Tracks. 1.5 and 2 initiatives), peace agreement implementation, and post conflict decision-making in Colombia and the Philippines? How can this be improved?

IN NEITHER COUNTRY do the project activities have any direct connection to the high-level formal peace processes or the official peace agreement implementation. The focus of attention is at the local level and a ‘bottom up’ approach to implementation. This is a point of difference overall for the GNWP project, and part of wider global efforts to reframe peace processes and make them more people-centered and responsive. In this light, GNWP can be seen as a leading innovator in new approaches to agreement implementation. The project has succeeded in creating opportunities for women and other marginalized groups to participate and exercise influence in post-conflict decision-making on peace and security, including Track 1.5 and 2 initiatives.

IN THE PHILIPPINES, the project’s “writeshops” created a very important mechanism for enabling participation in local policymaking. In these policy writing workshops, participants produced draft ordinances and amendments to their own communities’ local laws, to entrench aspects of WPS and the peace agreement in local regulation. These workshops led to the creation of WPS Steering Committees across the three sites to plan follow up and lobbying efforts. The participants then successfully lobbied local governments – barangay, municipal and provincial – to adopt their draft provisions. Section 6.4 of this report discusses this aspect of the project.

The project also created the opportunity for some participants to be appointed to local Peace and Order Councils, thanks to the training they received and effective outreach to local government.

Another avenue for meaningful participation is the coordination mechanism between the BTA and barangay officials in Aleosan, which arose from a meeting at the BTA in late 2020 arranged by project participants to discuss implementation of gender-sensitive provisions of the BOL.

Other opportunities to engage with government decisionmakers at barangay, municipal and regional level, were created through different types of meetings and advocacy events (see sections 6.2 and 6.4).

An important opportunity for participation has been created through YWL, GNWP’s youth network. YWL’s main activity is organizing public forums, and the members are often invited to speak at events organized by other organizations such as youth councils, which feed into local government. The knowledge and skills gained through YWL are finding broader
application: one of the core members has been elected chair of her local youth council; another is president of all 86 barangay youth councils in her city, and two others were invited to represent youth and women in the national consultation on Youth, Peace and Security (YPS).

In terms of Track 2 initiatives, the project’s small grants created opportunities for local civil society initiatives advancing human security and peace, ranging from an interfaith community dialogue to community gardens to social enterprise training for indigenous woman peacebuilders (see section 6.2).

In Colombia the formal mechanisms for policy participation do not exist to the same extent as in the Philippines. Nevertheless, the knowledge and skills acquired or honed through the project have facilitated lobbying opportunities for the participants. In Cauca they persuaded a majority of the regional legislature to support a commitment to WPS in the departmental development plan. In Tolima they were invited by the Truth, Coexistence and Non-Recurrence Commission to participate in meetings seeking reconciliation between ex-combatants and the communities they had victimized.

The enormous effort that has been invested in capacity building means that when more opportunities open – for example, if implementation of the peace agreement accelerates after the 2022 elections – hundreds of women, mainly rural, will be better prepared to meaningfully participate.

Track 2 initiatives in Colombia were far more numerous, because a plethora of relevant small ventures were already in preparation when the GNWP project began. The project supported dozens of opportunities to advance human security and peace through agricultural, gastronomic, cultural and advocacy projects (see section 6.3).

4.5 To what extent has the project been effective in enhancing capacities of local women and other marginalized groups to meaningfully participate in ongoing peace processes (including Tracks 1.5 and 2 initiatives), peace agreement implementation, and post conflict decision-making in Colombia and Philippines? How can this be improved?

Capacity building for meaningful participation is at the heart of the project’s Theory of Change and constitutes the primary intervention. Evidence indicates that this aspect of the project has been effective. Interviewees in both countries, especially those from indigenous communities, pointed out that many women were already strong local leaders in their communities. For example, in the Philippines:

In the indigenous political structure of Teduray and Lambangian, we have Fintailans (women tribal leaders) and recognize their vital role in keeping the tribe together. After all, women conceived the whole tribe, she is respected and her decision matters.

However, local leaders often lack formal knowledge about essential topics like the obligations assumed by states in international fora, human rights and women’s rights under national laws and policies, the contents of peace agreements and progress made in implementation, and the opportunities potentially available for women to participate in decisions affecting peace and security in their own communities.

All those topics are encompassed in the project’s capacity building workshops. The training covers international obligations: the Security Council Resolutions on WPS, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and Sustainable Development Goal 16. National policies and instruments include each country’s constitution and peace agreement, plus (in the Philippines) the NAP WPS and Magna Carta of Women. The Philippines also has sub-national or regional laws and agreements: the BOL, the BARMM and the Comprehensive Agreement on the Respect of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law or CARHRIHL. Each country has local policies, codes, and plans at the level of province or department, municipality and (in the Philippines) barangay.

All these policies give rise to obligations on governments and opportunities for activists. The project workshops systematically presented substantive information, but also demonstrate how each agreement or mechanism can be used to improve peace and security in the participants’ communities. Importantly, the training includes skills for planning and executing advocacy campaigns such as mapping the relevant actors and obstacles; analyzing policies and procedures to identify openings for engagement; identifying priorities for action; and networking with potential allies.
The training modules are solid and coherent, and the trainers have included staff of GNWP and its implementing partners, plus local experts from the government, NGO, and academic sectors in each country. The trainees often include government representatives and journalists, which not only builds knowledge and interest in these two key sectors, but also provides opportunities for local women to network with them. In Colombia, the project has partnered with local universities to approve the standard of the training and issue official university certificates to participants on completion. The women who received support for local Track 2 initiatives also underwent capacity building in project development and planning, financial literacy, and business management.

The effectiveness of the training is demonstrated by the materials, workshops reports and participants’ comment, but also by the participants’ subsequent achievements using their newly acquired knowledge.

The survey of participants shows that improvements in capacity – learning new information, learning new skills, and gaining confidence – are the top three benefits perceived by project participants in both countries (Figure 9). This is particularly important because these elements are all vital for being able to participate meaningfully in shaping policy outcomes.

4.6 To what extent has the project been effective in engaging key local actors, particularly local government, to increase women’s meaningful participation in peace processes, implementation of peace agreements, and post-conflict decision-making? How can this be improved?

IN THE PHILIPPINES the project has been very effective in engaging with local government authorities, not only by meeting with officials but also by including them in training programs. Developing these relationships has led to barangay and municipal councils accepting and formally adopting local policies drafted by the project participants – a remarkable achievement that would be envied by policy advocates anywhere (see section 6.4). These local ordinances and resolutions are implementing point 13.2 of the NAP WPS at local level.

Project participants have also succeeded in being appointed to local Peace and Order Councils and Technical Working Groups on WPS, thanks to the knowledge and confidence gained in the capacity building workshops (see section 6.2). These are evidence of effectiveness in engaging local government to increase women’s meaningful participation in post-conflict decision-making.

As noted in section 1.3, local government officials hold Balay Mindanaw in high esteem for its knowledge and expertise in peacebuilding. This high regard pre-dates the GNWP project, since BMFI has a long record of providing technical assistance to local government. Comments by officials who attended the workshops show they are also engaging enthusiastically with the new theme of WPS which BMFI has adopted as a result of this project:

"The project through Balay Mindanaw is a very welcome idea for us, because it gives the opportunity for women to get fair representation in the local people’s bodies, for example in the Peace & Order Council. It’s really imperative that we have genuine representatives from women. Because they are the most affected sectors and the call of the times now is to enlist the participation of everybody, especially the women because they’re always in the forefront of the everyday undertakings that we have. Their role is indispensable, this world would have been a very beautiful place to live in if in the past women had been given all the chances to be part of the decision-making process.

There is scope for further capacity-building of local officials, for example, the municipal officials interviewed had not heard of the Philippines National Action Plan on 1325. The provincial official from Surigao de Sur had heard of it, though
she said: “We've heard of the national action plan for women and peace but sad to know, they are only targeting few areas for implementation of the plan. But even though we are not part of the implementation of the national plan, but still with our active partnership with Balay Mindanaw, we are able to cascade what is being discussed, what are the important contents of the plan.”

IN COLOMBIA, the two implementation sites have two different relationships with their local and departmental governments. In Cauca, Redemuc has a long history of lobbying the departmental assembly on women’s rights. The sole female (and sole indigenous) member of the assembly, who inevitably takes the lead on matters related to gender, credits Redemuc with educating her on WPS, and said she relies on the group’s information and insights to support her feminist policy efforts. As part of this project, she helped Redemuc to convince other members of the parliament to insert a reference to UNSCR 1325 in the departmental development plan.

This success at departmental level strengthened the project participants’ position as they met with officials the next level down, asking for women’s rights or WPS measures to be incorporated in municipal development plans. Evidently this engagement effort was very effective, as half of the department’s 42 municipalities agreed to the request (see section 6.5).

In Tolima, project partner CMT has a more distant relationship with the local and departmental governments which are dominated by a very conservative political party. As a result, according to one participant:

Discussion about defense of human rights, gender equity, respect for diversity and difference – these are stigmatized discourses in our department.

The department has an underfunded Secretariat for Women which runs occasional workshops for women, but the topics tend to be mainly personal (such as self-care), rather than ideas or politics that could lead to structural transformation. According to Redemuc, civil society lobbying for implementation of the peace agreement has met with little interest from the departmental government. Nonetheless, as part of the GNWP project, participants met with the Ombudsperson’s office, the local governance office, and academics from local universities to raise awareness on the PA and the WPS resolutions, and to present women’s demands for implementation.

4.7 To what extent has the project been effective in contributing to effective implementation of peace agreements in Colombia and the Philippines, including specific provisions that address concerns and issues for local women and other historically marginalized groups? How can this be improved?

IN BOTH COUNTRIES, the project is raising awareness of the peace agreements and promoting their implementation through community and media advocacy, and investment in relationships with local officials. The interventions are emboldening women to be in the lead of promoting peace and shaping gender-inclusive policies that integrate the letter and spirit of the peace agreements into local ordinances, and laws.

IN THE PHILIPPINES, the GNWP project contributed to ratification of the BOL with a campaign aimed at mobilizing youth. Concerned that the plebiscites might fail, GNWP and its YWL youth group produced and distributed flyers in local languages urging young people to (a) register to vote and (b) vote in favor of ratification. Recognition of this effort is exemplified in the UN Secretary-General citing YWL’s action in his 2019 annual report on Youth Peace and Security.

Since ratification, YWL has continued to promote the BOL in public forums and speeches to student groups, debunking the myths promulgated by reactionary groups against the BTA. The broader GNWP project led by Balay Mindanaw has also promoted implementation of the BOL, through workshops and other training, advocacy and awareness raising activities. Key actors like Anna Tarhata Basman, an MP in the BTA, have participated in project activities as trainers. Workshop participants become advocates who then visit local government officials, urging them to do their part in implementation, and bringing WPS concerns to the fore.

The BOL is a complex agreement covering a range of topics from government structure and finance to indigenous rights and Shariah law. There are provisions related to WPS, thanks to past efforts of GNWP’s partners such as the Center for Peace Education. All four WPS pillars are reflected, but Pillar 1 (Participation) features most heavily in the BOL.
As with the National Action Plan on WPS, implementation of the BOL is up to the government—in this case the BTA. However, as shown in the table in Annex 3, the GNWP project’s training, drafting and advocacy activities are supporting BOL implementation by preparing a cohort of knowledgeable women who can be called upon to occupy seats reserved for women and youth (Art VII s7(c), Art IX s11, Art XVI s11); become involved in electoral nomination processes and political agenda-setting (Art VII, s9); and to participate in offices, commissions, decision-making processes and gender-responsive budgeting (Art VII s42, Art IX s11, Art XIII s5).

IN COLOMBIA, the 2016 Peace Agreement with the FARC contains up to 100 measures advancing women’s rights or gender justice. Most of the commitments require implementation by the national government, but the GNWP project activities are contributing solidly (given the resources available) to effective implementation of others. Please refer to the analysis in section 3.2 and especially Annex 2. This identifies those provisions in the PA that are being implemented directly by the GNWP project (training, awareness-raising, strengthening women’s organizations), and others whose implementation will benefit from the groundwork being laid by the project (women’s participation in oversight mechanisms, budgeting, balanced leadership in political parties, etc).

4.8 To what extent has the project been effective in engaging media as key actors in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the supporting resolutions in the Philippines and Colombia? How can this be improved?

In both countries the project included the WPS National Media Awards, engaging journalists to report on women’s roles in peacebuilding and encouraging nuanced integration of gender perspectives into reporting. Both contests yielded solid examples of journalism – articles, podcasts, and photo essays. However, influencing public awareness and attitudes requires a more sustained effort and is inherently incremental and is not possible to determine in this review.

IN THE PHILIPPINES the winning pieces highlighted the impact of conflict on women in Mindanao, profiles of women who fought in the MILF, and women’s post-conflict resilience in rebuilding their lives and society. One article was published in the country’s leading English-language newspaper, while others appeared in local Mindanao papers or alternative media websites. There were 38 entrants who submitted 68 items to the competition (some people submitted multiple entries) - an impressive number for a first-time event. In their acceptance speeches the winners commented that the project had opened their eyes to WPS and that they planned to continue writing about the topic. A few of the journalists have maintained contact with Balay Mindanaw.

These are positive indicators, but some areas for improvement are evident, many of which have been acknowledged by GNWP and will be included in the 2021 Colombian media awards activities. A one-off competition is generally not the best way to cultivate relationships with journalists; it is better to first develop relationships and interest, identify knowledge gaps, provide some training, and later launch a competition to incentivize the application of new knowledge and perspectives. The absence of this foundation may be why none of the winning articles mentioned UNSCR 1325, though one made a compelling case in support of the BOL and the BTA from a female MILF combatant’s perspective.

One interviewee noted that the pool of entrants was mostly from the Mindanao press rather than the major national media organizations whose coverage is wider and potentially more influential with policymakers. Also, considering how labor-intensive the contest was, it would have been beneficial to find a way to maintain some momentum after the award announcement in March 2021, perhaps by promoting or re-publishing the entries. At the least, the publishers could be asked to include mention of the Media Awards in the online version of the winning articles.

Generally, there seems to be very little coverage of WPS topics in the Philippines mainstream news media (at least in English). The only items about the WPS work of GNWP or its partners appear on their own websites or social media pages, or on those of other peace and human rights NGOs. These are helpful to inform other NGOs about the project activities, but less effective in influencing awareness or community attitudes in the Philippines. WPS is a new topic for Balay Mindanaw, and media outreach for this project comes on top of the general workload for BMFI’s communications officer. (He is obviously skilled at his job, as BMFI’s general peacebuilding work does feature prominently in the media.) With the elections approach in 2022, dedicating more resources to gender-inclusive media outreach would seem a strategic move: more reporting from female journalists, more articles with gender-sensitive perspectives and content,

13 UN Women 2018. 100 medidas que incorporan la perspectiva de género en el acuerdo de paz entre el Gobierno de Colombia y las FARC-EP para terminar el conflicto y construir una paz estable y duradera. ONU Mujeres Colombia.
and framing women as agents of societal, not just passive victims of war.

After the Media Awards, BMFI began focusing on the very local medium of radio, the best method of reaching communities who do not read newspapers or online news. A training program began for 11 local journalists from across Surigao del Sur, but the pandemic made the task extremely difficult. As with the women trying to engage in capacity building, the journalists relied on their phones to connect to Zoom and thus could not read the text in PowerPoint presentations. The process was identified as stressful. Training was then suspended until face-to-face meetings could resume. Similarly, an ambitious multiplatform plan for a series of interviews with women peacebuilders had to be postponed because of logistical difficulties caused by the pandemic.

IN COLOMBIA the WPS Media Awards were more visible, at least in online searches conducted in July-August 2021. RNM partnered with the online news site Pacifista to host the awards, which were very widely promoted in alternative media and by universities, as one of the award categories was for journalism students. There were 23 entries; the winners (three podcasts and an article in a mainstream national newspaper) were about women peace leaders in a violent community, indigenous women in the conflict, and the gendered impacts of displacement. The podcasts are available on Spotify, Soundcloud, YouTube, and Instagram, dramatically increasing their reach. All the winners were from Bogota, but the stories came from Cauca and Medellin as well as the capital. All the winning pieces mention women as protagonists in building peace.

In general, WPS has a higher media profile in Colombia than in the Philippines. Since Colombia’s conflict has directly and severely affected the entire country, perhaps it holds more interest for journalists than in the Philippines, where the war is confined to one region. Doubtless the higher visibility is largely due to past efforts by RNM and its regional partners, who have promoted UNSCR 1325 since its inception in 2000. The national and local coordinators of the GNWP project are quoted occasionally on WPS in news reports, and very frequently on ending violence against women. As part of this project, they published several opinion pieces in mainstream and alternative media. Clearly, they have good media skills and connections. However, one concern expressed from the local sites was that the Media Awards were conducted entirely from the capital, with the local coordinators barely informed and thus missing the opportunity to invite their own media contacts to enter. Promoting the contest to local journalists may have led to higher participation in the Awards; but more importantly it would have strengthened the legitimacy of local feminists and their relationships with journalists.

One of the Colombian award winners reflected on the challenges of engaging journalists in WPS. She noted that the culture of Colombia’s mainstream media is dominated by traditional, commercial, “masculine” interests, and the voices of women – especially those who are poor – are considered unimportant. A few media entities have designated sections or segments related to women or gender where WPS stories can find a place; but mainly it is in the huge range of alternative media – such as Pacifista – that “gender-focused journalism” finds its outlet. WPS stories can cross over to the mainstream since some mainstream journalists follow their alternative colleagues on social media. She suggested WPS media training specifically for mainstream journalists, who may be less familiar with human rights and social justice topics. We agree with this suggestion. She noted that journalism degrees are a very recent addition to public universities in Colombia; previously this course was offered only at private universities attended by people from affluent backgrounds. As younger journalists from more diverse backgrounds begin to populate the media, there may be more interest in topics like WPS.

**4.9 Can any of these effects be disaggregated by sex or other social groups?**

With the data available from M&E across the project, it is not possible to definitively opine on effects disaggregated by sex. Broad observations can be made: most GNWP project participants across both sites are women, and they have benefited from efforts to boost their confidence, self-and collective belief, and knowledge of respective peace agreements and local policymaking; most journalists engaged in both sites were women, stimulated to apply a ‘gender lens’ to their reporting and analysis. Gender and sexual minorities were involved in activities in both sites but it is hard to ascertain number of participants, nor distil specific effects for this identity group.
5 Criterion 3: SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 What strategies and mechanisms has the project put in place to ensure that the results are sustained beyond the project end-date?

The main strategy ensuring sustainability is the credibility and longevity of the local partner organizations. In both countries, the national implementation partners are solid, established NGOs with a long track record and demonstrated commitment to peacebuilding, so the GNWP project has complemented their existing work.

IN THE PHILIPPINES, Balay Mindanaw has 25 years of peacebuilding experience in Mindanao, though its work did not previously focus specifically on 1325 or WPS. Thus, this project has been a learning experience and contributed to addressing a ‘blind spot’ in their work: gender equality concerns. The GNWP project was a catalyst for BMFI to be more gender-inclusive in their programming. Staff claim the WPS dimension is now part of the peacebuilding program and will remain so after the GNWP project:

- It’s sustainable since our style of community organizing is programmatic, not project based. Once engaged, we’ll continue because it’s already part of our program.
- As Balay Mindanaw, when we start certain projects, whether there is funding or not, if you start it then you actually need to find more funds. Especially in dealing with communities, if you are really committed to see it through, then you should find funding for it.

To make funds go further, BMFI seeks complementarities and opportunities for leveraging and cost-sharing. For example, the general peacebuilding work funded by MISEREOR includes a social media element which the GNWP project is enhancing and extending:

- We shared with MISEREOR that GNWP is supporting us, with more emphasis on women, and they are so happy because it strengthens the project that they’re supporting. So that’s how we do things, implementing projects that enhance our programming as an institution.

The local governments which benefit from BMFI’s peacebuilding work often contribute to activity costs such as transport or food if project funds are not available, a practice called “counterparting”.

Another partner, YWL, is actively pursuing sustainability. An informal network sponsored by GNWP, YWL plans to incorporate as an NGO to raise its own funds. This would cover operational costs such as printing if funding were no longer available through GNWP. Sustainability also comes from a fortunate connection with MSUIIT University, where two core YWL members are on staff. The university encourages and provides basic financial support for community projects by its staff, and many YWL activities already benefit from this support.

Even if no funding were available, the YWL members said their online activities would be “definitely be sustained personally” with their volunteer energy and interest:

- With the strong relationships in the networking, that passion would be sustained with people around to keep you going.

Another group of young women who participated in the GNWP project in Lianga have already taken the plunge and registered as a new organization. They are displaced indigenous women who became inspired by the project to become peacebuilders in their own community. They have found an ally in a female member of the provincial Department of Interior and Local Government – a strategic connection from the point of view of sustainability.

Some of the project’s achievements are indicative of positive redundancy – the project is no longer needed. The simplest example is the work done in support of the BOL. The advocacy during the plebiscite, information provided afterwards, and local awareness-raising initiatives converted some members of the community to support the law and therefore its subsequent implementation.

Another example: The amendments to local ordinances, resolutions and development codes were a project intervention...
that is now in the domain of barangay and municipal councils. Some of the amendments have already been formally adopted, while others are still in process – but expected to be adopted because members of the local governments have been made aware of the importance and benefits of the changes. Those provisions institutionalize WPS and harmonize implementation of the plethora of gender equality policies applying to local governments. As a result, the 5% of local government budgets that is mandated to gender equality measures could be spent more effectively to benefit and empower women (though this needs to be tested over time). Similarly, the appointment of project participants to local Peace and Order Councils will outlast the project. Those women will continue to exercise the power they have gained to make change, and likely help other women to participate meaningfully.

Some of the local initiatives also contain an inherent element of sustainability, especially social enterprises like community gardens and the Rice to Rise project. These enterprises received an initial subsidy, along with training in financial literacy and business management, but they are designed to continue their operations without receiving additional funds.

BTA member Anna Tarhata Basman noted that sustainability comes from the fact it is relevant to women’s everyday lives, the future of their families, and a desire for peace and development:

“With or without the project, women will step up, women will try to do something about the situation as people directly affected by these instances of conflict.”

IN COLOMBIA, RNM is somewhat similarly placed to Balay Mindanaw, in that the GNWP project complements and extends the organization’s existing work, rather than being an add-on. WPS is a core program for RNM. It has Canadian funding (secured by GNWP to ensure project continuity) in Cauca and Tolima, with an emphasis on research; and synergies between the two projects enable efficiencies to make the funds go further. If the GNWP project ends, the existence of complementary projects some activities will be unable to continue but the basic advocacy work will go on, according to Beatriz Quintero:

“Yes, it will be more fragile, but it will go on because the people involved are activists – sure, if there are resources it becomes easier, but if not, trained activists keep on going because of their commitment.”

Redemuc in Cauca is the stronger of the RNM’s two partners in this project. This local network has occasional project funding from other sources such as UN Women and the Basque NGO network Euskadi. Generally, these funds are for violence prevention, though the Euskadi contribution is unearmarked, so Redemuc drew on it to boost its funding for local initiatives in the GNWP project. UNSCR 1325 is a core theme for Redemuc, and members agreed that if the GNWP project finished, they would continue to push for WPS – but with less impact. In fact, even the project’s current model in Colombia is very wearing. The local groups in Cauca and Tolima receive funding for direct operational costs, but only a token honorarium (known as a reconocimiento or “acknowledgement”) toward project administration. This leaves the local coordinators working essentially as volunteers, but with a much heavier workload than before the project:

“Sometimes we think we have to clone ourselves to be able to hold down our paid jobs and also be part of these projects... there should be staff to be constantly promoting these action plans, doing the monitoring, the follow-up – because we’ve done lots of training days on 1325, developed plans for the various sectors of the community, we spend 3 days with public officials explaining 1325 and how to make a localization plan – but then nothing comes of it if there’s no one to follow up. It’s what we do as a network, but sometimes no one has time, and thank God that one member is retired and can dedicate her time to the organization, but the rest of us have to find ways to earn a living. We often would like to be doing more to support the organization’s activities, like chasing down officials to remind them that they committed to a plan of action and pushing them to follow through.”

In Tolima, CMT has only rarely had outside funding, and never from an international donor. As a small, relatively new organization, CMT finds it hard to compete with big local NGOs:

“The resources generally go to the large NGOs... In Tolima there are two or three NGOs that monopolize everything. Of course, they also have key international allies that finance them... we’ve applied at least 5 times to UNIFEM (UNW), and we never succeed... If we had funding, we would be a power! We do a lot of things with
teeny tiny resources, like we did a fair for women entrepreneurs and craft workers with [USD 260], whereas the government of Tolima put on a very similar event and paid [USD 13,000] for it. Because so much of our work is voluntary, so we have hardly any personnel costs. But if we had resources, I think we would do a lot, we would make a feminist revolution in this department.

Like Redemuc, CMT will continue to work on WPS regardless of funding. However, its work on the topic seems less sustainable than Redemuc’s, because of its weaker funding base and shorter history.

A crucial factor supporting sustainability is relationships. Redemuc collaborates regularly with the departmental and municipal governments, for example, providing WPS training to officials and legislators. One key network member is employed in the departmental government, a connection that has been critical to achieving inclusion of a goal related to 1325 in the departmental development plan for the next 4 years. Those relationships will continue beyond the duration of this project.

CMT’s relationship with government is much less close, as Tolima is dominated by the conservative party. However, during this review, CMT’s coordinator Martha Alfonso announced her candidature for election to the departmental assembly in 2022. If she is elected, Redemuc will have an ally in the government, making its WPS work more sustainable.

Both local groups have reinforced their relationships with RNM during this project, which will enable them to benefit from the national network’s own momentum in WPS.

Sustainable project achievements in Colombia also include some policy changes. Redemuc had a victory several years ago when Popayan, the capital of Cauca, included WPS issues in its municipal development plan. As part of the GNWP project, the network aimed higher, at the departmental plan, and in 2020 succeeded in inserting a commitment to develop a departmental action plan on 1325 by 2023. The development plans of more than half of the 42 municipalities in Cauca department now contain at least one provision related to one or more of the WPS pillars, mainly prevention of violence and support for victims and survivors. Some (though not all) of these provisions have budgetary allocations, so their implementation should proceed even if the GNWP project were discontinued. Having experienced such success, this group of trained and empowered women is likely to sustain its enthusiasm and engagement.

Some of the Track 2 local initiatives in Colombia are social enterprises designed to be sustainable after the initial injection of capital for materials or equipment. These include a restaurant; agricultural projects; and a group of rural women who create art on themes of trauma, peace, and liberation. As in the Philippines, participants in Track 2 initiatives underwent capacity building in project development and planning, financial literacy, and business management.

5.2 To what extent has the project been successful in building the capacities of in-country implementation partners, local women and other relevant stakeholders to sustain the results of the project beyond its duration?

As noted in response to other questions, in both countries, the project has built substantive knowledge in the local partners and participants (see section 4.5). In addition are the strategic capacities (skills, confidence, relationships) which support the partners’ ability to sustain and adapt in future.

A strong component of the training in both countries is the link to action in the real world, and local realities, making immediate use of the new skills in drafting “writeshops”, awareness raising campaigns and lobbying visits to government officials. This requirement reinforces the knowledge gained, creates productive relationships with key actors, and demonstrates to participants how empowering knowledge can be.

The combination of these factors augurs well for future sustainability of the project results – one of those results being a group of knowledgeable and highly engaged advocates for WPS. Not every participant will be transformed into a lifelong campaigner, but it seems likely that many will be motivated to continue working for WPS.

Capacity building for government officials needs to be repeated at intervals because staff rotate, interest in integrating gender concerns into policymaking can drop off the agenda without constant reinforcement. However, the entrenchment of WPS provisions in departmental and municipal plans raises the possibility that the governments
themselves may require (and fund) training for officials, to ensure that their policies are implemented competently. There are successful experiences from other contexts where NGOs have advocated for policies and laws, and then gone on to train government officials on implementation. For example, in Guatemala, Instituto de Enseñanza para el Desarrollo Sostenible (IEPAPDES) campaigned for years to strengthen the national gun control law; now the NGO is paid by the government to train prosecutors and judges in its interpretation and enforcement.

As noted in section 4.5 and Figure 9, the survey responses show that learning new information and skills were the main benefits perceived by participants, followed closely by gaining confidence. From M&E reporting we can glean that in the Colombian workshops on the PA, participants were asked to assess their own ability to participate in negotiations related to peacebuilding. The average self-assessed score in Cauca increased from 3.4/5 before the workshop to 4.3/5 afterwards, and in Tolima from 2.8/5 to 3.8/5.

Overall, the project results seem sustainable given the formal funding timeframe and the unprecedented interruptions of the pandemic. Sustainability relies largely on the dedication of the project partners, and a great deal of women’s volunteer labor. However, external resources will continue to be required for further advances to be made in these locations – or to expand the advocacy to other municipalities, provinces, or departments.

6 Criterion 4: SHORT-TERM IMPACT

6.1 To what extent has the project already achieved its overall goal to contribute to sustainable peace in Colombia and the Philippines?

Over its short duration the project has made definite modest contributions toward sustainable peace in both countries.

IN THE PHILIPPINES the project has enabled women to increase their meaningful participation in policies and decisions related to peace and security, by drafting amendments to local ordinances and codes and by being appointed to local Peace and Order Councils. It has supported the ratification of the BOL and the peaceful transition to the BARMM, through public awareness, information, and advocacy. It has prepared women to engage in further advocacy, lobbying and negotiation related to peace, when such activities are once again viable after the pandemic – for example, when the BTA turns its attention to transitional justice matters. In addition, the project has supported Covid relief efforts and small income-economic empowerment projects, helping to counter the root causes of conflict.

IN COLOMBIA progress toward enhancing women’s participation has been slower. The department of Cauca has committed to developing a UNSCR 1325 plan, though actually developing the plan and implementing it are still in the future. Colombian participants have identified a list of policy improvements needed in various municipalities but have not drafted specific wording as was done in the Philippines. The project has prepared local women to play a meaningful part in implementing the PA. The training has enabled them to participate confidently and knowledgeably in meetings with local officials, as well as in discussions and negotiations associated with the national strike. As in the Philippines, the project has supported Covid relief efforts and small income-economic empowerment projects, helping to counter the root causes of conflict.

6.2 To what extent has the project already contributed to ensuring local women, other historically marginalized, and local community members in Kitcharao, Lianga and Aleosan, meaningfully participate in ongoing peace negotiations in the “backroom negotiations” with the CPP-NPA-NDF and/or systematic Tracks 1.5 and 2 peace processes (Outcome 1)? What real difference has this made to the project beneficiaries?

As mentioned earlier, the project has no access to the “backroom negotiations”, if they exist. However, some participants in the Lianga area have personally approached individuals associated with the CPP-NPA-NDF, asking them to use their influence to stop violence. A Balay Mindanaw member of explained:

“\textbullet\textbullet They go to the NPA and tell them “We don't want you to do this or do that.” No one can say that to the NPA, but these women were able to do it. I think there had been an incident and they confronted the NPA because they did not want the same thing to happen again. It's very difficult if you are not strong enough and you don't
feel confident to do that, but people said, “only women can do that.” I’m very surprised how influential these 
women are in local areas. That’s something the whole peace process can learn from – the agreements don’t 
have to be very grand, something like that would be a good mechanism locally and can work, because local 
people claim ownership of the method.

These women might have made this approach even without the GNWP project but participating in the project may have 
given them extra confidence, and potentially greater clarity over shared goals and approaches.

In terms of Track 1.5 processes, the project has enabled a diverse range of civil society and community members to 
engage with representatives of barangay, municipal and/or provincial governments, as well as military and police. 
Advocacy meetings have been held with key stakeholders. For example, six women leaders met with the Kitcharao 
Barangay Captain to raise concerns about the insecurity for women and girls caused by clashes between the Philippine 
government and the CPP-NPA-NDF.

There also many examples of more sustained engagement. For example, 18 local women in Lianga and 8 in Kitcharao 
have become members of barangay and municipal Peace and Order Councils, while 29 local women across both 
communities are participating in barangay development councils. Participating in these mechanisms enables the women 
to advocate for gender-sensitive, community-based peacebuilding which addresses the root causes of conflict. They 
have advocated for respect for the ceasefires declared because of the pandemic, for safeguarding the delivery of 
humanitarian aid, and for re-initiation of negotiations with the CPP-NPA-NDF.

In Lianga, project participants helped to establish the local council’s Technical Working Group on Women, Peace and 
Security. A municipal councilor on the Technical Working Group welcomed the arrival of these well-prepared women:

> We cannot move forward without women’s participation. What we need to sustain in our effort is really to 
institutionalize genuine participation of women, because in some instances they are appointed members of the 
people’s special bodies, but their appointment is sometimes tainted with political influence. But we have 
academics, we have interfaith, we have indigenous people – and you will be amazed how assertive these 
indigenous women are, they have been active partakers of peacemaking efforts.

BMFI’s local staff in Lianga said the women are being invited to participate “in almost every activity which needs people 
from communities”. Recently the provincial government asked them to be part of the investigation of an attack in which 
soldiers killed three indigenous farmers, including a schoolgirl, and wounded three more.

Many indigenous women who participate in the GNWP project are part of a generation in transition. They are young, 
and in accordance with tradition they may have married as teenagers and already had a child. They are not yet leaders 
in terms of their culture, because that is the role of the elders. Nonetheless, according to BMFI:

> But the women are recognized, they’re very vocal, especially the second or third generation who are now 
educated, so when they speak it is very profound, with very organized thoughts. The elders do listen to them, 
because in their generation they were not able to go to school. So, the indigenous youth in communities now 
are educated and they are the future, their potential is a good, especially now they are involved in this project.

In Aleosan the Track 1.5 activities has focused squarely on implementation of the BOL and transition to the BARMM. 
Several workshops designed to develop local ownership and support of the BOL have brought together stakeholders 
from local authorities, the police, women’s rights groups, the security sector, academia, youth movements, faith-based 
organizations, and other civil society actors. Women peacebuilders also have met with representatives of the BTA and 
the barangay, stressing the importance of gender-inclusive measures to support women and girl affected by the conflict. 
The meeting created a BTA- barangay coordination mechanism in which local women can participate.

The most significant and successful example of meaningful participation has been the localization process, drafting 
provisions to entrench WPS in local legislation. This aspect of the project is discussed in section 6.4, as it illustrates the 
project’s effect in increasing women’s influence, and not merely participation.

In addition to these joint activities between civil society and government, the project has supported a range of Track 2 
civil society activities to reduce conflict in communities and advance WPS. In Aleosan an interfaith community dialogue
was organized with 50 representatives from indigenous, Moro, and Christian communities. The participants discussed strategies to monitor and address incidents of violence against women, increases in radicalization and recruitment by armed groups, and community mechanisms for conflict resolution. In Kitcharao local women peacebuilders launched a community garden. In Lianga a groups of displaced, indigenous local woman peacebuilders received training on financial literacy and business management to launch their socioeconomic enterprise, Rice to Rise. The women, who reside in IDP shelters, produced rice to support their families – an example of Point 4.1 of the National Action Plan on WPS. The humanitarian relief described in section 4.3 is another Track 2 activity that occurred across Mindanao.

The advocacy and awareness raising by Young Women Leaders for Peace can also be considered Track 2 activities. An indigenous participant who is very active in Maguindanao said that being involved with YWL has given her “a deep understanding of my situation”. As well as participating in many events on the BOL and BARMM, she organized an orientation program on the national Indigenous Peoples Rights Act, to raise awareness among members of her community about their rights.

6.3 To what extent has the project already contributed to ensuring local women, other historically marginalized, and local community members meaningfully participate in building a holistic peace in Tolima and Cauca (Outcome 1)? What real difference has this made to the project beneficiaries?

Compared with its counterpart in the Philippines, the project in Colombia could be said to have made a great contribution to preparing women and other groups for meaningful participation in building peace. More than 100 women have learned about the content of the peace agreement, Colombia’s constitution, and the WPS resolutions. A series of workshops has mapped the causes of conflict, the challenges to women’s participation, the relevant actors and potential allies. Project participants have developed advocacy matrices and recommendations for accelerating implementation of the peace agreement, increasing women’s participation in peace and security, and achieving a negotiated solution to the ongoing conflict with the ELN. An enormous effort has been invested in adapting training programs for virtual delivery, including creating online resources and instruction in the use of online platforms which are unfamiliar to many rural women. An ongoing series of training cycles, developed in conjunction with local universities, continues to expand the number of young women engaged in learning about WPS. All this is strongly supportive of the PA, which contains a heavy emphasis on enhancing capacities as part of building peace.

The training participants have held numerous meetings to discuss their recommendations with municipal government officials and with the local representatives of national authorities. However, they have found fewer openings for actual participation than their colleagues in the Philippines. Local government policies and structures in the Colombian project sites are less amenable to meaningful participation by civil society outsiders. (The legal requirement in the Philippines that every local government have a Gender and Development plan puts that country light years ahead.) The results of their “writeshops” are discussed in section 6.5.

More than 50 Track 2 initiatives have been supported in Colombia, mainly projects that were already being developed by local women before the project began. They cover a wide range of activities including democracy training, artistic and cultural pursuits, and a variety of economic empowerment ventures to rebuild dignity and security to individuals and communities devastated by the conflict. These include a weaving cooperative, a restaurant, a project supplying frozen, pre-chopped vegetables for sale in urban areas. All the projects were required to present a case for viability based on a single injection of funds, usually for equipment. They have all survived 1.5 years so far. As in the Philippines, some are likely to continue generating income, employment and solidarity into the future. Participants in three of Colombian initiatives were interviewed for this review:

- **Mujeres Campesinas y el arte de hacer paz (Rural women and the art of making peace)** turns women traumatized by the conflict into artists. Painting and making jewelry together serve as therapy for the women, and selling their wares produces a modest income as well as a boost in confidence. Having a small income of their own is transformative for these women, especially those dealing with domestic violence. Funds from the GNWP project paid for the initial supply of art materials.

- **Espacio Territorial de Capacitación y Reincorporación Icononzo (Icononzo Territorial Space for Training and Reincorporation)** is one of the zones where Colombian ex-combatants have been demobilized. A group of
women who participated in the GNWP project noted that as FARC fighters they had felt equal to their male comrades in terms of group decision-making, but on demobilization they felt the expectation to adopt a more traditional subservient domestic role. They applied for funding to build a women’s meeting house where they could gather to talk and make plans for their new lives. The funds only sufficed for the structure – it has a roof but no windows – but they are meeting regularly there. Among the plans under discussion is how to raise funds to complete the building and fit it out.

- Imagina is a group of young feminists created to focus on political advocacy, gender-based violence, peace and sexual and reproductive health. Like YWL in the Philippines, Imagina makes extensive use of social media and communications. Also, like YWL, it plans to incorporate as an NGO to facilitate fundraising and legitimacy. Although created as part of the GNWP project, the group has already begun forming strategic partnerships with other organizations in the broader community development sector, which bodes well for sustainability.

### 6.4 To what extent has this project already contributed to ensuring local women in Kitcharao, Lianga, and Aleosan are key influencers and decision-makers in local implementation of the peace agreement with the MILF in their communities (Outcome 2)? What difference has this made to project beneficiaries?

The most impressive example of local women influencing implementation of the peace agreement and WPS is the localization component of the project. This is a methodology developed by GNWP to embed national and international WPS obligations into local legislation. Early in the project, participants drew up advocacy matrices identifying measures in the BOL that should be included in local ordinances, codes, and development plans. Later, in the “writeshops” mentioned in section 4.4, they drafted specific language for amendments to local policies in each municipality or barangay, drawing on the UNSCR WPS resolutions, the Philippines NAP WPS and Magna Carta of Women, the peace agreement and the Comprehensive Agreement on the Respect of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL). Their drafts were then submitted to local councils to consider adopting.

The most significant result of this methodology is the addition of an entire section on WPS to Aleosan’s municipal Gender and Development Code (GAD). Section X of the GAD refers explicitly to UNSCR 1325 and 1820, as well as the Magna Carta of Women. It commits the municipality to, among other things:

- Ensure at least 50% female membership of the municipal and barangay Peace and Order Councils.
- Guarantee gender perspectives and women’s empowerment provisions all in mechanisms and strategies for peacebuilding, conflict prevention and conflict resolution.
- Ensure women’s meaningful participation (particularly from grassroots constituencies, conflict-affected communities, and other marginalized groups) in all consultation processes.
- Provide capacity building for women on WPS, women’s rights and conflict resolution.
- Provide sustainable livelihood and micro-economic enterprise programs for grassroots women.
- Hold quarterly assemblies to hear feedback from women and other key stakeholders.
- Improve and strengthen the role of women in the security sector with focused recruitment and training of women for the Barangay Peace Action Team. Access to justice for female victims of gender-based violence through accountability mechanisms, gender-sensitive investigative procedures, and security sector training.
- Information for security personnel on the existing referral system and standard operating procedure for relief and recovery services for survivors of gender-based violence.

The amended GAD was approved by the municipal council, along with a local development plan which also now reflects WPS. Both laws have been passed into law, with corresponding budgets.

At least 13 ordinances and resolutions drafted in the “writeshops” have been presented to local governments in Kitcharao and Lianga. Among other things they make provision for construction of a health center, birthing clinic, and portable water system for indigenous women; gender-responsive agrarian reform, economic empowerment programs for indigenous and displaced women; and the creation of women’s peacemaking teams to help protect women and girls.

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14 Whilst outside the timeframe of the review period, up to June 2021, it is worth noting that following localization workshops in July and August 2021 WPS provisions have been included in updated local government codes.
from gender-based violence. At least three of the drafts have already been adopted into law. Embedding gender in local laws in this way implements point 13.2 in the NAP WPS.

6.5 To what extent has this project already contributed to ensuring local women in Cauca and Tolima are key influencers and decision-makers in local implementation of the peace agreement in their communities (Outcome 2)? What real difference has this made to project beneficiaries?

Colombian participants were reportedly less comfortable or enthusiastic about the localization “writeshops” to develop additions or amendments to municipal policies – perhaps reflecting a lack of confidence in those policies. Nevertheless, lobbying by Redemuc and colleagues in Cauca had success, and about half the department’s 42 municipalities now have at least one measure related to WPS or PA implementation in their local development plans. Some of these municipalities were already quite advanced in their thinking. For example, Redemuc had persuaded the capital, Popayan (Population 318,000) to include WPS in its municipal plan 5 years ago. Its current plan declares gender as a cross-cutting theme in all its programs, contains one chapter on actions to reduce inequality and insecurity for women and another on human rights, peacebuilding and assistance to survivors of the conflict. In contrast Balboa (pop 19,000) has just one paragraph expressing the intention to protect children, adolescents, women, the elderly, people with disabilities, victims of the conflict and social leaders from violence and abuse. Project participants acknowledge that inserting words in municipal plans is just a first step, and a great deal more advocacy will be required to ensure implementation.

At the departmental level, Redemuc worked with the sole female MP in the Cauca assembly to obtain a legislated commitment to developing a departmental action plan on UNSCR 1325. This is a significant advance especially as it will increase the pressure on the Colombian government to develop a National Action Plan.

In the more conservative department of Tolima, CMT and their network members do not claim to have influenced local policies, but they have been prolific trainers and influential in post-conflict processes with women from both sides of the armed conflict. Many project participants are traumatized survivors of violence, not only from the conflict but also the narco-trafficking that afflicts the area. The GNWP project is a source of solidarity and hope for the PA to be implemented and for women’s dignity to be restored:

- This project means young women, even adolescents, who arrive from difficult situations and with not much idea about what it is to be a woman, they emerge stronger, with a much clearer identity, thinking about feminism, how we can demand it, what is this Resolution 1325 that everyone talks about... So I believe it’s a seed that has been growing and growing, and has definitely strengthened our leadership and motivated us, and given us a forward-looking perspective which is fundamental, especially in these intergenerational processes that are happening.

CMT has been part of the Truth, Coexistence and Non-Recurrence Commission’s reconciliation meetings where victims and ex-combatants gain insights into each other’s suffering and apologies are made. The Tolima group has also engaged far more than in Cauca with ex-combatants in the Territorial Spaces for Training and Reincorporation (ETCRs) or demobilized zones, seeking to connect them with other women’s groups and peacebuilders in the department, and to ensure they have a solid understanding of the PA and WPS. As part of the project the demobilized women in the Icononzo zone created a committee on gender for the ETCR.

6.6 Have there been any unintended short-term consequences (positive or negative)? What were the unintended consequences and/or negative effects, if any? Has a conflict sensitive approach been applied successfully? Has the project adequately mitigated any unintended consequences and/or negative effects?

IN THE PHILIPPINES, participants mentioned only one negative side effect: a degree of jealousy or rivalry arising from the Rice to Rise, the economic empowerment project in Lianga. There was initial tension over leadership among the local implementing partners, and some disquiet from existing rice growers in the area who perceive Rice to Rise as having an unfair advantage because of its subsidy from the project. Balay Mindanaw said it resolved the slight problem by being as transparent and informative as possible and engaging all possible actors as allies. In the review of GNWP documents we
did not determine reference to a specific conflict sensitivity model or approach that may have been used to consider these kinds of scenarios.

IN COLOMBIA, participants could not think of any negative consequences per se, though the local coordinators mentioned that the workload generated by the project has been very heavy.

6.7 What are the synergies between the short-term impacts in Colombia and the Philippines?

The synergies cluster around the stimulation by women of interest and commitments from public officials (a leading type of decision-maker) and journalists (a type of decision-shaper) to consistently consider, and integrate, gender perspectives in their respective domains. Another is securing local laws and policies that bring formal often theoretical peace agreements negotiated by elites far away from the ordinary realities for most people, to local governance processes and communities. In Colombia and the Philippines, peace is far from fully established and highly exposed to turbulent national politics and shifting priorities and allegiances of political parties. Thus, any contributions to embedding the spirit and letter of the agreements into sub-national laws and policies can help with the durability of agreements.

Additional synergies relate to the choice of project management style by GNWP. Choosing an adaptative and flexible approach – ultimately creating more administration for GNWP and Norad with amendments – was vital to maximizing the impacts described across this report. Both sites were treated equally by GNWP in terms of project management flexibility despite their different operational realities. The partner organizations report positive and respectful working relationships with GNWP, in terms of the project design, management and implementation.

IN THE PHILIPPINES, the initial implementing partner was CPE at Miriam College. CPE members said they were fully involved in designing the project and discussing locations and partners. Balay Mindanaw, which later took over as the implementing partner, was also involved early because the project intended from the beginning to rely on BMFI’s contacts on the ground:

I think a lot of co-designing happened, we co-designed training modules. We said this is what we want in methodology, agenda, etc; we developed working relationships over 2yrs.

BMFI appreciated that the project complemented the organization’s existing work and “didn’t require inventing a whole new thing.”

In retrospect the partners felt some targets were too ambitious for the resources available, for example aiming to engage representatives of every sector of the community. However, in general GNWP was described as flexible, supportive, and open to suggestions:

GNWP was flexible on budget lines, for example when extra travel funds needed.

Also, with the Rice to Rise local initiative, we changed the proposal, because the original proposal wasn’t applicable anymore. We also adjusted the peace awards and social media goals and they agreed. I think the point is to be open, and they listened to our suggestions.

Thankfully they have been very flexible. If we proposed certain changes which involved additional funds, then they said, “You tell us if it would require more funds, and we will do our best to secure more funding for that.” But as a funder they have their own objectives to meet, and we understand that. And for us, we understand that it is our job to bring them to the ground where we are operating and make them understand that this is what we should do or shouldn’t do. And so far, it's been working out with us and GNWP.

The Young Women Leaders noted some very concrete benefits they have received from the working relationship:

They provided us with a lot of opportunities to speak to international audiences.

They’ve been very supportive, not just in YWL projects, but also improving our skills and professional growth, supporting us in fellowships that we’ve been applying to. A lot of us have really gone far since we’ve had the
GNWP training: myself I never had a niche in the academe, but with YWL I’ve started to do research on WPS, and applying now for a PhD in Australia, and that’s because of the inclination I developed from GNWP training. So, we have really gained this confidence because of the trainings we’ve had with GNWP.

GNWP is helping us to formalize and register for a license to operate as an independent NGO, so we could have access to funding. It’s difficult to find funding for WPS projects as an informal entity, so to register would be the way put us out there and build our portfolio so that we could have access.

On finances: When we pay for internet for rural participants, it can be tricky, to provide receipts for that. Some agencies won't accept that, but GNWP has been very accommodating, we just provide the GCash receipt which is a Fintech here in the Philippines.

IN COLOMBIA, Beatriz Quintero of RNM commented that GNWP seemed somewhat rigid at the beginning, understandably anxious about the Colombians’ capacity to meet expectations:

But they gained confidence because at RNM we are consistent, we have a clear focus, a clear feminist line, and our people are of a high standard.

She recalled other projects where the international partner would argue, “Well this approach worked well in Congo...”:

And I had to remind them that Colombia is not Congo. We’re a country with lots of problems but we do have a functioning state, even if it’s weak. Sometimes foreigners from the North don’t understand, and lump all of us in the South together. But GNWP has not been like that.

Within Colombia there was a similar slight tension initially as the project relationship was established between RNM and CMT in Tolima. Martha Alfonso explained:

I think it’s positive that we were able to suggest some modifications to the methodology, to consider the things that we’d already done. We had some tension the first year, because RNM had some things in mind and we said no, that doesn’t apply here – for example, their idea was that we had to create a women’s agenda, but we already had a departmental agenda. So we said we already have that; rather, let’s look at how we begin to implement things from that agenda, like a departmental seminar on the topic of WPS. Or for example, you want to support a cultural initiative about peacebuilding; let’s share those resources and support four initiatives of women who are already doing this kind of work in the municipalities. So, we began to adapt the project to what we were doing and reinforce it. It was a little difficult the first year, because RNM said, “GNWP wants this, we told GNWP we would do this, so you can’t change it.” And we said, “But why would we develop a whole new women’s agenda if we already have one?” So, it has been a process of negotiation, we stood up for ourselves saying, “We have a process here, things have to be adapted differently.” And RNM has generally been very willing to allow it, and that has allowed us locally to strengthen a lot of things that we are doing, within the framework of the GNWP process - without changing its aims or its content but adapting the methodology to the territory and respecting local autonomy.

In the survey of participants, 37 respondents said they were part of “direct partner organizations”, including implementing partners as well as groups that received funding for local initiatives. The overwhelming majority of these reported that the project managers – meaning GNWP, RNM or Balay Mindanaw – showed flexibility in response to changes (Figure 10).
Conclusion, lessons learned and recommendations

Conclusion

A core challenge, as with many social and political change initiatives, lies in making the link from outputs to outcomes. Have women in fact meaningfully participated in building peace? If so, what did this involve? Were they at the forefront of shaping and influencing policy decisions? To what degree has the GNWP project contributed to that improvement? These were core questions in the mid-term review process. Our understanding of the global WPS debates and trends related to “meaningful participation” enables us to confidently state the project is contributing to advancing the concept in various ways. In the Philippines, women are regularly advocating for sustainable peace and gender equality in their local Peace and Order Councils. Their drafting efforts, paired with their lobbying skills, resulted in a WPS section being included in Aleosan’s Gender and Development Code, the legislation that guides local government policy and programs on gender equality. In Colombia, women are influencing municipal and departmental policies and commitments, finding ways to bring the peace agreements many gendered provisions into local policymaking.

With detailed agreements following decades of violent conflict, and many years of negotiations, peace is yet to fully take hold. Elections in both countries in 2022 could alter the course of formal national commitments to peace implementation once again. Within these complex political settlements, the WPS policy agenda in the Philippines and Colombia is still to reach its full potential. More substantive engagement from decision-makers and shapers at different levels of society, and more tangible commitments, underpinned by women’s meaningful participation and leadership, is essential. The Covid-19 pandemic has hit both countries hard with major impacts on social cohesion, citizen trust in the state, and on already underfunded and overburdened women’s rights organizations, many of whom have been at the forefront of pandemic response and prevention.

Against this backdrop, the GNWP project makes a decisive contribution to advancing the WPS agenda at the global, national, and local levels. Wherever possible this should be continued particularly given the impending elections in both countries which are potential opportunities to reset and revitalize peace implementation, or triggers for moving away from the respective agreements, potentially undermining the peace processes. Consolidating the project in the current sites and expanding into others stands to make an important contribution in Colombia and the Philippines and in improving the quality of global WPS programming.

Lessons learned

The central lessons are about persistence and adaptation. Without these two critical qualities and mindsets, so many aspects of this project would have not been achieved or done poorly potentially causing harm to WPS goals and feminist mobilizing. With dedicated agile funding, small local organizations can achieve policy impact, and influence patriarchal norms. The review processes – document analysis, interviews, surveys – consistently highlighted the adept management of the project from GNWP, which then empowered their partners to find new ways to operate in spaces that are hostile or indifferent to WPS objectives, and in the unpredictable Covid-era. The project also reveals the power of individual awakening, with women having opportunities and space to learn about their rights, feminism, and their countries stated commitments to gender equality.

Recommendations

For Norad:

1. **Provide ongoing support to the GNWP project.** We highly recommend investing in a second phase of this project to consolidate the relationships and change pathways that have been established. The time horizons for WPS-inclusive policy change are long. The need to further advance connections at multiple levels of Colombian and Filipino societies, and women’s confidence and mobilizing is critical especially with elections in both countries in 2022.

For Norad and GNWP:

2. **Direct unearmarked funding towards women’s rights organizations.** The review did not include analysis of the financial side of the project, and we understand the partnerships in Colombia and the Philippines are activity-
based. In any next phase, consider providing women’s rights organization partners with a pool of unearmarked funding to enable them to have resources to respond to needs and realities that are unexpected or that they cannot get funding for. Or, that they determine are relevant to the sustainability of their organization. This can contribute to reducing the cycle of projectization that many women’s rights groups find themselves in which often results in a focus on activities that are budget-centered (“this is how much money we can get, so what can we do?”) rather than goal-centered (“we want to do this, what resources are needed”). This is a mindset that both GNWP and Norad can help transform. As GNWP has a proven track record of funds management, this development could help unlock more flexible funding via a highly capable INGO coupled with organizational strengthening support. Unearmarked funding could be associated with a set of permissible expenditure to ensure appropriate allocation and reduce permissions and administration demands.

For GNWP:

3. **Reconsider the quantity of deliverables.** Project partners noted that some deliverables were too loaded even in pre-pandemic times. More time for co-design with partners may address this in the future. This will require adjusting timeframes to give partners more opportunity to provide inputs and shape the activities. Providing a pool of unearmarked funds (per below) could also shift the dynamics of the co-design process and enable women’s organizations to see there are resources for their organizational needs and concerns beyond those in the specific project activities.

4. **Proactive budgeting.** In both countries provision of childcare was identified as important and helpful to promote women’s participation. A budget template could be developed by GNWP with this loaded into it, indicating to partners that this is a ‘permissible’ expense. This could also include routinising data packages into budgets as part of lowering barriers to equitable access to the internet.

5. **Digital safety and systems.** Provide every partner organization with a minimum package of support to improve internet access and digital systems. This would include an IT safety ‘check-up’ with a credible local or regional IT service provider who can provide small community based, and larger NGOs, with accessible support to check the integrity of their email systems, document storage and sharing, anti-virus and malware software, and more.

6. **Organizational strengthening with partners.** As part of partnership agreements, build in support to strengthen the organizations, including learning about contextualized and feminist approaches to M&E (more below), data collection and storage, as well as developing relevant internal policies such as a statement of gender inclusion and how the organization will ensure internal and external coherence in its work on WPS.

7. **Accessible and feminist M&E.** Support partner organizations with learning opportunities about developments in feminist and inclusive monitoring and evaluation. Build in a monitoring, evaluation and learning system that is light enough to be accessible but rigorous enough to generate change insights, and to enable progress and challenges to be tracked and addressed. Baseline assessments are crucial to better pinpoint progress or otherwise.

8. **Conflict sensitivity.** A Do No Harm policy was developed in April 2020 and shared with the review team. Suggestions were provided on how to operationalize the policy including forms of measurement. As GNWPs operational work continues this would seem an opportune moment to review the policy as part of the commitment to annually review the policy and operationalizing measures to promote conflict sensitivity.

9. **Continue to enable more funded positions, at least part-time.** The project budget provides salaries for staff of the national partners (BMFI and RNM), which in the Philippines includes staff at each project site. However, the honorariums budgeted for the local implementers in Colombia are inadequate, leaving the project relying on a considerable amount of volunteer labor for key functions. In Colombia the bulk of the project is delivered by local networks of women’s organizations. This has important advantages: it gives the project a decidedly feminist character; means its relevance requires little explanation; and promotes ownership of the WPS agenda by other local organizations, not just the coordinating NGO. On the other hand, scarce funds mean these departmental networks are run by volunteers who must prioritize paid work to pay their bills. Especially given the inequitable impact of the pandemic on women’s daily lives, this model may not be sustainable. The
substantial workload added by this project creates the danger of stretching local women’s organizations too thin, as well as a reputational risk for GNWP.

10. **Documentation by GNWP.** There are many documents linked to this project and it would be helpful to have a light touch review of classification systems to clarify the chronology of documents. Consider a coding system to identify dates and report numbers more readily.

11. **Engage officials at provincial and national levels too.** In a second phase of the project, encourage partners to forge more explicit and direct relationships at the provincial and national level with relevant authorities to embed WPS policy messaging at multiple levels of decision-making. Whilst their central focus in on the local level, a multi-level approach could create positive pressures and accountabilities on decision-makers.

12. **Knowledge building about applying a ‘gender lens’ for media workers.** Learning how to identify and integrate gender perspectives by editors, producers and reporters requires training investment and incentivization. The WPS Media Awards are a great start and should continue. Develop a series of seminars, debates, and other learning opportunities for media workers to gain more guidance and encouragement to bring out stories with policy ideas and solutions, as well as those that highlight women’s multiple roles and capabilities in peacebuilding beyond being framed as passive victims. Ethical reporting of, and interactions with, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence is one important theme to increase awareness of.

13. **Boost communications funding to partners.** In both countries, the media and communication aspects of the project could greatly benefit from more resourcing, especially as elections approach. Breaking through social media circles within one’s organization and social network requires skill and time. Boosting content through paid promotions may also be important to draw the attention of non-traditional audiences.

14. **Offer training for partners on adapting training to online formats.** As we all discovered in 2020/21, moving face-to-face training online requires very different skills and planning. Offering online training techniques may resource partners with ideas about effective online adult learning, breaking events into smaller sessions, and fostering interaction.

15. **More women in parliament, more focus on gender perspectives.** With elections coming up in 2022, partners could be supported to focus on incumbent parliamentarians and those seeking election, and their approach to WPS questions. Doing communications work around these views and policies requires resources. The levels of female representation in elected positions are particularly low in the Colombian congress and departmental assemblies (both Cauca and Tolima have only one female MP). A second phase of this project could call attention to the dearth of female legislators and provide cross-learning opportunities with women in other parts of the country mobilizing to get women elected. GNWP is ideally placed to transfer insights and connections from similar work with female parliamentarians in Afghanistan, Nepal, and South Sudan.

16. **Engage learning institutions and educators.** Identify educators as a target group for inclusion in any second phase. Embedding gender equality and WPS principles – and peace in general – in education systems, from primary schools through to university, can make a longer-term contribution. School teachers and academics could start by lending their analytical skills to reflect on where curriculum and materials could be made more gender sensitive. School children, university students, trainee teachers, could all be respectively engaged and incentivized through debates, competitions, and learning opportunities.

**Philippines-specific recommendations:**

1. **Extend the project horizontally to include additional municipalities.** Consider, following conflict sensitivity assessments, a municipality in the islands of Basilan, Sulu or Tawi-Tawi, where the concept of WPS is less well-known, and the peace implementation potentially more distant from people’s every-day lives.

2. **Expand the local civil society organizations.** It is not clear to what extent the project has inspired other organizations to take ownership or become engaged with WPS to the point of initiating their own activities. (Few local NGOs are mentioned in the reports, nor came up in the interviews, except the youth councils mentioned by YWL.) Ideally this work eventually would not depend entirely on Balay Mindanaw, as seems to be
the case. This might be stimulated by a quarterly convening of key organizations to receive updates on the project, and to identify synergies with other efforts.

3. **Continue to value local knowledge and experiences.** The project has done well on this – drawing on resource people from Mindanao in particular. This was valued by interviewees. It can be a challenge to find a balance between local and external (Filipino facilitators/lecturers from other parts of the country, regional and international trainers) resource people. Both are needed to engage the interest of training participants while enabling them to see the connection with the bigger national and international picture.

4. **Extend the project vertically.** Looking to the provincial as well as the municipal and barangay level, since provincial government have more power, can facilitate replication within the province and have more chance of engaging national agencies and officials. Based on the project reports and interviews, it appears that Surigao del Sur is the only location where the provincial government has been involved.

5. **Refresh the annual training for youth activists.** YWL has difficulty recruiting and retaining active members, as other aspects of young people’s lives take precedence over activism for peace. YWL suggested that in GNWP’s annual training (i.e., not the work being coordinated by BMFI), the international emphasis could usefully be reduced, or at least the national and local could be increased to make WPS more appealing to new advocates, especially youth. Also, the training should include more diverse perspectives, for example the LGBTQ dimension, and how and why men should be involved. This may increase ownership and engagement by young people.

**Colombia-specific recommendations:**

1. **Cross-fertilize connections between the two sites.** Currently there appears to be little communication or relationship across the locations which is a lost opportunity to share strategies and experiences in advancing WPS. At each site, the women implementing the project have communication with RNM, the national network, but are not clear how activities are undertaken in the other sites.

2. **Build in tangible connections between RNM and women’s organizations in Tolima and Cauca.** Include in workplans and agreed activities, periodic meetings from RNM to discuss the project in the various sites, and per above, also opportunities for the two (or more) sites to come together with RNM staff. RNM could be encouraged to arrange regular or occasional communication with the implementing partners at the different sites, to share knowledge and build collegiality within the project. The local sites should be fully involved in major initiatives like the WPS Media Awards.

3. **Stronger communications linkages across partners.** The social media feeds of the local coordinators have lively content related to the project, including short videos and links to online talks. Both groups also have websites though not well developed. RNM have a larger website, but it does not feature much about the local activities of this project – even though (apart from the national peace forum at the beginning and the WPS Media Awards) the local activities are at the heart of the project. Providing funding for dedicated communications work could assist and linked to activity-based reporting.

4. **Dedicated focus on inclusion of female ex-combatants.** With women estimated to be approximately 30-40 per cent of ex-combatants in Colombia, mostly concentrated in known locations (the special territorial zones), there is an opportunity for the project to engage more deliberately with this constituency.

5. **Identify networks and strategic connections to take the social enterprises to the next level.** These have potential to grow with extra support and guidance. This might take the form of mentoring by female business development mentors and livelihood funds. In Tolima, project coordinator CMT organized a fair for female entrepreneurs and artists, which included some of the Track 2 initiative participants from the GNWP project. The participants found it an inspiring and supportive experience to meet other women engaging in building peace from very different angles. We recommend that networking and communication among the Track 2 subgrantees be actively encouraged.
ANNEXES

- ANNEX 1 – GNWP interventions compared with the Philippines NAP on WPS
- ANNEX 2 – GNWP interventions compared with the Colombian Peace Agreement
- ANNEX 3 – GNWP interventions compared with the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL)
- ANNEX 4 – Terms of Reference
- ANNEX 5 – List of interviews conducted
- ANNEX 6 – Core interview questions
- ANNEX 7a – Survey for the Philippines
- ANNEX 7b – Survey for Colombia
- ANNEX 8a – Survey results from the Philippines
- ANNEX 8b – Survey results from Colombia
- ANNEX 9 – List of documents reviewed
- ANNEX 10 – Timeline of the project in the Philippines
- ANNEX 11 – Timeline of the project in Colombia
### ANNEXES

#### ANNEX 1 – GNWP interventions compared with the Philippines NAP on WPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS Pillar Participation</th>
<th>WPS Pillars Protection - Prevention</th>
<th>WPS Pillar Relief &amp; Recovery</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provisions of NAP WPS that are being directly implemented by the GNWP Philippines project</strong></td>
<td><strong>Provisions of NAP WPS that are supported by GNWP Philippines project interventions (eg training)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Other provisions of NAP WPS</strong></td>
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</table>
| - Peace process supported by civil society and grassroots W’s constituency. (2.1)  
- Capacity-building for W from conflict-affected/vulnerable communities. (2.2)  
- Civil society awareness raising on WPS, CEDAW General Recommendation 30, NAP WPS, Magna Carta of Women. (3.1)  
- Support grassroots women’s economic empowerment initiatives. (4.1) | - Identify areas affected by conflict and possible vulnerabilities of women in these contexts. (6.1)  
- Capacity development on WPS, CEDAW, NAP WPS, Magna Carta of Women. (13.3)  
- Establish WPS Resource Pool of trainers (13.4)  
- Capacitation of Gender & Development Focal Persons on NAP WP. (13.5)  
- Institutionalize inclusion of NAP WPS in Gender & Development plans, budgets, reports (14.1)  
- Agency policy and programmatic review and enhancement (14.2)  
- Sub-national (regional, provincial, municipal/city, and barangay) Peace and Order Councils (POCs) involved in implementation of NAP WPS. (14.3)  
- Regional, provincial, and local Action Plans on WPS that reflect the unique peace and security context, concerns, and contributions of women. (16.2) | - Gender and culturally sensitive quick response humanitarian relief and assistance for displaced women and girls. (6.2) |
| **Provisions of NAP WPS that are supported by GNWP Philippines project interventions (eg training)** | | |
| - Women in leadership positions in peace panels, other peace mechanisms. (1.1)  
- Include gender, W’s political / economic empowerment in peace agreements and implementation mechanisms. (1.2)  
- Regular dialogue, consultation, feedback from civil society and grassroots W. (3.2) | - Initiatives on gender, peace, security, human rights to build enabling environment for peace. (10.1)  
- Evidence-informed development / implementation of a policy mandate and mechanism on NAP WPS within government agencies. (13.1)  
- Develop / implement WPS policy and programs within agencies’ gender plans and budgets. (13.2) | - National Steering Cttee on WPS to oversee gender integration in peace negotiations and implementation mechanisms. (1.3)  
- Awareness raising on W’s economic rights at the grassroots level. (4.1)  
- Policy and program design for women in the military and police. (5.1) | - Gender and culturally sensitive protection/security for displaced women and girls (6.3)  
- ‘Women-child-friendly spaces’ (WCFS) in all evacuation areas and IDP camps. (6.4)  
- Develop culturally sensitive guidelines for responding to conflict-related SGBV. (6.5)  
- Comprehensive gender- and culturally sensitive humanitarian rehabilitation / recovery focused on shelter, health (incl psychosocial), livelihood, education. (7.1)  
- Women Peace Centers (WPC) in provincial LGUs, catering to the needs of women and girls from conflict-affected/vulnerable communities. (7.2)  
- Immediate, efficient reporting, documentation, investigation, prosecution of conflict- |
| | | - Shelter, health, social health insurance, livelihood and education for former rebel women and girls and their families. (11.1) |
- Institutional mechanisms maximizing W’s contribution in security sector. (5.2)
- Increase number of W in decision-making positions in military, police (5.3)
- Increase number of W in leadership positions in civil-military operations and community-police relations. (5.4)
- Increase W’s participation in international committees & initiatives (INTERPOL, UN Peacekeeping, ASEANAPOL, etc). (5.5)

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<tr>
<td>related VAW. (8.1)</td>
<td>Gender / culturally sensitive legal assistance for W and girls who experienced conflict-related VAW. (8.2)</td>
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<td>Include gender, transitional justice in peace agreements and implementation mechanisms. (8.3)</td>
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<td>Implement Transitional Justice &amp; Reconciliation Commission’s gender recommendations, esp those related to mass atrocity crimes against Moro and indigenous women (8.4)</td>
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<td>Gender-sensitive protocols for handling captured and surrendered women. (8.5)</td>
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<td>Protocols / coordinating mechanism to ensure physical security of W from frontline agencies. (9.1)</td>
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<td>Build W’s capacities on community-based early warning / monitoring at grassroots level. (10.1)</td>
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<td>Strengthen initiatives to address proliferation of small arms and light weapons. (10.2)</td>
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<td>Programs for children born of conflict-related rape. (12.1)</td>
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<td>Integration of NAP WPS framework in humanitarian/natural disaster and complex emergency plans. (14.4)</td>
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<td>Formulate a specific policy (i.e. Executive Order) on implementation of NAP WPS. (15.1)</td>
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<td>Interface with House &amp; Senate Committees on Peace on NAP WPS implementation. (15.2)</td>
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<td>Capacity development for judges on W’s human rights in vertical and horizontal conflict situations. (15.3)</td>
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<td>WPS Action Plans at the level of national government agencies. (16.1)</td>
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<td>Sex-and-conflict disaggregation of data practiced by relevant agencies. (17.1)</td>
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<td>Harmonize monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. (17.2)</td>
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<td>Creation of a NAP WPS data base (17.3)</td>
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<td>Interlink Country Reports on CEDAW, WPS, SDG 16 etc on W in conflict-situations and peacebuilding, peacekeeping, peacemaking, conflict prevention, resolutions and transformation. (17.4)</td>
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<td>Institutionalize regular reporting (semi-annual progress reports) internally and externally. (17.5)</td>
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<td>Report on Overseas Development Assistance support for NAP WPS initiatives. (17.6)</td>
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### ANNEX 2 – GNWP interventions compared with the Colombian Peace Agreement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS Pillar Participation</th>
<th>WPS Pillar Protection</th>
<th>WPS Pillar Prevention</th>
<th>WPS Pillar Relief &amp; Recovery</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provisions related to WPS in the PA whose implementation is supported or promoted by the GNWP Colombia project</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Creation / strengthening of W’s organizations (section 2.2.1)</td>
<td>• Active participation of W’s organizations in developing a comprehensive security and protection program for communities and organizations across the country. Rural communities and organizations will make their own assessment and definition of risks, taking into account the particular conditions for women. [3.4.8]</td>
<td>• Use of media to promote non-discriminatory values and respect for women’s right to a life free from violence (2.2.3)</td>
<td>• Elucidate the different effects of the conflict on girls, boys and adolescents, as well as the impact of gender-based violence (5.1.1.1.2)</td>
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<td>• W’s effective participation in citizen oversight (2.2.5)</td>
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<td>• Train officials, community leaders to promote non-stigmatization of women and youth (2.2.4)</td>
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<td>• Participatory local budgets taking account of gender, W’s rights (2.2.6)</td>
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<td>• Incorporate gender dimension in materials produced by the Monitoring &amp; Verification Mechanism (MVM) (Protocol, Monitoring &amp; Verification: Strategic communications)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Information, training, campaigns to boost W’s electoral participation (2.3.3)</td>
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<td>• Women’s organizations recognized as primary sources of information for MVM (Protocol, Monitoring &amp; Verification: Observation and recording by the MVM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Training / awareness-building for W promoting democratic values, non-discrimination, political participation, exercise of constitutional rights (2.3.5)</td>
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<td>• The Truth, Coexistence and Non-Recurrence Commission will:</td>
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<td>• Programs to promote W’s political participation and leadership (2.3.5)</td>
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<td>• Ensure a gender-based approach in every aspect of the Commission, by creating a gender-based taskforce to conduct technical tasks, research, hearings etc (5.1.1.1.4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Strengthen W’s participation / leadership, balanced representation of men and W in shaping all forums mentioned in the PA; promote balanced participation / leadership by W in social movements, organizations and political parties; training for W on political rights, political and citizen participation (2.3.7)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Have 11 commissioners whose selection criteria include equal participation between men and women (5.1.1.1.5)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other provisions related to WPS in the PA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Special emphasis on protection of women, children and adolescents who have been affected by criminal organizations. This approach will take account of the specific risks faced by women against their life, freedom, integrity and safety and will be appropriate for those risks (3.4.1)</td>
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<td>• Specially trained MVM monitors to</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>receive / analyze information relating to violence against women or against LGBTI individuals, esp sexual violence (Protocol, Monitoring &amp; Verification: Observation &amp; recording by MVM)</strong></td>
<td><strong>with the women’s organizations and in the context of the CMPVI. (6.1)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Prevent repetition of paramilitary activity, dismantle criminal orgs responsible for homicides, massacres and systematic violence, particularly against women. (3.4.1)</td>
<td>• Promote W’s participation in National Commission on Security Guarantees, seeking to identify funding sources and patterns of activity by criminal organizations, esp those affecting women, children, adolescents and the LGBTI community (3.4.3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Create Special Investigation Unit to dismantle criminal organizations and investigate, prosecute and indict criminal organizations and behaviors responsible for homicides, massacres or systematic violence, particularly against women (3.4.4)</td>
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ANNEX 3 – GNWP interventions compared with the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS Pillar Participation</th>
<th>WPS Pillar Protection</th>
<th>WPS Pillar Prevention</th>
<th>WPS Pillar Relief &amp; Recovery</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BOL provisions related WPS that are supported by GNWP Philippines project interventions (eg through training)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Reserved seats, sectoral representatives to constitute min 10% of members of Parliament, incl at least 1 seat each for women and for youth. (Art VII, s7(c))</td>
<td>• Uphold and protect the fundamental rights of women, incl the right to engage in employment, and to be protected from exploitation, abuse, or discrimination, as embodied in CEDAW (Art IX, s12)</td>
<td>• Rehabilitation and development will address the needs of MILF/Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Force members and its decommissioned women auxiliary forces; of internally displaced persons, widows and orphans. It shall observe, promote, and ensure gender-responsiveness in all aspects of security and peace building, including the participation of women in decision-making. (Art XIV, s1)</td>
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<td>• At least 1 woman to be appointed to the Bangsamoro Cabinet. (Art IX, s11)</td>
<td>• Youth and women to have representatives in the BTA. (Art XVI, s2)</td>
<td>• Political parties’ electoral nominating process must include women’s agenda, involvement of women and youth. (Art VII, s9)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Youth and women to have representatives in the BTA. (Art XVI, s2)</td>
<td>• Youths and women to have representatives in the BTA. (ArtXVI, s2)</td>
<td>• Parliament may create offices for youth, women, etc. (Art VII, s42)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Recognize W’s role in nation-building &amp; regional devlt, ensure representation of W in decision-making / policy bodies. Create commission on W. (Art IX, s11)</td>
<td>• political parties’ electoral nominating process must include women’s agenda, involvement of women and youth. (Art VII, s9)</td>
<td>• Parliament may create offices for youth, women, etc. (Art VII, s42)</td>
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<td>• Recognize role of W in governance, ensure their fundamental equality before the law, guarantee full / direct participation of W in governance and devlt, ensure they benefit equally in devlt programs and projects. (Art XIII, s5)</td>
<td>• Political parties’ electoral nominating process must include women’s agenda, involvement of women and youth. (Art VII, s9)</td>
<td>• Parliament may create offices for youth, women, etc. (Art VII, s42)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Min 5% of each ministry, office &amp; local govt unit budget to be for gender-responsive programs, based on gender &amp; devlt (GAD) plan. 5-30% of official devlt assistance to complement the GAD budget. Ensure the needs of Bangsamoro people, regardless of gender, are adequately addressed in use of public funds. (Art XIII, s5)</td>
<td>• Recognize role of W in governance, ensure their fundamental equality before the law, guarantee full / direct participation of W in governance and devlt, ensure they benefit equally in devlt programs and projects. (Art XIII, s5)</td>
<td>• Framework for sustainable devlt incl measures to reduce vulnerability of W and marginalized groups to climate change and variability. (Art XIII, s3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Mechanism for consultation with W and local communities to ensure the allocation and proper utilization of development funds, identify and implement special development programs and laws for W. (Art XIII, s5)</td>
<td>• Rehabilitation and development will address the needs of MILF/Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Force members and its decommissioned women auxiliary forces; of internally displaced persons, widows and orphans. It shall observe, promote, and ensure gender-responsiveness in all aspects of security and peace building, including the participation of women in decision-making. (Art XIV, s1)</td>
<td>• Housing / settlements agency to address lack of shelters, settlements, livelihood for the disadvantaged and homeless, esp victims of conflicts and atrocities.</td>
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Other provisions of BOL related to WPS

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<th>WPS Pillar Participation</th>
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<th>WPS Pillar Prevention</th>
<th>WPS Pillar Relief &amp; Recovery</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Independent, strictly merit-based hiring process for all government offices and institutions, which shall consider gender and ethnic balance. (Art XVI, s10)</td>
<td>• Protect children from exploitation, abuse or discrimination. Provision of adequate funding and effective mechanisms for implementation of this policy. (Art IX, s14)</td>
<td>• Framework for sustainable devlt incl measures to reduce vulnerability of W and marginalized groups to climate change and variability. (Art XIII, s3)</td>
<td>• Housing / settlements agency to address lack of shelters, settlements, livelihood for the disadvantaged and homeless, esp victims of conflicts and atrocities.</td>
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ANNEX 4 – Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference (ToR) for a Mid-Term External Review

**Project Title:** Local Women Lead for Sustainable Peace: Enhancing the Capacities of Local Women in Colombia and the Philippines to Meaningfully Participate in Peace Processes, the Implementation of Peace Agreements, and Post Conflict Decision-Making

**Countries:** Philippines and Colombia

**Agreement Number:** QZA-0817 QZA-18/0282

**Thematic area:** Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)

**Name of Partner Organisation:** Global Network of Women Peacebuilders

1. Introduction/Background

This project was made possible through a grant from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad). It was developed, co-funded, and implemented by the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP).

This project aims to contribute to sustainable peace in Colombia and the Philippines, by increasing local women’s meaningful participation and leadership in ongoing peace negotiations, backroom negotiations, Track 1.5 and 2 peacemaking processes, local implementation of peace agreements, and post conflict decision-making. Both countries lack robust mechanisms that would guarantee local women’s meaningful participation, leadership, and influence in the implementation of peace agreements, ongoing peace negotiations, and sustained Track 1.5 and 2 peace processes.

To address this gap, GNWP worked with its local partners (Balay Mindanaw in the Philippines and Red Nacional de Mujeres in Colombia) to enhance the capacities of local women and other marginalized groups to meaningfully participate in and influence negotiations or Track 1.5 and 2 peace processes between the Colombian and Filipino governments and the National Liberation Army (ELN) and the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People’s Army-National Democratic Front (CPP-NPA-NDF) respectively. GNWP and its local partners also adapted GNWP’s tested and internationally recognized Localization of Women, Peace and Security methodology to promote ownership and implementation of the peace agreements between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), and the Philippine government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in local communities.

2. Project Goal and Expected Outcomes

The project’s overall goal is to contribute to sustainable peace in Colombia and the Philippines. This is achieved through two main outcomes, tailored and contextualized for each of the two countries:

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1. Track 2 diplomacy is a term used to refer to unofficial dialogue and conflict-solving activities aimed at building relationships and encouraging new thinking that can inform the official process. Track 2 activities typically involve influential academic, religious, and NGO leaders and other civil society actors, as well as grassroots activists and populations, who can interact more freely than high-ranking officials. While Track 2 initiatives can take forms resembling official negotiations (e.g. dialogue forums, roundtables etc.), they can also take more innovative approaches to building relationships and reducing tensions, including economic and livelihood activities; educational initiatives; etc. Track 1.5 diplomacy is a term used to denote a situation in which official and non-official actors work together to resolve conflicts. Source: [https://www.usip.org/glossary/track-2-diplomacy](https://www.usip.org/glossary/track-2-diplomacy).

2. Balay Mindanaw is a Filipino Mindanao-based and Mindanao-focused non-stock, non-profit organization founded in 1996. Balay Mindanaw works to transform the poorest and most-conflict torn communities in Mindanao to create a peaceful home for people of all faiths in the Philippines.

3. Red Nacional de Mujeres (RNM) is a national network established in May 1991, consisting of local chapters located across 16 different regions and municipalities across Colombia. RNM represents over 120 women’s groups and other organizations that work to implement a shared feminist agenda: to ensure protection and meaningful participation of Colombian women in peace processes and political processes.

4. GNWP’s Localization of WPS strategy is an innovative people-based, bottom-up strategy pioneered by GNWP. It convenes governors, mayors, councilors, community leaders, paramount chiefs, indigenous leaders and traditional leaders, religious leaders, women leaders, youth leaders, teachers, the security sector and all other key local actors — to formulate local action plans (LAPs), local legislation, and integrate the WPS resolutions into community development plans. It is only civil society-led initiative cited by the UN Secretary General as a key strategy for implementation in his reports to the Security Council in 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.
Outcome 1:

**Colombia:** Local women, other historically discriminated groups and local community members in Tolima and Cauca, Colombia, meaningfully participate in building a holistic peace and mobilizing re-initiation of peace negotiations with ELN and other armed actors identified in each local context

**Philippines:** Local women, other historically marginalized groups, and local community members in Agusan del Norte and Aleosan, North Cotabato, Philippines meaningfully participate in ongoing peace negotiations in the “backroom negotiations” with the CPP-NPA-NDF and/or systematic Tracks 1.5 and 2 peace processes.

Outcome 2:

**Colombia:** Local women in Cauca and Tolima are key influencers and decision-makers in the local implementation of the peace agreement with the FARC in their communities/municipalities/cities

**Philippines:** Women in Agusan del Norte and Aleosan, North Cotabato are key influencers and decision-makers in the local implementation of the peace agreements with the MILF in their communities/municipalities/cities

The implementation sites for this project are as follows:

- Aleosan, North Cotabato, Philippines
- Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte, Philippines
- Lianga, Surigao del Sur, Philippines
- Cauca, Colombia
- Tolima, Colombia

Changes in project implementation

It should be noted that due to significant changes in the political context in Colombia – namely, the fact that negotiations with ELN have been stopped and the group has been criminalized – GNWP made changes to the project’s results monitoring framework. Since ELN is considered a criminal group by the Colombian government, it is not safe for local women and civil society to interact with members of the group in any way, as they may risk being accused of supporting criminal activity themselves. Therefore, based on consultations with Red Nacional de Mujeres, other civil society groups, local authorities, academia, media and other key stakeholders in Colombia, as well as on the outcomes of the National Peace Forum that GNWP and RNM organized in June 2019, GNWP decided to modify the expected Outcomes and Outputs. The changes were approved by Norad in November 2019.

In February 2019, GNWP proposed to change implementation sites in the Philippines from Maguindanao and Negros, to Aleosan, North Cotabato and Agusan del Norte, in response to the changing socio-political contexts and recommendations made by civil society partners during a consultative workshop conducted in December 2018. Aleosan was prioritized because of the results of the plebiscites on Bangsamoro Organic Law, which excluded four barangays (villages) in Aleosan from the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), while including others. Without systematic efforts in peacebuilding and conflict prevention, tensions and violence can easily break out in Aleosan between the barangays included in the BARMM and those excluded from it. Agusan del Norte was prioritized, because it is home to a big population of Lumad or indigenous people in Mindanao. There have been reports of active recruitment by Moro armed groups, the New People’s Army, and the armed forces. Thus, GNWP and its local partners believed that there is a greater need for peacebuilding activities and capacity-building workshops in Agusan del Norte, than in Negros. Furthermore, GNWP proposed to expand implementation site 1 from Agusan del Norte to include neighboring Lianga, Surigao del Sur, where there are high levels of radicalization and recruitment of young combatants by armed groups, and a clear lack of peacebuilding activities conducted by civil society organizations and the Office of the Presidential Advisor on the Peace Process. The reports of increasing violence in Agusan del Norte and Lianga, Surigao del Sur were validated by participants at the National Peace Forum that took place in Manila, Philippines on

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5 The Bangsamoro Organic Law is a Philippine law which provided for the establishment of the autonomous political entity known as the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region, replacing the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. It provided for the basic structure of government for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region, based on the provisions set forth in the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro peace agreement signed between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front in 2014.
March 06, 2019. The addition of Lianga, Surigao del Sur, did not impact the project schedule or overall budget. The change of locations was approved by Norad in an email on March 11, 2019.

**Project activities and progress to date**

Within the framework of this project, GNWP and its local partners worked to achieve the desired outcomes through a range of activities and outputs in both countries.

Between 2018 and 2020, GNWP and its local partners in Colombia and the Philippines organized capacity-building workshops and Localization workshops for local women, local authorities, and other members of the target groups6 to participate meaningfully in ongoing peace processes and peace agreement implementation. In both countries, the capacity-building and Localization workshops organized between August and December 2019 were successful in enhancing the capacities of local women to meaningfully participate in the implementation of the peace agreement, and the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS). The workshops enabled local women to fully understand the provisions of the peace agreements, analyze the status of implementation, and effectively advocate for their meaningful participation in the implementation of the peace agreements with the FARC in Colombia and with the MILF in the Philippines.

Moreover, the workshops provided a safe and conducive space for local women and other marginalized groups to identify innovative ways to participate in the peace negotiation with the ELN should they be re-initiated, as well as in peace processes with other armed groups in Colombia. The workshops in the Philippines led to similarly positive results, wherein local women and other local stakeholders, formulated strategies to enhance their advocacy for the resumption of the peace talks with the CPP-NPA-NDF. In August and December 2020, GNWP and its partners organized online and hybrid, socially distanced capacity building workshops to analyze the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on peace agreement implementation and peace processes in Colombia and the Philippines. As a result of the follow-up workshops, local women’s groups updated their advocacy plans with concrete demands for local governments to preserve peace in the pandemic.

Following the workshops, local women peacebuilders in Colombia and the Philippines were provided with opportunities to use their enhanced capacities. They held bilateral meetings with local government authorities to advocate for the integration of WPS commitments in local development plans, which led to impressive results. For example, 23 out of the 42 municipalities in Cauca, Colombia included concrete actions on the implementation of the gender provisions of the peace agreement and UNSCR 1325 in their Local Development Plans. In addition, the Governor of Cauca committed to adopting a stand-alone Departmental Action Plan on UNSCR 1325. To sustain their dialogue and advocacy with local government, ten women in Cauca and eleven in Tolima formed Steering Committees (“Grupos Impulsor”), consisting of representatives of different marginalized groups – including indigenous women, Afro-Colombian women, rural women, LGBTI persons, and former FARC combatants.

In the Philippines, provisions from the National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325, and the Magna Carta of Women were integrated into the Municipal Gender and Development Code and Local Development Plan in Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte, Aleosan, North Cotabato, and Lianga Surigao del Sur. Seven ordinances and resolutions were drafted by local women peacebuilders and local government officials to ensure the implementation of the NAP 1325 and the Bangsamoro Organic Law in barangays. Local women in Lianga, Surigao del Sur and Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte regularly advocate for sustainable peace and gender equality in Barangay and Municipal Peace and Order Councils. The Barangay and Municipal Peace and Order Councils are the primary local peacebuilding mechanisms supported by municipal government under Executive Order 70. Through their participation, the local women have led efforts for gender-sensitive, community-based peacebuilding, which addresses the root causes of conflict and the re-initiation of negotiations with the CPP-NPA-NDF. They advocated for the government and CPP-NPA-NDF to uphold ceasefires (which were declared in response to the Covid-19 pandemic) and to safeguard the delivery of humanitarian aid in line with the

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6 The project’s target groups are local women’s organizations, representatives from other marginalized groups (internally displaced, youth, LGBTQIA+ groups, religious minorities, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, etc) and other key local actors such as governors, mayors, councilors, indigenous and ethnic leaders, local police and military officers, faith leaders, and community elders from the local communities directly affected by recent and/or ongoing conflict in Tolima and Cauca, Colombia and Aleosan, North Cotabato, Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte, and Lianga, Surigao del Sur, Philippines.
Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL), the only peace agreement signed between the warring parties.

In addition, GNWP supported local women’s groups in Colombia and the Philippines in their efforts to reduce violence and bolster conflict resilience in their communities by leading Track 2 peacebuilding initiatives. Examples of initiatives in Colombia include running women-friendly-spaces in evacuation centers; leadership schools for women; women-led economic initiatives, and sustained awareness-raising and campaign for implementation of the peace agreement. In the Philippines, indigenous, internally displaced women from Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte and Lianga, Surigao del Sur, along with former women combatants from Aleosan, North Cotabato, received (and are continuing to receive) necessary training on financial literacy and business management to launch their Track 2 socio-economic enterprises.

Through its robust media component, the project also contributed to greater awareness among the general population of the importance of women’s participation and local ownership of the implementation of the peace agreements with the FARC in Colombia and the MILF in the Philippines; and the importance of resuming the peace negotiations with the ELN and CPP-NPA-NDF respectively. In both countries, national Media and WPS Prize competitions were organized in 2020 to incentivize journalists to produce articles, blogs, radio shows, podcasts, short films, and audio-visual pieces that promoted women’s leadership in peacebuilding, implementation of peace agreements, and conflict prevention.

The Covid-19 pandemic caused significant delays in the implementation of planned activities at local, national, regional, and global levels, due to restrictions on travel and group gatherings, as well as health and safety concerns for the staff, implementation partners and supporters, and the public. In response, GNWP revised the project workplan and budget to postpone key activities, including Localization workshops and writeshops, to 2021. With Norad’s approval, GNWP reallocated some funds to be able to respond to the crisis and its impact on the project. With technical support and guidance from GNWP, local women peacebuilders in Cauca and Tolima, Colombia, and in Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte, Aleosan, North Cotabato, and Lianga Surigao del Sur, Philippines designed and implemented COVID relief operations in conflict-affected communities and settlements for internally displaced people. They also disseminated local language information on how to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

Please see the project’s Results Monitoring Framework in the Annex.

3. Purpose

This is a mid-term external project review. It aims to:

- Measure the outcomes and short-term impacts (as possible) of the project thus far;
- Identify the challenges encountered and areas for improvement in implementation and how they can be addressed and integrated into activities in the remaining implementation period; and
- Provide evidence as to the sustainability and relevance of the project components. Lessons drawn from the monitoring and evaluation processes will be integrated into the remaining project activities, and future work of GNWP and its individual members and partners.

The review will benefit GNWP and its partners as the results will be used to make necessary improvements and adjustments in the remaining implementation of project, along with similar or related projects in the future. It will also be useful for Norad since the information and analysis on the relevance, sustainability, effectiveness, and short-term impact and can be incorporated into future decision-making over projects and programs it supports.

4. Objective

The main objective of the mid-term external review is to assess the results (output, outcome and short-term impact), identify lessons learnt and areas for improvement, and present recommendations for the remaining implementation period. The review will be conducted by an independent evaluation expert (see section 6 below).

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7 Because of the delays caused by the pandemic, this evaluation and that the final report will only be submitted in September 2021. While the evaluation findings and recommendations will still be useful in terms of improving project management, and implementation for the remaining 3 months, it will be much more useful for future interventions on WPS as well as related issues. GNWP will ensure that all project partners will receive a copy of the evaluation report. It will encourage project partners to use the evaluation report as a resource in improving their work on WPS.
The mid-term external review will use OECD DAC evaluation criteria, and will focus on relevance, sustainability, short-term impact, and effectiveness. Within this framework, the evaluator has to analyze the following points:

a) The design, coherence, and relevance of the project, including the design of the Results Monitoring matrix.

b) The extent to which the project has achieved its objectives thus far (and any unintended consequences), including the extent to which the lives of the project beneficiaries (women, men, girls, boys, gender non-conforming individuals) have been improved.

c) The strengths and weaknesses in terms of planning, management, implementation and monitoring.

d) The areas for improvement and gaps in project planning, management, and implementation which should be addressed in the remaining implementation period.

e) The extent to which cross-cutting issues (gender, humanitarian and health emergencies, human rights, intersectionality, and youth mainstreaming) were taken into account and addressed in project planning, management and implementation.

5. Subject and Focus

The review will have a local and national scope. Project partners and participants in the project implementation sites in Colombia (Tolima and Cauca) and the Philippines (Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte; Lianga, Surigao del Sur; and Aleosan, North Cotabato) will be interviewed and/or will take part in focus group discussions (either in-person or remotely). The project partners and participants include local women’s organizations, representatives from other marginalized groups (internally displaced persons, youth, LGBTQIA+ groups, religious minorities, indigenous people, ethnic minorities, and people with disabilities), as well as other key local actors such as governors, mayors, councilors, indigenous and ethnic leaders, local police, and military officers, faith leaders, and community leaders from the project implementation sites. The OECD DAC evaluation criteria that will be used in the review are relevance, effectiveness, sustainability, and, as much as possible, short-term impact. Due to the limited time for the evaluation, GNWP has decided to focus on these criteria to best reflect the difference the project has made in the lives of target populations, especially local women.

6. Specific Review Questions

The following review questions have been developed based on the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria.

**Relevance**

- Do the project interventions reflect and influence the current thinking around the local, national, and global strategies in the implementation of the WPS agenda?
- In the project countries, are the interventions aligned with the national policies and strategies around Women, Peace and Security and reflect respective country needs?
- Do the project interventions respond to key challenges outlined by women’s civil society and local government in effective implementation of peace agreements with the FARC in Colombia and the MILF in the Philippines?
- Do the project interventions respond to key challenges outlined by women’s civil society and local government in the ongoing peace processes with the ELN in Colombia and CPP-NPA-NDF in the Philippines?
- Have the project interventions (and Theory of Change framework) maintained their relevance in the face of the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on peace, security, and gender equality in Colombia and the Philippines?

**Effectiveness**

- Are the project’s intervention logics appropriate to the challenges identified and justified?
- To what extent has the project reached the expected results for the first three years of the project implementation period, as stated in the Results Monitoring Framework in Colombia and the Philippines?
- To what extent has the project adapted methodologies and interventions to respond to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on peace, security, gender equality, and the operations of civil society at the global, national, and local levels? How can this be improved?
- To what extent has the project been effective in establishing effective mechanisms and creating opportunities for the participation of women and other marginalized groups in ongoing peace processes (including Tracks 1.5

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8 For a review, please, focus your questions, also see the definition.
and 2 initiatives), peace agreement implementation, and post conflict decision-making in Colombia and the Philippines? How can this be improved?

To what extent has the project been effective in enhancing the capacities of local women and other marginalized groups to meaningfully participate in ongoing peace processes (including Tracks. 1.5 and 2 initiatives), peace agreement implementation, and post conflict decision-making in Colombia and the Philippines? How can this be improved?

To what extent has the project been effective in engaging key local actors, particularly local government authorities, to increase women’s meaningful participation in peace processes, implementation of peace agreements, and post-conflict decision-making? How can this be improved?

To what extent has the project been effective in contributing to effective implementation of peace agreements in Colombia and the Philippines, including the specific provisions that address concerns and issues advocated of local women and other historically marginalized groups? How can this be improved?

To what extent has the project been effective in engaging the media as key actors in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the supporting resolutions in the Philippines and Colombia? How can this be improved?

Can any of these effects be disaggregated by sex or other social groups?

**Sustainability**

- What strategies and mechanisms has the project put in place to ensure that the results are sustain beyond the project end-date?
- To what extent has the project been successful in building the capacities of in-county implementation partners, local women and other relevant stakeholders to sustain the results of the project beyond its duration?

**Short-Term Impact**

- To what extent has the project already achieved its overall goal to contribute to sustainable peace in Colombia and the Philippines?
- To what extent has the project already contributed to ensuring local women, other historically marginalized, and local community members in meaningfully participate in building a holistic peace and mobilizing re-initiation of peace negotiations with ELN and other armed actors identified in each local context in Tolima and Cauca, Colombia (Outcome 1)? What real difference has this made to the project beneficiaries?
- To what extent has the project already contributed to ensuring local women, other historically marginalized, and local community members in Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte, Lianga, Suriagao del Sur, and Aleosan, North Cotabato, Philippines meaningfully participate in ongoing peace negotiations in the “backroom negotiations” with the CPP-NPA-NDF and/or systematic Tracks 1.5 and 2 peace processes (Outcome 1)? What real difference has this made to the project beneficiaries?
- To what extent has this project already contributed to ensuring local women in Cauca and Tolima are key influencers and decision-makers in the local implementation of the peace agreement with the FARC in their communities (Outcome 2)? What real difference has this made to the project beneficiaries?
- To what extent has this project already contributed to ensuring local women in Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte, Lianga, Suriagao del Sur, and Aleosan, North Cotabato, Philippines are key influencers and decision-makers in the local implementation of the peace agreements with the MILF in their communities (Outcome 2)? What real difference has this made to the project beneficiaries?
- What were the unintended consequences and/or negative effects, if any? Has a conflict sensitive approach been applied successfully?
- Has the project adequately mitigated any unintended consequences and/or negative effects?
- Have there been any unintended short-term consequences of the project (either positive or negative)?
- What are the synergies between the short-term impacts in Colombia and the Philippines?

7. **Approach and Methods**

The review consists of several phases:

**Contract and Kick-off meeting:** Contract is signed and a discussion of the assignment takes place. First documents, including available data, reports from project activities document outcomes, are provided to the evaluator.
**Desk Study:** The evaluator studies all necessary project documents; re-constructs and analyzes the intervention logic theory and theory of change and its assumptions. Existing data are analyzed and interpreted.

**Inception-Phase:** In the inception report, the evaluator will describe the design of the review and will elaborate on how data will be obtained and analyzed. Data triangulation and quality control will also be discussed in the inception report.

Initial interviews, including with GNWP team and implementation partners, will be conducted to inform the inception phase. A data collection planning worksheet or a similar will be created.

**Field-phase:** The evaluator(s) will travel to Oslo, Norway to participate in the Global Women’s Forum on Peacebuilding and Pandemic Recovery, where they will interact with women’s civil society from Colombia and the Philippines. The remainder of the data collection will be facilitated virtually with the support of local partners, through virtual or hybrid focus group discussions, key informant interviews held in person or through telephone calls or conference calling platforms such as Skype, WhatsApp, or Zoom. Data will be analyzed and interpreted by the evaluator. The review will include an analysis of quantitative and qualitative data, disaggregated by sex. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting travel-related restrictions, the evaluator will not travel to Colombia or the Philippines.

**Presentation:** Presentation of key findings to GNWP team will take place virtually. Presentation of the findings to in-country partners and a feedback session will take place over Skype. The partners and GNWP team will react to the initial findings and provide further insights and nuance, which will inform the draft final report.

**Final Draft Report:** Submission and presentation of final draft report. GNWP team and Norad will provide inputs into the document, which will be integrated by the evaluator.

**Final Report:** Submission of final report.

The Guidelines for Project Evaluations developed by Norad need to be considered throughout the entire review process. They are available here: [https://www.norad.no/en/front/evaluation/about-evaluation-department/evaluation-guidelines/](https://www.norad.no/en/front/evaluation/about-evaluation-department/evaluation-guidelines/)

### 8. Timetable

The preparation for the review, including review of project documents and reports will begin by the end of March 2021; actual data gathering will be carried out between April and July 2021 and the first report will be submitted in August 2021. The final report will be submitted by September 2021.

Based on experience, it takes a substantial amount of time to reach key informants and respondents and schedule interviews and focus group discussions with them. The evaluator should allow ample time for interview scheduling, and leave flexibility for schedule changes due to unforeseen circumstances. This is reflected in the draft timetable below.

A total of 25 working days is currently estimated for this assignment.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Submission of bids (electronically) and bid selection</td>
<td>GNWP</td>
<td>31 March 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract signed and documents provided</td>
<td>Contract signed betw GNWP &amp; consultant</td>
<td>10 Apr 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kick-Off meeting</td>
<td>Meeting between GNWP &amp; consultant</td>
<td>15 Apr 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Desk Study, initial interviews (as needed) and preparation of the inception report</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>16 – 30 Apr 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Submission of draft inception report</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>31 Apr 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision of comments into draft inception report</td>
<td>GNWP and Norad</td>
<td>1 – 5 May 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inclusion of comments in inception report</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>5 – 10 May 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Submission of final inception report</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>11 May 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field Visit, interviews, virtual/hybrid focus group discussions⁹</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>12 May–15 Jul 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Circulation of an online survey</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>12 May–31 Jul 2021</td>
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</table>

⁹ Due to limited timeframe and budget for the evaluation, the reviewer will only travel to the Global Women’s Forum on Peacebuilding and Pandemic Recovery in Oslo, Norway. The Conference will also be attended by project partners and beneficiaries from Colombia and the Philippines. The Conference is currently planned for June 2021. However, the timing may change due to Covid-19 considerations.
9. The Reviewer

The review will be carried out by an independent, international evaluator. They will use the data collected by GNWP’s in-country partners as part of in-country monitoring. However, the analysis and interpretation of data will be done entirely by the external evaluator.

Key Qualifications of the reviewer should be:

- Relevant academic degree (at least masteral level) in International Relations, International Security, International Development, Gender, or related disciplines.
- A minimum of five years’ experience and expertise in the field/sector of conflict and peacebuilding/international security and/or gender equality and gender justice.
- Experience in project/program/institutional evaluations/reviews in in the field/sector of conflict and peacebuilding/international security and/or gender equality and gender justice.
- Knowledge of Colombia and the Philippines with focus on topics such as gender equality and gender justice, women and peace and security, conflict and peacebuilding is preferred.
- Experience in project cycle management
- Experience preparing and analyzing a theory of change
- Experience and expertise in evaluating cross-cutting issues in project management and implementation
- Experience in applying social science methods
- Excellent oral and written English skills; Spanish skills desirable.
- Above average computer skills particularly MS Office and relevant research software.

The consultant must not have been involved in the design, implementation or monitoring of this project.

10. Reports

The deliverables to be submitted to Norad within the framework of this evaluation are:

- An inception report (5 pages without annexes);
- A final draft review report (about 15-20 pages without annexes), including a draft executive summary; and
- The final review report (15-20 pages without annexes); and final executive summary.

All reports need to be written in English.

The executive summary, no longer than 3-5 pages, should summarize key findings and recommendations and needs to be submitted as part of the final draft report.

The findings and recommendations of the draft final report and final report have to be structured according to the review questions. An outline of the report’s structure will be agreed upon during the inception phase.

The quality of the reports will be judged according to the following criteria:

- Does the report contain a comprehensive and clear executive summary?
- Were the Terms of Reference fulfilled and is this reflected in the report?
- Is the report structured according to the OECD/DAC criteria and the evaluation questions?
- Are all review questions answered?
- Are the methods and processes of the review sufficiently documented in the review report?
- Does the report describe and assess the intervention logic (e.g. logframe, program theory) and present/analyze
a theory of change and its underlying assumptions?
• Are cross-cutting issues analyzed in the report?
• Are the conclusions and recommendations based on findings, and are they clearly stated in the report?
• Does the report clearly differentiate between conclusions, lessons learnt and recommendations?
• Does the report clearly identify areas of improvement for the remaining period of project implementation?
• Are the recommendations realistic and is it clearly expressed to whom the recommendations are addressed to?
• Were the most significant stakeholders involved consulted?
• Does the report present the information contained in a presentable and clearly arranged form?
• Is the report free from spelling mistakes and unclear linguistic formulations?
• Can the report be distributed in the delivered form?

11. Co ordination/Responsibility

The chief responsibility for conducting the review lies with the reviewer. GNWP will support the reviewer by providing project documents, reaching out to partners, scheduling interviews, sharing Survey Monkey account details, as well as financial and logistical support for the reviewer’s travel.

Ms. Mallika Iyer and Ms. Agnieszka Fal-Dutra Santos will be the contact persons for this review. Contact details: Mallika@gnwp.org and Agnieszka@gnwp.org; Phone: +1-407-705-8573 and +48 796 477 914

12. Annex:

Results Monitoring Framework (Please see PDF file attached)
ANNEX 5 – List of interviews conducted

PHILIPPINES

Centre for Peace Education, Miriam College
- Sophia Garcia, project coordinator 2018-2019
- Jasmin Nario Galace, who oversaw Sophia’s work and was especially involved in the media project

Balay Mindanaw Foundation Inc
- Charmaine “Xx” Kalinaw, project coordinator since Oct-Nov 2020. (Bell Hernandez, coordinator from late 2019 until late 2020, declined to be interviewed)
- Karlos Manlupig, BMFI director for external affairs and the organization’s channel to the CPP-NPA-NDF discussions.
- John Rizle Saligumba, BMFI media / communications director who was very involved with the media awards
- Leonardo Bautista, coordinator of the Lianga and Kitcharao project sites.

Young Women Leaders for Peace (focus group discussion)
- Queenie Pearl Tomaro, YWL Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
- Lynrose Jane Genon, YWL Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
- Cynth Zephanee Nietes, YWL Butuan City, Agusan del Norte; President of the Sangguniang Kabataan Youth Council and member of the Butuan City municipal council.
- (Asmin Monib could not join due to poor connectivity.)

Interviewed separately:
- Ricamae Ented, YWL Maguindanao, Teduray indigenous youth leader

Local government members (focus group discussion)
- Maria Lourdes Martinez, Executive Director for Peace & Order Council, Province of Surigao del Sur
- Samuel Dollano, Municipal Councillor and Member of the Technical Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Lianga, Surigao del Sur
- Doris Clarito, Municipal Councillor and Adviser to Women for Peace, Aleosan, Cotabato
- (Marwayne Napalan, Chairman of Barangay Poblacion, Kitcharao dropped out due to poor connectivity)

Bangsamoro Transition Authority
- Anna Tarhata Basman, MP in the Bangsamoro Transition Authority and former lawyer at the GRP-MILF negotiations (Maisara Dandamun-Latiph was unable to join)

COLOMBIA

Red Nacional de Mujeres (National Women’s Network), Bogota
- Beatriz Quintero, Coordinator of RNM and one of Colombia’s most prominent feminist activists
- Lucia Martinez, project coordinator and administrator since March 2021.

Red Departamental de Mujeres del Cauca, Redemuc (Cauca Department Women’s Network), Popayan
- Maria Soraída Fuelantala, coordinator of Redemuc in Cauca, a department severely affected by the armed conflict. She has been engaged in UNSCR 1325 advocacy since 2000, when the resolution was born.
- Francy Jaramillo, human rights activist and adviser, whose sister Sandra Milena Jaramillo was kidnapped and murdered by the FARC at age 22, 15 years ago.
Colectivo de Mujeres del Tolima (Tolima Women’s Collective), Ibague
- Martha Alfonso, coordinator of CMT, and candidate for election to the Tolima departmental legislature at the 2022 elections.
- Lina Varón, young feminist who runs the training for young women

Cauca Assembly (the provincial legislature):
- Rosalba Ipia, the only female member of the legislature. She is from the Nasa indigenous community and her husband, the indigenous leader Milciades Trochez was murdered by the FARC in 2012.

Comisión de Esclarecimiento de la Verdad de la Convivencia y No Repetición (Truth, Coexistence and Non-Recurrence Commission)
- Diana Trujillo, Tolima Territorial Coordinator of the Truth, Coexistence and Non-Recurrence Commission

Mujeres Campesinas y el arte de hacer paz (Rural women and the art of making peace)
- Marisol Coronado, coffee farmer and artist, Track 2 local initiative member

ETCR Icononzo (Icononzo Territorial Space for Training and Reincorporation)
- María Osana Sánchez, FARC ex combatant, ETCR Icononzo, Track 2 local initiative member

WPS Media Awards
- Jeimmy Lorena Gutiérrez, freelance journalist and winner of the Special Mention category
ANNEX 6 – Core questions for interviews and focus groups

Note – these are indicative and will be adjusted as necessary to make them more accessible as the interviews get underway.

Introduction (please let us know a little about your relationship to this project)

Peace

1. How would you describe the situation in the Philippines at present, in terms of the various peace processes?
2. What do you think are the main challenges for implementation of the XXX peace agreement/process?

WPS

3. What does Women Peace and Security (WPS) mean to you?
4. How have WPS concerns changed or improved in recent years?
5. Why do you think it’s improved / not improved?

Relevance of GNWP project

6. Tell me what you know about the GNWP project we’re discussing?
7. How do you see the project fitting in with the WPS agenda?
8. Were you involved in designing the project?

Effectiveness

This project has two main goals: a) For local women, and other groups that have been marginalized, to participate meaningfully in the process of building peace [including backroom negotiations in the Philippines] and b) For local women to become influential in the implementation of the peace agreement.
9. Thinking about the activities that make up the project, how exactly do you think it could achieve those two goals?
10. Has it made a difference for local women? for other groups?
11. Has the project convinced other local actors, like local government or community leaders, that women’s participation is needed?
12. How could it do that better?

Sustainability

13. Thinking about the activities in the project, were any of these activities already being done before this project started [late 2018]?
14. [If so], what difference did it make when this project started?
15. Will the activities endure past the project?

Short-term impact

16. Has the project already contributed to sustainable peace? How?
17. Have local women become influential in pro-peace discussions and processes?
18. Have there been any negative consequences from this project? How did the project deal with that?
19. How could that have been avoided?

Covid

20. How did the project cope with that?

Recommendations or concerns

21. Any recommendations, concerns or final comments you’d like to share?
ANNEX 7a – Survey for the Philippines

1. Your age
   a. 24 years or below
   b. 25–40 years
   c. 40–64 years
   d. 65 years or older

2. Your gender
   a. Female
   b. Male
   c. Non-binary
   d. Other

3. Your identities (Please select all you feel comfortable with)
   a. Indigenous person
   b. Rural person
   c. Displaced person
   d. Young person
   e. Muslim
   f. Christian
   g. Person with a disability
   h. LGBTQI+
   i. Other __________________________

4. Where do you work?
   a. Aleosan, North Cotabato
   b. Lianga, Surigao del Sur
   c. Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte
   d. Other __________________________

5. How are you involved in the field of Women, Peace and Security? (Please select all that apply)
   a. NGO employee
   b. Voluntary member of a movement or association
   c. Activist
   d. Journalist / media worker
   e. Employee of local government unit (barangay, municipality, province)
   f. Employee of national government
   g. Employee of an international agency, eg UN
   h. Combatant or ex combatant
   i. Researcher
   j. Other __________________________

6. What is most important to you? (Please select the top 3)
   a. Implementing the Bangsamoro Organic Law and peaceful transition to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
   b. Re-initiating peace negotiations with the CPP-NPA-NDF
   c. Local conflict resolution
d. More progress towards gender equality in the Philippines

e. Ending violence against women

f. Supporting victims and survivors of violence

g. Economic opportunities / empowerment

h. Reducing recruitment and radicalization of local youth by extremist groups

i. Good governance / human rights

ej. Other _____________________________

7. How much progress has the Philippines made on these issues in the past 3 years?

a. Women participating more in peacebuilding efforts

b. More women in Congress, provincial or local government

c. More recognition of women’s importance in peacebuilding

d. More conflict resolution led by women

e. Less violence against women

f. Less discrimination against indigenous people

g. Less discrimination against other minority groups

h. More opportunities for young women to participate in political/ social change

i. Other _____________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substantial progress</th>
<th>Modest progress</th>
<th>No progress</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

8. What are the main reasons for the progress? (Please select the top 3)

a. Efforts by specific political leaders or officials

b. Organizing by women’s rights organizations

c. Efforts by civil society, community organizations, etc.

d. Leadership from religious leaders and groups

e. Efforts by international actors (INGOs, donors, UN)

f. Impact of external events (such as _____________________________)

g. Other _____________________________

9. What are the main reasons for lack of progress? (Please select the top 2)

a. Lack of political will

b. Poor governance

c. Lack of resources

d. Too many other critical problems in the country

e. Impact of Covid-19 in 2020

f. Other _____________________________

10. How have you been involved with the GNWP/ CPE/ Balay Mindanaw project on Women Peace and Security? (Please select all that apply)

a. Direct partner organization

b. Participated in training, workshops or forums (online or in-person)

c. Participated in meetings between civil society and government (online or in-person)

d. Participated in meetings of civil society (online or in-person)

e. Participated in activities for journalists

f. Participated in social media or other communication activities

g. Received materials from the project

h. Received funding from the project

i. Other _____________________________
11. What has the project achieved in the Philippines so far? (Please select all that apply)
   a. Influenced ratification of the BOL
   b. Increased community support for the BOL and the transition to the BARMM
   c. Influenced “backroom” negotiations with the CPP-NPA-NDF
   d. Brought changes in local or departmental policies
   e. Changed public perceptions of the role of women in peacebuilding
   f. Increased media coverage of women’s contributions to peacebuilding
   g. Educated government decision-makers
   h. Motivated women to become more active in peacebuilding
   i. Raised awareness about stopping violence against women
   j. I don’t know

12. What has the project achieved for you or your organization? (Please select all that apply)
   a. Learned new information
   b. Learned new skills
   c. Improved confidence
   d. Made new contacts
   e. Facilitated discussions with government officials
   f. Strengthened relationships with other civil society organizations
   g. Strengthened relationships with non-state armed groups
   h. Financial support for operating costs (eg equipment, internet, admin support)
   i. I don’t know
   j. Other _____________________________

13. If the project succeeds in securing funding to continue after 2021, what changes do you recommend? (Please choose 3)
   a. More training on _____________________________
   b. Direct funding of local organizations that is flexible and long term
   c. Training in how to raise funds from international donors
   d. More information on peace processes in other countries
   e. Opportunity to exchange with women from other countries and learn from each other
   f. Provision of childcare at project events
   g. Other _____________________________

14. Were the project managers supportive and flexible in response to requests to make changes due to Covid-19 and other contextual challenges?
   a. Yes – fully
   b. Yes – mostly
   c. No
   d. Don’t know
   e. Question not relevant to me
   f. Suggestions for improvement _____________________________

15. Final comments on the project or feedback for the project managers:

END
ANNEX 7b – Survey for Colombia

1. Su edad
   a. 24 años o menos
   b. 25-40 años
   c. 40-64 años
   d. 65 años o más

2. Sexo
   a. Femenino
   b. Masculino
   c. No binario
   d. Otro

3. Identidades (Seleccionar todas las que apliquen)
   a. Indígena
   b. Campesina/o
   c. Víctima de desplazamiento forzado
   d. Joven
   e. Afro
   f. Persona con discapacidad
   g. LGBTI+
   h. Otra _______________________

4. ¿En qué departamento trabaja?
   a. Tolima
   b. Cauca
   c. Arauca
   d. Otro _____________________

5. ¿Cómo participa en el ámbito de Mujer, Paz y Seguridad? (Seleccionar todas las que aplican)
   a. Empleada/o de ONG
   b. Miembro voluntario de un movimiento o asociación
   c. Activista
   d. Periodista o miembro de los medios de comunicación
   e. Empleada/o del gobierno local o departamental
   f. Empleada/o del gobierno nacional
   g. Empleada/o de una agencia de la ONU
   h. Excombatiente
   i. Investigador/a
   j. Otro _____________________________

6. ¿Qué es lo más importante para usted? (Seleccionar los 3 temas que más le importen)
   a. Implementación a nivel local del acuerdo de paz entre el gobierno y las FARC
   b. Reiniciar las negociaciones de paz con el ELN
   c. Resolución de conflictos locales
   d. Más avances hacia la igualdad de género en Colombia
   e. Poner fin a la violencia contra la mujer
f. Apoyo a las víctimas y sobrevivientes de la violencia  
g. Oportunidades económicas/ empoderamiento  
h. Lucha contra el crimen organizado/ narcotráfico  
i. Buena gobernanza/ derechos humanos  
j. Otro _____________________________  

7. ¿Cuánto ha avanzado Colombia en los siguientes temas en los últimos 3 años? 
   a. Mayor participación de las mujeres en los esfuerzos de consolidación de la paz  
   b. Más mujeres en el Congreso, o en los gobiernos departamentales / locales  
   c. Mayor reconocimiento de la importancia de la mujer en la consolidación de la paz  
   d. Más resolución de conflictos dirigida por mujeres  
   e. Menos violencia contra la mujer  
   f. Menos discriminación contra las personas LGBTI+  
   g. Menos discriminación contra otros grupos minoritarios  
      Más oportunidades para que las mujeres jóvenes participen en el cambio político  
   h. /social  
   i. Otros temas  

8. ¿Cuáles son las principales razones de este progreso? (Seleccionar las principales 3)  
   a. Esfuerzos de dirigentes o funcionarios políticos específicos  
   b. Gestión por parte de organizaciones de mujeres  
   c. Esfuerzos de la sociedad civil, las organizaciones comunitarias y los sindicatos  
   d. Esfuerzos de la ONU u otras organizaciones internacionales  
   e. Esfuerzos de otros actores externos, p. ej., donantes internacionales  
   f. Impacto de acontecimientos externos (Sirvase especificar en la línea siguiente)  
   g. Otras _____________________________  

9. ¿Cuáles son las principales razones para la falta de progreso? (Seleccionar las principales 2)  
   a. Falta de voluntad política  
   b. Mala gobernanza  
   c. Falta de recursos  
   d. Demasiados otros problemas críticos en el país  
   e. Impacto de Covid-19 en 2020  
   f. Otras ______________________________  

10. ¿Cómo se ha involucrado con el proyecto “Mujeres por la Paz y la Seguridad” dirigido por GNWP y la Red Nacional de Mujeres? (Seleccionar todos los que se aplican) 
   a. Organización asociada directa  
   b. Participación en cursos de capacitación, talleres o foros (en línea o en persona)  
   c. Participación en reuniones entre la sociedad civil y el gobierno (en línea o en persona)  
   d. Participación en reuniones de la sociedad civil (en línea o en persona)  
   e. Participación en actividades para periodistas  
   f. Participación en redes sociales u otras actividades de comunicación  
   g. Recibió materiales del proyecto  
   h. Recibió financiación del proyecto  
   i. Otro ______________________________
11. ¿Qué ha logrado el proyecto en Colombia hasta el momento? (Seleccionar todos los que correspondan)
   a. Influyó en la implementación del acuerdo de paz con las FARC
   b. Mayor apoyo comunitario para reanudar las negociaciones con el ELN
   c. Cambios en las políticas locales o departamentales
   d. Cambio en la percepción pública del papel de la mujer en la consolidación de la paz
   e. Mayor cobertura mediática de las contribuciones de las mujeres a la consolidación de la paz
   f. Concientización de legisladores o tomadores de decisiones gubernamentales
   g. Motivó a las mujeres a participar más activamente en la consolidación de la paz
   h. Sensibilización sobre la necesidad de poner fin a la violencia contra la mujer
   i. No lo sé
   j. Otro ______________

12. ¿Qué ha logrado el proyecto para usted o su organización (Seleccionar todos los que se aplican)
   a. Aprendimos nueva información
   b. Adquirimos nuevas habilidades
   c. Mayor confianza
   d. Hicimos nuevos contactos
   e. Facilitación de conversaciones con funcionarios gubernamentales
   f. Fortalecimiento de las relaciones con otras organizaciones de la sociedad civil
   g. Fortalecimiento de las relaciones con los grupos armados no estatales
   h. Apoyo financiero para gastos operativos (p. ej., equipos, Internet, apoyo administrativo)
   i. No lo sé
   j. Otro__________________________

13. Si el proyecto logra asegurar la financiación para continuar después del 2021, ¿qué cambios recomendaría? (Elija 3)
   a. Capacitaciones en distintos temas – por favor especifique los temas en el punto (g)
   b. Financiación directa flexible y a largo plazo de organizaciones locales
   c. Capacitación sobre cómo recaudar fondos de donantes internacionales
   d. Más información sobre los procesos de paz en otros países
   e. Oportunidad de intercambiar con mujeres de otros países y aprender unas de otras
   f. Servicios de guardería de niños durante las actividades del proyecto
   g. Otro, ¿cuáles? _____________________________

14. Si ustedes solicitaron cambios debido al Covid-19 u otros desafíos contextuales, las encargadas del proyecto respondieron con apoyo y flexibilidad?
   a. Totalmente
   b. Medianamente
   c. No respondieron
   d. NS/NR
   e. Pregunta no relevante para mí

15. Comentarios finales sobre el proyecto o comentarios para las directoras de proyecto:

FIN
ANNEX 8a – Survey results from the Philippines (33 responses)

Respondents by age and sex (Philippines)

Respondents by identity and site

Role in WPS by site

Involvement in GNWP project by site

Most important issues (Philippines)

Most important issues by site
Progress over past 3 years (Philippines)

- Recognition of W’s importance in peacebuilding
- W participating in peacebuilding
- Less discrimination against indigenous people
- W in Congress, provincial or local govt
- Less violence against women
- Less discrimination against other minority groups
- Opportunities for young W to participate
- Conflict resolution being led by W

Reasons for progress (Philippines)
- Efforts by civil society
- Efforts by W's orgs
- Efforts by international actors
- Efforts by political leaders /officials
- Efforts by religious leaders /orgs
- Impact of external events

Reasons for lack of progress (Philippines)
- Lack of political will
- Too many other critical problems
- Covid 19 in 2020
- Poor governance
- Lack of resources
- Finance/lack of programs

What the project has achieved for the Philippines
- Motivated W to become active
- Change public perceptions
- Raised awareness on VAW
- Changed local policies
- Educated govt decision-makers
- More media on W in peacebuilding
- Influenced ratification of BOL
- More support for BOL & BARMM
- Influenced backroom CPP negotiations
- Don’t know

What the project has achieved for you (Philippines)
- Learned skills
- Learned information
- Gained confidence
- Gained contacts
- Discussions w govt officials
- Strengthened relations w civil society
- Financial support
- Strengthened relations w armed groups
- Don’t know
PHILIPPINES Comments and recommendations by survey participants

**General support:**
- Continue the project.
- The program continues.
- The programs and project continue.
- Continuing the partnerships with other organizations and continue the project started by our organization.
- Improve and continue.
- Successfully implemented.
- Improve and continue implementation of the project.
- Hasten and improve the partnership and to fulfill the agreements
- Keep up the good work and continue to be flexible and supportive.
- Continue engagement and partnership with Lianga local government.

**Specific comments**
- Additional support / funding for youth and women's groups / associations
- If Covid 19 continues, maximize online activities, make contingency plans and consider including Covid 19 measures like RT-PCR testing of participants in budgets and other necessary needs to conduct before implementing activity.
- More education for women such as training on their rights
- More funds for continuity, and for M and E
- Provide continuous support and active monitoring on the progress of emerging women's organizations
- Before supporting [local?] project, it must be understood correctly by the people and always be monitored. And the project must be built in the right place to avoid trouble.
- Continue in helping improve community processes
- Hope we can avail of the project (referring to activities yet to be finalized)
- Balay Mindanaw and GNWP has contributed a lot for women to have opportunities. We hope for more guidance and accompaniment for the sustainability of the organization. Looking forward for more trainings.
- Thankful. I hope that more women will be empowered, more trainings in collaboration with the barangay council and Balay Mindanaw and hoping that women will receive sufficient and stable financial resources.
- We are very much grateful and we hope that there will be more project and long-term engagement with women.
COLOMBIA Comments and recommendations by survey participants

General support:
- These processes are important, thank you
- Thank you for all your support
- Excellent effort, I hope it can be replicated.
- Grateful for the support, if continuity is given, progress can be made
- Continue with all types of projects to empower women
- Thank you for this conditional support and please continue to support us
- Inclusive, relevant and effective, it should continue to be implemented
- Just thank you for the support of both the National Women’s Network and the Tolima Women’s Collective.

Specific comments
- Grateful for everything provided for the territory and especially for women, we have learned and discovered skills in participation and empowerment to strengthen our organizations.
- It is important to recognize the local leadership of each municipality in the different departments, considering the intellectual and managerial capacity that exists in the local activist organizations, especially to prevent the project’s vision straying from the reality of each department.
- The positive result from our entrepreneurs is thanks to the project’s support and the trust placed in us. We need you to continue building peace in our territories, since the road is long and progress is slow. Thank you.
- Just to say a thousand thanks, your support has been very important for women because the Covid-19 crisis made it difficult to support families, but the project has provided certainty and food security, and with political and social advocacy they know how to defend themselves against people who used to be really aggressive.
- The project has promoted the work of Tolima women’s organizations and the Departmental platform building the women’s social movement in Tolima.
- The project is focused and assertive, with very rich and interesting information.
- Hope we return to face-to-face meetings
- Your experience in the topics covered has given us tools to work with other women in our territories. This is very valuable. Thankssssss !!!!!
- Thank you for helping women to gain knowledge, experiences, knowledge and economic independence.
- The project has been a great support for our organization, it enables us to know our rights and defend them.
- We are very grateful to receive support in our initiative and we look forward to continuing our work of supporting and growing with many more women.
- Congratulations for the methodology, it is very good and interactive
- I consider that there is solidarity and responsibility in the management of resources, the project has been run in a holistic and coordinated way.
• It has been a space for great construction and learning, for organizational strengthening and for the construction of important social networks for women’s participation in decision-making processes.
• These were very nourishing events, helping us to strengthen our knowledge. Thank you so much 😊
• Thank you very much for giving us the opportunity to learn, to grow alongside other women and to show us a path of peace, helping and empowering us!
• It is important to continue the processes to build long-term training schools. Another aspect is that visits should be made to the schools once started. The direct contact Amalfi Eugenia Anacona Jiménez 3206211676 ... Thank you for your support to strengthen processes and build peace.
• The project has enabled wonderful things: to maintain the continuity of our processes by encouraging virtual meetings; it has set a work and discussion agenda that has made it possible to boost work during the pandemic; it has motivated dialogue between different local women's organizations with the national network and with GNWP; It has shown us international benchmarks for peacebuilding through forums and invitations to international events. It has provided economic support to some local initiatives that build peace, which has strengthened processes of peasant women, youth and local organizations that energize the departmental network of women.
ANNEX 9 – List of documents reviewed

DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY THE GNWP PROJECT

Project reports to Norad

- Narrative Report Jan-Dec 2020 + Results Monitoring Framework, 2021.05.31
- Revised Results Monitoring Framework, 2021.03.12
- Implementation Plan for 2020 and 2021, 2020.11.02
- Narrative Report Dec 2018-May 2019, 2019.05.24

Reports for Norway’s NAP on WPS

- Report for Norway’s NAP on WPS 2020, 2021.01.15
- Report for Norway’s NAP on WPS 2019, 2021.01.13

Correspondence

- To Norad - Request for budget reallocation, 2021.03.12
- To Norad - Clarification of project time frame, 2021.03.12
- From Norad Invitation to apply for no-cost / cost extension, 2020.06.25
- From Norad Approval Updated Budget + Covid-19 Response, 2020.06.03
- To Norad - 2020 Budget Reduction + Reallocation, 2020.05.19
- From Norad Approval with Reservation of changes to Budget, 2020.05.07

Other project documents

- Project partners explained, 2021.05.18
- List of blogs, articles, 2020.08.01
- Project summary + activities diagram, 2019.07.25

Documents on activities in Philippines

- Agenda for National Peace Forum, Manila 6 Mar 2019
- Agenda for media workshop, Manila 27 July 2019
- Agenda for capacity building workshop Aleosan 29-30 July 2019
- Agenda for Writeshop on Aleosan GAD, 31 Jul-1 Aug 2019 + draft results
- Agenda for capacity building workshop Lianga 5-6 Aug 2019
- TOR for WPS Media Award
- 4 blogposts by project participants
- Evaluation forms (blank) for 5 workshops
- Track 2 initiative application form, Lianga and Kitcharao
- Track 2 funding application from KALINAW TU KABUDAGAN
- Track 2 initiative application form, Aleosan
- List of PPE supplies for journalists
- Budgets for dignity kits Kitcharao and Lianga
Ordinances and Resolutions drafted by participants in Philippines

Aleosan, North Cotabato
- Integrating WPS in municipal Gender and Development Code (GAD), Aleosan
- Strengthening Barangay-level VAW Desks, Aleosan

Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte
- Integrating WPS in Barangay Development Code (BDC), Poblacion Barangay

Lianga, Surigao del Sur
- Integrating WPS into Municipal Development Code, Lianga
- Integrating WPS in BDC, San Isidro Barangay
- Creating Women Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team, St Christine Barangay
- Economic support for women in conflict-affected areas, Diatagon Barangay
- Adopting CARHRIHL and Magna Carta for Women, Diatagon Barangay
- Health facilities, water system for women in conflict areas, Diatagon Barangay
- Integrating WPS in GAD + BDC, Banahao Barangay
- Integrating WPS in GAD, Cagwait Barangay

Documents on activities in Colombia 2019
- Report on National Peace Forum 21 June 2019
- Report on Localization workshop Cauca, 27-29 Nov 2019
- Report on Localization workshop Tolima, 3-5 Dec 2019
- WPS situation mapping Cauca
- WPS situation mapping Tolima
- Advocacy Matrices Cauca and Tolima
- Analysis of WPS integration in local development plans Cauca
- Chart of Track 2 initiatives Cauca and Tolima
- Module for localization and capacity building workshops
- TOR for WPS Media Award
- Summary of social media metrics
- PowerPoint presentation on the project
- PowerPoint presentation on GBV action plans and prevention policies
- Communication strategy
- Winning entries in the Media Award: two articles and one podcast
- Three opinion pieces by project participants
- Agenda for online localization workshop Cauca
- Agenda for online localization workshop Tolima

Plus: websites, social media, online articles associated with GNWP + main project partners

EXTERNAL DOCUMENTS

Philippines
• Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro, 2014.
• Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro, 2012.
• Magna Carta of Women, 2008.
• Organic Law for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, 2018.
• President of the Philippines, Executive Order 70, 2018.

**Colombia**

• Acuerdo Final para la Terminación del Conflicto y la Construcción de una Paz Estable y Duradera (Final Peace Agreement), 2016
• Departmental development plan, Tolima 2020-2023.
• Departmental development plan, Cauca 2020-2023.
Global peacebuilding, gender equality

- OECD-DAC. (2016) Donor support to southern women’s right organisations: OECD findings. OECD-DAC Network on Gender Equality (GenderNet). Paris: OECD-DAC.
### ANNEX 10 – Timeline of the project in the Philippines

(Relevant external events appear in bright orange)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>GNWP project activity in the Philippines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2016</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jun 30</strong></td>
<td>President Duterte elected</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2018</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dec 04</strong></td>
<td>Executive Order 70 signed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nov 26</strong></td>
<td>Duterte: “No more talks with the CPP-NPA-NDF”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dec 19</strong></td>
<td>National consultative wkshp Manila, with MILF + stakeholders in CPP-NPA-NDF negotiations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discussed concerns /demands to include in negotiations w CPP-NPA-NDF + eventual peace agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proposed mechanisms for W’s engagement in backroom negotiations and/or Tracks 1.5 / 2 processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Understand BOL, hurdles to ratification, actions implement it, and local W’s role in implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2019</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jan-Feb</strong></td>
<td>Community-focused youth fora in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur provinces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organized by Young Women Leaders for Peace (GNWP partner)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raised awareness of BOL’s relevance to local communities, esp if affected by violent conflicts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Print/ distribute flyers in local languages, mobilize youth to register and vote in the plebiscite and national midterm elections (A year later, UN S-G cited this action in his annual report on Youth Peace and Security)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mar 06</strong></td>
<td>National Peace Forum (50 participants):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Analyze strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats to backroom negotiations and implementation of the PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Identify effective participation mechanisms for local W, other groups in Agusan del Norte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recommendations for Aleosan W, other marginalized groups to participate in implementing PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stressed reframing of conflict in terms of root causes, bolster informal CPP-NPA-NDF peace process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discuss implications of BOL having been ratified and BTA having been formed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mar 11</strong></td>
<td>Change of sites approved by Norad: from Maguindanao + Negros to Aleosan and Agusan del Norte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mar 21</strong></td>
<td>Official end of negotiations w CPP-NPA-NDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jul 27</strong></td>
<td>Meeting w 16 journalists on role of media in WPS, proposed WPS media prize. Journalist formed an advisory ctte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jul 29-30</strong></td>
<td>Capacity-building workshop Aleosan, North Cotabato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>increased understanding / ownership of BOL and actions / policies for peaceful transition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jul 31-Aug 1</strong></td>
<td>Localization Writeshop Aleosan, North Cotabato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discuss how Barangays can support implementation of BOL with local policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Draft changes to Aleosan Gender &amp; Devt Code: incorporate BOL, NAP WPS, Magna Carta of Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Draft 7 ordinances to implement BOL &amp; NAP WPS in barangays, in and outside BARMM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More ordinances drafted to create a W’s economic empowerment support (WEES) program and technical working group for protection of women survivors of GBV and ex combatants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aug 5-6</strong></td>
<td>Localization workshop for Lianga, Surigao del Sur and Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased knowledge and ability to raise public awareness about root causes of the conflict</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Analyzed root causes of conflict, designed initiatives to address them, bolster local resilience</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stressed importance of W-friendly spaces in IDP evacuation centers, econ empowerment programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aug 7-8</strong></td>
<td>Writeshop for Lianga, Surigao del Sur and Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Draft ordinances / resolutions drafted to embed the CARHRIHL in local laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provisions drafted to integrate the NAP WPS and Magna Carta of Women into Barangay Devt Plans, Municipal Executive Legislative Agenda, and local / municipal Gender and Devt Codes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35 local women leading advocacy for draft ordinances / resolutions to be officially adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aug 8</strong></td>
<td>Local W worked w local gov’t representative:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recommendations, demands for effective community-based peacebuilding addressing root causes of conflict and negotiated resolution of conflict between the govt and CPP-NPA-NDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recommendations: better protection, economic empowerment for IDPs, indigenous women and girls, capacity building, awareness raising on CARHRIHL and localized peacebuilding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aug 9</strong></td>
<td>Workshop to plan Tracks 1.5 / 2 activities in Lianga, Kitcharao: 20 initiatives designed across 3 implementation sites.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2020

**Dates TBC**
- In Lianga, Surigao del Sur
  - 10 local women joined Barangay Peace and Order Council
  - 20 local women joined Barangay Development Council
  - 8 local women joined Municipal Peace and Order Council
  - In Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte
  - 8 local women regularly joined Barangay Peace and Order Council
  - 9 local women joined Barangay Development Council

- Jan-Mar
  - W’s orgs meet with local govt, push for meaningful participation in Track 1.5/2 peace negotiations
- Jan-Mar
  - Design of Track 2 peacebuilding initiatives

**Mar 02**
- UN S-G praises Young Women Leaders for Peace for their work on BOL

**Mar 08**

**Mar 09**
- COVID declared a public health emergency in Philippines

**May 07**
- Project budget reduced 23% by Norad

**Apr-May**
- Finalize the design of Track 2 peacebuilding initiatives

**Apr-Aug**
- Distribution of 146 hygiene and food packs in Aleosan
- Distribution of 50 hygiene kits and 100 food packs in Surigao del Sur, + info on COVID prevention
- Delivered 385 dignity kits, relief good packages to IDP mothers in transitory shelter in Marawi City
- Distributed personal protective equipment (and hygiene kits to essential workers, including women vendors and jeepney (truck) drivers in Marawi and Quezon City
- YWL+ members set up a support group for young women activists to exchange stories about personal challenges and share advice during the pandemic
- Young women and girls in Butuan City and Cebu City’ enabled to safely continue their schooling by distributing face masks, portable wifi devices, flash drives, and school bags.

**Jun**
- Selection of the Track 2 peacebuilding initiatives

**Jul-Aug**
- Media competition modified in response to COVID-19 pandemic - additional outreach initiated

**Aug-Sep**
- Start of implementation of Track 2 peacebuilding initiatives designed at Aug 2019 workshops

**Aug 26-28**
- Training of Trainers for Young Women+ Leaders (online), 28 participants

**Sep 23**
- Social enterprise training for displaced, indigenous woman peacebuilders in Lianga, Surigao del Sur.
  - Financial literacy, business mgmt training for Track 2 socioeconomic enterprise producing rice.

**Date TBC**
- Launch of community garden by women peacebuilders in Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte.

**Sep 27**
- Interfaith community dialogue in Aleosan, North Cotabato
  - Local W peacebuilders with 50 representatives from indigenous, Moro and Christian communities.

**Sep-Nov**
- Meetings to push for women’s meaningful participation in peace, as part of Peace and Order Councils

**Sep 25-26**
- Workshops (60 participants) with the municipal Local Govt Cttee on W & Family, key peace process stakeholders incl women’s organizations, local government representatives, and police

**Oct**
- UNSCR 1325 20th Anniversary

**Oct-Dec**
- Meetings w local authorities push for implementation of gender-/conflict-sensitive provisions of BOL

**Nov-Dec**
- Meetings with local journalists encourage reporting on W’s leadership in peacebuilding, the pandemic

**Nov-Dec**
- Capacity-building workshops, local W and CSOs to meaningfully participate in Track 1.5/2 activities at community level

**Dec 5**
- Dialogue organized by Young Women Peace Leaders
  - Participants: 100 lumad (indigenous) youth leaders, youth council officials, women’s civil society, tribal leaders, police, barangay officials, and members of Armed Forces.
  - Helped mobilize support for protection of indigenous rights in the armed conflict.

**Dec 5**
- Peacebuilding dialogue organized by Young Women Peace Leaders, Butuan City
  - Participants: indigenous young women displaced as a result of the conflict.
• Created a platform for the young IDPs to build solidarity and exchange ideas on peacebuilding.

Dec 8  Capacity building workshop for women peacebuilders to develop recommendations for effective implementation of the BOL and the Bangsamoro Regional Action Plan on UNSCR 1325

Dec 9  Meeting pf local W with BTA and Barangay officials in Aleosan
  • Presented recommendations: gender-responsive normalization / reintegration for ex-combatants, local W’s desks on conflict-related sexual violence, interfaith peacebuilding /awareness raising on BOL, ec empowerment programs
  • Coordination mechanism created between Barangay and the BTA, in which local W can meaningfully participate.

Dec 11-13  Capacity building wkshp, Agusan del Norte and Surigao del Sur
  • 25 indigenous IDP women, along with Barangay Captains and Secretaries
  • Advocacy for a human-rights based approach to conflict prevention and resolution.
  • Plans to hold local security sector, govt and armed groups accountable for implementation of the CARHRIHL1.
  • Established Kalinaw Tu Kabudagan or Women for Peace, a network of women peacebuilders who will develop and lead efforts for sustainable and inclusive peace processes at all levels.

Through 2020
  • 18 local W in Surigao del Sur and 8 in Agusan del Norte regularly advocate for sustainable peace and gender equality in Barangay and Municipal Peace & Order Councils.
  • 29 W from both sites influence decision-making on peace, security, gender equality in Barangay Devt Councils.

Through 2020
  • 217 social media posts, comments, and shares, bringing the cumulative total to 573
  • 109 articles/blogs/op-eds and podcasts published, bringing the cumulative total to 117
  • At least 26 radio shows

Also 2020
  Technical Working Group on WPS established –in Agusan del Norte and Surigao del Sur

Also 2020
  Aleosan Municipal Gender & Development Code and Local Development Plan approved with corresponding budgets. Both include specific WPS sections drafted during Localization workshops in July-Aug 2019.

Also 2020
  Provisions from the NAP WPS and Magna Carta of Women officially integrated into Barangay Devt Plans, Municipal Executive Legislative Agenda, Local and Municipal Gender & Development Codes in Kitcharao and Lianga.

Also 2020
  In Kitcharao, 6 W leaders met with the Barangay Captain Secretary to raise concerns related to insecurity experienced by women and girls because of the conflict between the government and the CPP-NPA-NDF.

Also 2020
  Two context-specific localization modules developed and implemented/"tested", North Cotabato & Agusan del Norte

### 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 Jan</td>
<td>Dialogue on the anniversary of establishment of the BARMM</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• YWL and representatives of Local Youth Development Council of Marawi discussed Bangsamoro Youth Transition Priority Agenda and the role of young people in leading post conflict decision-making.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Young people encouraged to register to vote in 2022 BARMME elections, and also to run for office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Mar</td>
<td>Meetings of local W, organizations and local govt, push for meaningful participation in Track 1.5/2 peace negotiations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Mar</td>
<td>Meetings w local authorities to push for gender-/conflict-sensitive provisions of the BOL to be effectively implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-Mar</td>
<td>Capacity-building for local W, communities on initiatives to meaningfully participate in Track 1.5/2 negotiations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 08</td>
<td>Media competition winners announced. 5 winners among the 68 submissions received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 8-9</td>
<td>Media and WPS workshop for local journalists across Mindanao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 13-14</td>
<td>Social enterprise workshop in Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 18-19</td>
<td>Localization Workshop for women’s groups in Lianga, Surigao del Sur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The CARHRIHL is the only signed agreement between the Communist Party of the Philippines – New People’s Army – National Democratic Front and the Philippine Government.
ANNEX 11 – Timeline of the project in Colombia

(Relevant external events appear in bright blue)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>GNWP project activity in Colombia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov 2016</td>
<td>Peace Agreement signed w FARC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) created</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>FARC disarmament complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>FARC becomes political party</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>Temporary ceasefire w ELN</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>ELN negotiations cease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>ELN negotiations re-start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Ivan Duque elected President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>GNWP project begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep</td>
<td>Duque declares ELN to be terrorists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 14</td>
<td>1325 Wkshp for journalists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To increase awareness of W’s participation &amp; local ownership in peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Discussed coverage of negotiations w ELN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Plan for a WPS media award</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>ELN negotiations halted after a bombing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Court upholds JEP against Duque’s objection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 05</td>
<td>GNWP team to Colombia for bilateral meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 21</td>
<td>National Peace Forum in Bogotá, 30-35 pax: 17 local W + civil society,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>journs, donors, a few govt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Report on progress in implementing gender provisions of PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Share testimony of insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Identify key priorities, incl opportunities for meetings</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Journos stressed need for good news on PA implementation, and for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>innovative ways to report on gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 10</td>
<td>Women’s monitoring committee created in Cauca, incl W from 19 communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>Local elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>Development of module for localization/ capacity building workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>Project outcomes / indicators adjusted since ELN negotiations going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nowhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 26-29</td>
<td>Cauca Capacity-building wkshp on the Peace Agreement (33 pax)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 23 Track 2 initiatives on PA implementation designed or strengthened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Recommendations, demands, strategies, proposals to reinitiate ELN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>negotiations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mapping conflict causes, obstacles, threats to W; Advocacy matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of key actors, elements for local legislation/ plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Develop key messages for mtgs w armed groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Create Steering Ctee of 8 local women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Confidence: self-assessed ability to participate in negotiations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grew from 3.4/5 before wkshp, to 4.3/5 afterwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 9</td>
<td>Cauca Steering Ctee (8 women) met w local govt, JEP, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 3-5</td>
<td>Tolima Capacity- building wkshp on the Peace Agreement (30 pax)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 14 Track 2 initiatives on PA implementation designed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Recommendations, demands, strategies, proposals to reinitiate ELN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>negs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mapping conflict causes, obstacles, threats to W; Advocacy matrix</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of key actors, elements for local legislation/ plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Develop key messages for mtgs w armed groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Create Steering Ctee of 11 local women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Confidence: self-assessed ability to participate in negotiations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grew from 2.8/5 before wkshp, to 3.8/5 afterwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>Tolima Steering Ctee (11 women) met w local govt, JEP, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>WPS provisions incorporated in Cauca Devt plan: governor commits to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adopt Departmental Action Plan on 1325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through</td>
<td>Communications work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>• Mapping of journalists to target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 286 social media items (Target:200); 12 media articles, blogs (Target:</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>60)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2020</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>ELN officially declared a terrorist organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan-Mar</td>
<td>Meetings of local W, orgs, local govt, calling for holistic peace and the implementation of the peace agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Mar</td>
<td>Meetings w local authorities to press for gender- / conflict-sensitive provisions of the PA with FARC to be effectively implemented, and for WPS &amp; PA provisions to be integrated in local development plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Mar</td>
<td>Cauca advocacy focused on implementing 1325 provisions in Departmental action plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Advocacy w Dept legislators interested in human rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Activities w Interior Ministry, Secretary for W, Popayan Council, 20 conflict-affected municipalities incl La Vega, El Tambo, Piendamó &amp; San Sebastián. Municipalities’ lack of resources prevented concreate commitments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 30</td>
<td>ELN declares a unilateral ceasefire in response to the COVID-19 outbreak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 07</td>
<td>Project budget reduced 23% by Norad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May-Jun</td>
<td>W-led initiatives to address negative impacts of COVID-19: Distribution of masks, condoms, hygiene products etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 24</td>
<td>Cauca Online localization wkshp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-Sep</td>
<td>Design of the Track 2 initiatives, based on initial work in 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-Sep</td>
<td>Meetings w local authorities to press for PA’s gender- / conflict-sensitive provisions to be effectively implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun-Dec</td>
<td>Tolima advocacy on the agenda developed in 2019 workshops:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Seminar on WPS for local authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meetings w Ombudsman’s, Attorney-General’s office, Universities of Tolima &amp; Ibagué</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug-Oct</td>
<td>Weekly online capacity-building workshops w focus on strengthening Track 2 (75 pax between Tolima and Cauca)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug-Oct 2020</td>
<td>Virtual seminar on “20 years of WPS”, 38 women in Cauca and 37 in Tolima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• adapting Localization workshops to online format.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• online library of materials, WhatsApp discussion groups</td>
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<td>• training on online platforms, buy data for those w poor connectivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June-Nov</td>
<td>WPS Media Prize process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-Dec</td>
<td>Implementation of Track 2 initiatives [Confirm timing w RNM]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov-Dec</td>
<td>Strengthened relationships with local media: 3 press articles on Violence against W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>Media Awards winners announced. 5 winners among the 23 submissions received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Forged alliance w PAcifista.tv.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• Extensive promotion among young media workers on importance of W’s participation in peacebuilding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 15</td>
<td>UNHCR says 255 Colombians were killed in 66 massacres in 2020, as well as 120 human rights defenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through 2020</td>
<td>Caucan:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 17 [Track 2] initiatives by 27 women in 4 municipalities:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Workshops in Popayan on human rights, violence prevention, economic empowerment, incl 1325.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Tambo, Patía &amp; Totoró activities focus on ec empowerment/ entrepreneurship, gardening, handicrafts, livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through 2020</td>
<td>Tolima: Six local initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ibagué: awareness raising by the Tolima W’s Collective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Icononzo: activities w 90 W from reintegration camp, 100 W + children fr farms, 10 W of Icononzo W’s Network</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Casablanca: Nutripaz food packets grown by local W, incl supplies, freezers, tools, transport; comms support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Libano: crafts wkshps, 45 W from 3 areas, creative learning on gender, violence, rights, W-led peace initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through 2020</td>
<td>Communications work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 293 social media posts, 15,760 users reached, 275 interactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Total reach over the project: 165,215 users and 4,729 interactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Simplify 1325 concepts into social media pts for non-expert audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 6 videos about local W peacebuilders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Promote emerging peacebuilding leaders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Through 2020</td>
<td>Writeshops: 3 in Cauca and 1 in Tolima:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Introduction to WPS</td>
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<td>• Introduce the Cauca and Tolima W’s Networks and the Steering Ctee</td>
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<td>• Key points for peace journalism w a gender perspective</td>
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<td>• Forge alliances</td>
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