



Annual report 2022

LEAP4Peace Consortium

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1. Introduction

This document presents the annual report 2022 for the Strategic Partnership between the Women’s Leadership and Participation for Peace (LEAP4Peace) Consortium and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). The Consortium consists of the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD) including its offices in Colombia and Myanmar, the Burundi Leadership Training Program (BLTP), the Gender Equality Network Myanmar (GEN), and Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS) based in the UK.

The ultimate aim of LEAP4Peace is to contribute to a conducive environment for women’s full and meaningful inclusion in political and decision-making processes, as a means of sustaining peace in Burundi, Colombia and Myanmar. The LEAP4Peace programme particularly contributes to Pillar 1 of the Women Peace and Security (WPS) agenda – Participation: to increase the participation of women at all levels of decision-making, including in national, regional, and international institutions; in mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict; in peace negotiations; in peace operations, as soldiers, police, and civilians; and as Special Representatives of the U.N. Secretary-General.

Overall, after a hampered start in 2021 marked by the limitations due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the Myanmar military coup, in the second year of the programme we see a solid implementation and progress towards the achievement of LEAP4Peace objectives. While the long-term effects of COVID-19 pandemic are still visible and in some countries it was still hindering interventions at the beginning of the year (mainly related to international lobby and advocacy), during the second quarter of 2022, the implementation of LEAP4Peace was accelerated. At international level and in all countries of implementation, most of all activities were conducted as planned. This is also the case for Myanmar, where despite the ongoing military regime, GEN and NIMD Myanmar managed to adapt their programming and way of working and review their ToC (joint revision in September 2022), achieving the implementation of all planned activities to support women’s capacities and networks to participate in the emerging democratic processes.

In 2022, the LEAP4Peace partnership has further consolidated. Key results of joint-collaboration and efforts by the partners took place in 2022, proving the added value of the partnership and the consortium to achieve greater impact. For example, GAPS, NIMD and GEN collaborated in 2022 to ensure that the situation, needs and priorities of women in Myanmar were more visible in the international arena, especially the UN level. The summary report of the *Pillars of Peace* paper was launched in October during the UN Security Council Open Debate on WPS, where women leaders from Colombia and Myanmar were able to share their experiences. Similarly, another milestone achieved during the past year was the organization of the first LEAP4Peace face-to-face all-consortium meeting that allowed the consortium members to have a space for in-depth programmatic reflection that served to define priorities for the upcoming year and to underline possible challenges and opportunities.

In terms of progress towards the achievement of the LEAP4Peace objectives, overall, in all three countries we see that significant progress is being made mainly on supporting women skills and women’s networks to strengthen their participation in decision making processes. Advocacy strategies and work with political actors to advance women’s participation in political and decision-making processes is taking place, but perceivable change takes longer time. In 2022, the Mid-Term Review preparations took place and space was given to all consortium members to contribute with their insights and specific needs. We expect that this process will provide interesting insight to guide our programming for the remaining programme duration and to achieve maximum impact.

The international context remains challenging and marked by increased conflict and inequality, which affects disproportionately women and girls. Russia's invasion of Ukraine had a catastrophic impact on the WPS agenda not only in Ukraine but across the globe. As highlighted by the Report of the Secretary General on Women Peace and Security (S/2022/740), we are experiencing a reversal in the gains on gender equality and women’s rights around the world, while violent conflicts, military coups, displacements continue to increase. Additionally, the negative effects of increased inflation and food shortages, affect mostly women and girls. In this context, the



LEAP4Peace programme remains relevant and necessary.

As above mentioned, this report describes the second year of implementation of the overall Theory of Change (ToC) that underpins the LEAP4Peace programme, at the national and global levels. The report starts with an analysis of both global and consortium contexts of the programme, followed by a section on the identified risks throughout the year and another section that focuses on further reflections regarding the ToC. The report then outlines the country results including the activities implemented by the Consortium Partners that aimed to enhance the rightful place of women in peacebuilding efforts and in democratic institutions at all levels, supporting responsive and representative political decision-making.

Subsequently, the report summarizes the efforts done in the areas of international lobby and advocacy and then outlines the global component, carried out by GAPS and NIMD, followed by the sections on the 2022 programme achievements and the consortium in regard to partnership with the Ministry and embassies and the knowledge and learning component of the programme. The final chapter provides detailed narrative explanation on the 2022 financial report, presented as Annex 1. An overview of the Intermediate Outcome Indicator related to WRGE SCS basket indicators as Annex 2, while Annex 3 provides insights on the Outcome Harvesting.

2. Overall programme developments

2.1 Reflections on global context

Globally, the situation of women and girls continues to increasingly deteriorate. Overlapping and ongoing crises, such as the long-term negative effects of COVID-19 pandemic, the catastrophic impacts of the war in Ukraine, the negative effects of climate change and the increase of conflict and restriction of civic space are negatively affecting the relative progress made on gender equality.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has had negative impact not only in Ukraine but also across the globe with its impact on the global economy and disruption of agricultural goods and energy supply chains resulting in global economic crisis and price inflation. Inequality and food insecurity is rising, particularly in conflict and humanitarian settings, where women and girls are often the most affected. Furthermore, the unprecedented humanitarian crisis in Ukraine has impacted the international humanitarian aid and development funding availability to many conflict and crises in other parts of the world, due to the focus and attention shift to the events in Ukraine. This means that other conflicts and humanitarian crises have been deprioritized in the international agenda, for example, the situation in Myanmar.

The year 2022 was marked by escalating conflict and further shrinking of civic spaces, with the lives, bodies, dignity and freedom of women and girls under threat. The decline in civic space and democracy has led to a backslide on women's rights across the globe. In several countries, violent extremist groups and military actors have taken power by force, revoking previous commitments on gender equality. In many contexts, women have been at the forefront of protests against authoritarian regimes, as seen in Myanmar's civilian resistance to the military coup. Women human rights defenders have increasingly been targeted with attacks that silence their advocacy and prevent them from participating in public life. The shrinking of civic space has negative effects on women's political participation as the negative consequences of participating and raising their voices become higher (in terms of risks of violence and further closure of the space for action) and women's support networks are affected, preventing women social leaders and political women and civil society to advocate and hold governments accountable.

With regards to women's political participation in peace and security, progress remains limited. The Secretary General's Report on WPS (S/2022/740) highlights how women's level of representation in elected and decision-making positions is lower in conflict-affected and post-conflict countries than in other countries. For example, women still only comprise 26 percent of parliamentarians worldwide and this is 21 percent in conflict-affected



countries. Women's participation as negotiators or in the implementation of peace processes remains low as well¹ It is also important to mention the adoption of National Action Plans (NAPs) on Women, Peace and Security in 103 countries and territories as of August 2022. In terms of the LEAP4Peace Countries, there have been positive developments from Burundi and Colombia. Burundi adopted its most recent NAP in 2022 for the period 2022-2027 and the new government in Colombia elected in 2022, confirmed the political will to develop a NAP in 2023. In the United Kingdom (UK), GAPS played a key role in following-up and participating in the consultations for the development of the 2023-2027 NAP.

In 2014 Sweden was the first country² to develop a Feminist Foreign Policy, and was later joined by other countries like Canada (2017), Chile (2022), France (2019), Germany (2021), Mexico (2020) and Spain (2021). This trend is perceived as a positive development for the attention to the role of women in development in broad sense, and to WPS in specific. Also the Netherlands announced its intention to develop a feminist foreign policy and broad consultations were held in 2022 to serve as input for this and where LEAP4Peace partners participated and gave input. It is positive to see that the new government elected in Colombia in 2022, has also announced the development of a feminist foreign policy, however progress on this remains slow. Feminist foreign policies provide a framework to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in external action and can be relevant instruments to hold government accountable on how the meaningful participation of women in decision-making is strengthened.

2.2 Consortium context: events that marked 2022

Burundi's limited progress on human rights and openness of civic space

In 2022, there have been limited improvements in **Burundi's** human rights situation and the space for civil society and media to operate remains very restricted. The activities of human rights defenders, civil society actors and journalists are closely monitored and controlled by authorities. Women's livelihoods and well-being are negatively affected by the increased inflation and food prices. As they are mainly responsible for the food and health situation of their families in the household, they are therefore more vulnerable for losing economic autonomy and power. According to BLTP, this is for instance reflected in the fact that local radios report overall increases in domestic violence and feminicides.

In terms of the political landscape, there is a certain sense of stability, for example in the relations between key ministries (such as the Ministry of Interior, Community Development and Public Security) and the political parties. BLTP has also managed to further consolidate and strengthen the collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, which is essential to be able to implement their activities under LEAP4Peace. It is also important to highlight Burundi's renewed openness to participate in international spaces. Currently Burundi presides the East African Community (EAC) and Burundi's president participated at the debate of the 77th Session of the General Assembly of the UN in September 2022. This is significant, considering that since the 2015 crisis that resulted in mass violation of human rights, Burundi had isolated itself from the international community. These developments could provide advocacy opportunities for civil society to link national advocacy to regional and international levels. Amongst these advancements it is important to note the adoption of Burundi's third NAP on 1325 for the period of 2022-2027. The evaluation of the second NAP and the consultation processes for the third NAP revealed that challenges remain for the inclusion of women in peace mechanisms and their participation in decision-making and with regards to their economic empowerment and autonomy.³ BLTP participated in consultation meetings of this participatory process and provided their input for the plan for the upcoming years.

¹ Secretary General's Report on WPS (S/2022/740).

² In 2022, the new government in Sweden announced the abandonment of its foreign policy, which is perceived as set-back.

³ For more information on Burundi's NAP 1325, visit: <http://1325naps.peacewomen.org/index.php/burundi/>



New opportunities and challenges in Colombia after the 2022 elections

The year 2022 was an important electoral year for **Colombia**. The elections for the Congress of the Republic and Presidency were held in March and June respectively. Although the massive social mobilizations of 2021 did not translate into a greater number of voters, they did have an impact on the composition of the new Congress, once led by parties located to the right of the ideological spectrum. As a result of the elections, the majority party in both the House and Senate was the Historical Pact, an organization that groups political parties, unions and left-wing civil society organizations. Regarding the political participation of women, it is important to highlight that 86 congresswomen (29.2%) were elected to the Congress of the Republic: 32 for the Senate and 54 for the House of Representatives. This is the highest percentage registered to date. And for the first time a president, Gustavo Petro, on the left side of the ideological spectrum and former guerrilla member of the M-19 (demobilized in 1990) was elected and also it is the first time that a black social and environmental woman leader, Francia Marquez, reaches the vice presidency of the country. Unfortunately, despite the advances in the descriptive representation of women, women civic and political leaders continue to experience obstacles of an economic, cultural and institutional nature which hinders their effective participation in political decision-making and peace-building spaces.

The new government took office in August 2022, and since then, has made significant announcements that could have important implications for the advancement of women's rights, participation and the consolidation of peace in the country. The congress approved the proposal of the new government to create a new Ministry for Equality, responsible to coordinate all issues related to gender, women and sexual diversity. Additionally, the President has announced the start of peace negotiations with different armed groups, mainly the ELN (Army for National Liberation), referred as Total Peace (Paz Total). These announced policies or initiatives have been overall well-received but also raise some concerns. For instance, women's organizations have already raised concerns about the lack of women's participation and representation in the peace negotiations. Finally the government has announced the development of NAP 1325, which is an achievement of the advocacy efforts of women's and feminist organizations. NIMD Colombia is following up closely these developments and has already positioned itself to continue its technical support of the Peace Commission in Congress and the development of the NAP 1325 (making use as well of the experience and technical support of the LEAP4Peace consortium).

Escalating conflict in Myanmar

The emergency rule by the State Administration Council (SAC) of **Myanmar** (the military junta) was extended for a second time in September 2022, with the SAC officially planning to hold elections in August 2023. However, both armed and un-armed resistance against the military rule have continued nationwide, especially in rural areas where there has been a recent escalation of armed conflict with several violent clashes between the Tadmaw and armed groups. The larger context of continued insecurity, military repression, attacks and inter-communal violence on minority groups in many areas in the country has placed further strains on women and affected their ability to actively engaged in political and peace processes. Furthermore, the peace process led by the civilian government is dissolved and currently there is no clear road map on how the peace process and political dialogue will continue.

Elected members of the NLD and members of several other ethnic political parties who were able to escape persecution, have formed the Committee Representing the National Parliament (CRPH). Moreover, a National Unity Government (NUG) was established based on an interim Federal Democracy Charter, with women making up 19% of ministerial positions. The NUG has also established the National Unity Consultative Council (NUCC) made up of a coalition of women's groups, lawmakers, ethnic revolutionary groups, political parties, civil society organizations, students' groups, and strike committees that are intended to serve as a consultative body and provide a check on the NUG. The NUCC coordinates cooperation in aggregating and including voices of diverse



democratic political and civic actors in the formation of a legitimate federal democratic political system for Myanmar's future. Consequently, Part 1 and 2 of a Federal Democracy Charter have been deliberated and approved by NUCC as of September 2022.

On the front of international intervention, there has been slow but significant progress in 2022. The Burma Unified through Rigorous Military Accountability Act of 2022 – or BURMA Act – was passed as part of a U.S. military spending bill, the 2023 National Defense Authorization Act. This act will enable President Joe Biden to spend-up on non-lethal support for multi-ethnic forces fighting the country's military junta. It also serves as a political threat by enabling the United States to negotiate directly with the NUG, which the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has refused to do since the February 2021 coup, while insisting on talks with the junta. On December 21, 2022, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2669 (2022) on the situation in Myanmar with a vote of 12 in favor to none against, and 3 abstentions (China, India, and the Russian Federation). The Council "reiterates its call to uphold democratic institutions and processes and to pursue constructive dialogue and reconciliation in accordance with the will and interests of the people of Myanmar." It also "calls for concrete and immediate actions to effectively and fully implement ASEAN's Five-Point Consensus." Finally, it "requests the Secretary-General or through his Special Envoy to report to the Council by March 15, 2023." This is the first ever Security Council resolution on Myanmar, nearly two years after the coup.

Due to these developments, both GEN and NIMD Myanmar continued to utilize various online platforms to conduct many of the planned activities from outside the country, as any engagement with undemocratic actors would go against the core values of the team and the organizations.

2.3 Risks

In 2022, there were some important developments and also challenging conditions in the countries that are part of the LEAP4Peace consortium. Therefore some of the expected risks did materialize during the year, providing insights and learnings for our programming.

- **Security and safety risks** are recurrent when working in conflict settings. This risk had been identified as "highly likely". In the case of Colombia, the programme is implemented in territories marked by conflict and structural violence, which has exacerbated since the signature of the Peace Agreement in 2016. During 2022, this risk materialized and training activities taking place in Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca, Colombia) had to be stopped due to gang clashes. The security protocols put in place as mitigating measure proved to be effective and as soon as the situation was identified, the teams were mobilized to safety. In the case of Myanmar, a notable risk identified has also been the persecution of women who participate in the activities. The conduction of safety protocols for both in-person and online activities have also proved effective for the privacy and security of the women political leaders that participated in trainings and exchanges. Many felt safe enough to share their identities with their peers as trust began to be rebuilt through these activities.
- **Shrinking civic space** was identified as a key risk by all partners and in all countries, that could affect the implementation of the programme. In the case of Myanmar this risk did materialize with the de facto authorities persecuting and scrutinizing civil society active in Myanmar and its organizational bank accounts. GEN and NIMD Myanmar reallocated outside of Myanmar and are operating from Thailand. This proved to be an effective measure, as well as the use of low profile, use of international banking for transfer of funds. Both NIMD Myanmar and GEN have not renewed their registration via-vis the SAC and are registering in Thailand and the United States respectively. Additionally, in the case of GEN, who is active in lobby and advocacy, the strategy was modified to focus only on international level advocacy. In the case of Burundi, BLTP has managed to continue its implementation, by mitigating this risk through



building strategic relation and collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, so activities can be implemented.

- **Changes in political structures / institutional architecture** has materialized in the case of Colombia. The approval to set up a new Ministry of Equality that will take over the responsibilities of the Presidential Council for Women's Equity, key actor and partner of NIMD Colombia to advance women's political participation, could have effects on the collaboration and therefore implementation of certain aspects of the programme. The mitigation strategy of NIMD Colombia has been to follow-up closely any changes and progress towards the creation of the new structure.
- **Limited engagement of political actors and low interest in improving gender equality** was also a key risk identified by the partners and that could affect the implementation of the programme activities. In the case of Burundi this risks has materialized by the difficulties to have the participation of the ruling party at the national level activities. The ruling party delegates participate in activities that BLTP organizes jointly with the Ministry of Interior, but in the case of activities exclusively organized by BLTP, they don't join. As mitigation, BLTP continues to lobby towards the party members. In the case of Colombia, because of the elections taking place in 2022, the political parties showed less interest to participate in activities related to gender equality. As mitigation strategy, NIMD Colombia continues to offer technical assistance to political parties and works to establish trust relations.
- **Risks associated to SEAH** did not materialize in 2022. In 2022 NIMD appointed the new confidential advisor who will be in charge of creating further awareness on SEAH risks, prevention and respond within the NIMD network and with the partners.

2.4 Reflections on the Theory of Change

The ToC remains the main guiding tool for our programming under LEAP4Peace. Considering the context analysis presented above, the ToC remains relevant and therefore no revisions have been made in the overall ToC. In 2022, only NIMD Myanmar and GEN reviewed its joint country ToC, considering the effect of the 2021 military coup and the ongoing crisis. This revision took place in September 2022 and the revised ToC was shared with the MFA in October 2022. In summary, the main changes in the Myanmar ToC are:

- The programme will focus to support women's participation in the emerging democratic peace processes towards democratic transition, therefore recognizing that the formal peace process has been hijacked by the SAC is no longer legitimate.
- NIMD Myanmar will focus on pathway 1 (women and women's networks are strengthened). GEN will focus on pathway 1 (women and women's network are strengthened) and 4 (international lobby and advocacy for supportive policy environment).

The strategic objective of LEAP4Peace is to contribute to a **conducive environment for women's full and meaningful inclusion in political and decision-making processes to sustain peace**. To achieve this objective, the ToC identifies two main long-term objectives: **LTO1. Women are represented in decision-making roles for peace building** and **LTO2. Supportive policy environment for women's representation and participation in peace building**. The overall logic of the approach is summarized as: by strengthening women's capacities and skills to result in increased participation of women (pathway 1), and to work with political actors to support the implementation of strategies for gender equality (pathway 2), developing and implementing advocacy strategies for better policies based on this (pathway 3), and therefore contributing to a more supportive national and international environment for women's participation in decision-making (pathway 4) to sustain peace. As the programme consolidates its intervention we see increasingly progress under LTO1 and in the in the ability to engage



political actors (pathway 2). It remains important to follow up and ensure that the advocacy strategies at national (for some contexts like Burundi and Colombia) and international level indeed result in a more supportive environment for women's political participation to sustain peace. In 2022, clear contributions were made to the two long term objectives:

Under LTO1, we have seen results under pathway 1 where women caucuses and networks are strengthened in all three countries, and for instance in Colombia, 39% of the women that received trainings mentioned their interest to participate in politics. In Myanmar the online and face-to-face training activities organized by GEN and NIMD Myanmar have supported the reactivation of women support networks in a very difficult context. Likewise progress has been made in pathway 2 where political actors increasingly implement gender equality regulations. For example in Burundi, BLTP continued to implement in 2022 the Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs) for women members of different political parties. The VSLAs allowed women to improve their access to financial resources and also to connect with other women in politics, exchange experiences and build a support network. This strategy combined with training to strengthen key skills for their participation in politics and the organization of public debates with women politicians, civil society and key stakeholders have resulted in a joint and collectively built advocacy strategy. In Colombia progress has been made in the work with municipal councils and women caucuses in Bogota to establish gender equality provisions.

Under LTO2, we observe relevant progress that contributes to the achievement of the overall objective. For example, under pathway 3 progress has been made by NIMD Colombia in the work with the Observatory of Violence Against Women in Politics. Colombia's National Council for Political and Social Policy, the highest national planning authority and the principal advisory body to the Colombian Government on socio-economic development, has asked the Observatory to conduct bi-annual studies to inform public policy (the first study will take place in 2023). Additionally, the Observatory provided technical assistance to the bill presented in Congress to prevent, eradicate and respond to violence against women in politics and this bill has been approved in the Senate. In Burundi, BLTP advanced in the definition of the advocacy strategy as well as its dissemination with key stakeholders to ensure buy-in. Under pathway 4, it is interesting to highlight the achievements made by GEN in the international space ensuring that the situation of repression and violence lived by women and girls in Myanmar is not overseen. The advocacy messages delivered by GEN and the Women's Advocacy Coalition – Myanmar are included in the oral statement of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar in September 2022. The CEDAW committee has agreed to accept an NGO report submitted by the CSOs and women's rights organizations/ networks of Myanmar. Considering the limited resources, the long term nature of achieving change through international advocacy and the need to better link national to international advocacy, NIMD and GAPS have identified the need to further define and strengthen the LEAP4Peace overall advocacy strategy.

The following sections delve deeper into the specific achievements and developments in the LEAP4Peace programme countries, and at the global and consortium level.



3. Burundi

During the second year of implementation, BLTP's activities built from the processes started in 2021 to support women's capacities and skills and the further analysis of the situation of women's participation in politics. The quota system introduced in Burundi since 2005 has been effective to ensure that at least 30% of parliamentarians, senators and ministers are women. However, patriarchal social norms and values restrict women to traditional roles. In addition to this, the lack of access and control by women of economic resources remains a key barrier for their participation in politics. The multi-party VSLAs implemented by BLTP have shown to be an effective intervention to create a safe space for women where they are able to support each other. For example, the women participating in the VSLA in Gitega started to negotiate jointly towards the provincial administration to increase their visibility in political events. Additionally, women participating at the VSLAs have expressed a change in attitude from their husbands (key gatekeepers of women's participation in public life).

BLTP has also successfully advanced in the definition and validation of the advocacy strategy and action plan with different civil society and political stakeholders. The women consulted at provincial and national levels shared and agreed on three key challenges or obstacles that prevent women to participate in politics:

- The insufficient space reserved for women in the political parties regulations and texts, as well as in the laws that define women's participation in politics.
- Women's limited access and control of economic resources.
- The lower social status and value given to women in Burundi's patriarchal society.

At this stage of implementation, advocacy efforts will focus much more on national level decision-makers as during the former stages, efforts were directed at the provincial level to feed into the advocacy strategy.

Achievements 2022:

Intermediate outcome	Indicator target & result 2022	Description of activities, results and explanation of any variation
Outcome 1. Women are represented in decision-making roles for peace building.		
1.1. Women are aware of the risk of not asserting their political rights	# of women leaders trained 2022 target: 75 2022 result: 121	- To build the capacity of women leaders, BLTP implemented a change of strategy, focusing on the training of trainers (ToT), which allowed a bigger reach. 21 ToTs from 10 political parties were trained who then replicated the training with the support of BLTP to 159 persons (out of which 121 were women leaders and others were members of civil society) in the 5 provinces of implementation (Cibitoke, Gitega, Makamba, Ngozi and Ruyigi). - In every political party BLTP supported the trained trainers to perform feedback workshops with the members of the each political party in all provinces. In Ruyigi, the 3 multi-party feedback workshops were organized following a request of the Governor, to support the collaboration among political parties. In total, the feedback workshops reached 1094 people (75.5% were women).
1.2. Women are able to implement advocacy strategies	# of agreements reached 2022 target: 2 2022 result: 1	- Agreement reached over the first draft of the advocacy strategy by women representatives from the 10 political parties, elected women from the 5 provinces and women parliamentarians. The second meeting planned to share the advocacy strategy was not possible to be held due to conflicting agendas of women politicians. - Organized workshops in the 5 provinces of intervention of the project to disseminate the results of the studies on women's political participation and to disseminate the draft advocacy strategy. - Continuous support to 12 multi-stakeholder VSLAs in the 5 provinces. - Organization of national workshop to disseminate the results of the studies on women's political participation and identify solutions, reaching women governors and women administrators of the communes.
1.3. Women politicians use the media to inform, educate and	# of political actors participating in dialogue platforms	- Creation of a series of radio programs, with the participation of women politicians, on the topics of women's effective political participation (problems and solutions). - Five community radio stations were targeted and contracted to organize programs

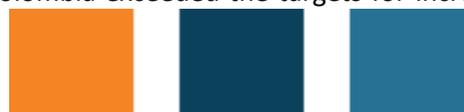


communicate their civil and political rights in general and their right to political participation in particular	2022 target: 3 2022 result: 10	on women's political participation and to give a voice to 10 women from 10 political parties. These are Radio Buntu of Ngozi, Radio Cibitoke Diaspora Net Work, Radio Aigle Sport of Makamba and Radio Television Humuliza.
1.4. Women politicians influence political and government decision-makers	# of multiparty dialogue meetings 2022 target: 4 2022 result: 6	- Multi-party workshops were organized in the 5 provinces a national with the Ministry of Interior and the leadership of political parties was also held. Influencing decision-makers is challenging, therefore BLTP deployed a bottom-up approach, starting with consultation with women at provincial level to then move up to the national level.
Outcome 2. Supportive policy environment for women's representation and participation in peacebuilding		
2.1 Government adopts policies that promote women's participation in decision-making bodies	Share of women candidates Indicator to be measured in 2025. No target identified for 2022.	Different activities held to inform and engage government but no decisions or actions were yet made. This result is expected to take place later in the programme. - 3 meetings of the joint monitoring committee for BLTP activities to improve the political space for Burundian women were held (the forth meeting planned at the end of the year was postponed). - Discussion and exchange with key committees of the Senate and the Parliament on the results of the study on the political place of women in the decision making process. - A national advocacy workshop on women's political participation with the "32 registered political parties, 18 Provincial Governors, the officials of the Ministry of Interior and the media. A total of 60 participants including 11 women (18.33%) and 49 men (81.67%).
2.3. Political parties adopt policies that promote women's participation in decision-making bodies.	# of political actors who adopt measures and policies to enhance representation of women in their decision-making processes 2022 target: 3 2022 result: 0	An exchange workshop between women members of the women's leagues and delegates of the national offices of the parties was and involved 48 participants, including 12 men.
2.4. Stronger and broader alliances are built between CSOs and women's political structures/organizations		Civil society organizations and religious denominations in the provinces took ownership of the advocacy strategy and provided input into its action plan during a three-day training workshop. In total, 14 representatives of Burundian civil society were registered.

4. Colombia

The above-described changes generated some challenge and new opportunities in the implementation of the LEAP4Peace programme in Colombia during 2022. In the 2022 congress elections in Colombia there was a 9% increase in women's representation, where a total of 86 congresswomen were elected: 32 for the Senate and 54 for the House of Representatives. This is the highest percentage registered to date. However, big challenges remain to ensure parity in women's representation and participation in politics. The women candidates for the CITREP (Special Transitional Peace Seats), experienced no guarantees for the funding of their campaigns and experienced important security risks, which in some cases persisted even after the elections. As result, only 3 women were elected in the 12 available seats. Women civil and political leaders continue to experience economic challenges, cultural barriers and institutional barriers for their participation in politics.

The LEAP4Peace programme in Colombia has made progress in the four pathways of the ToC and the intervention logic is still valid amidst the contextual challenges. In 2022, NIMD Colombia exceeded the targets for increasing



women's skills to engage in politics as well as in establishing links with civil society organisations to further expand the reach and impact of LEAP4Peace programme. The strategic change to work with institutional actors such as municipal councils and women's caucuses at local level in Bogota has allowed to make progress towards a more supportive environment for women within these institutions and to empower women's leadership within women's caucuses. Finally, the multi-party dialogue spaces facilitated by NIMD Colombia have resulted in concerted in safe spaces for sharing experiences and identify concerted agendas to give visibility to women's leadership. Finally, it is also worth highlighting the progress through the Observatory of Violence Against Women in Politics.

Achievements 2022:

Intermediate outcome	Indicator target & result 2022	Description of activities, results and explanation of any variation
Outcome 1: Women are represented in decision-making roles for peacebuilding.		
1.3. Women increase their capabilities and abilities to partake in politics	# of women (aspiring) leaders trained Target 2022: 150 Result 2022: 259	2022 was a key electoral year in Colombia, therefore there was an increase in actual participants reached, to a total of 259 political and civic women deployed by NIMD to strengthen their knowledge, skills and democratic capacities. In all training spaces, women from diverse backgrounds (young women under 28, black, raizal, palenquero, indigenous, victims of conflict and mothers head of household, LGBTQI+) and of different affiliations (political parties, community leaders, civil society) participated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empowerment Schools: aimed exclusively at emerging civic and political leaders. One school implemented in Casanare reaching 42 women. One school implemented in Barranquilla, reaching 110 women. - Democracy Schools: under its model of "School of Dialogue, Innovation and Leadership" 1 training process held in Buenaventura reaching 26 women. - Training for candidates of the Circunscripciones Transitorias Especiales de Paz , in which 21 women participated. - Training to 26 women on gender issues and violence against women in politics, aimed at women candidates, councilwomen and civic women. <p>Open Democracy School: aimed at members of Legislative Work Units (UTL) of Representatives to the House of Representatives, in which 34 women participated.</p> <p>A total of 113 women graduated from the different training processes (target for 2022 was 72). During the implementation of the schools, NIMD Colombia applied strategies for follow-up and continuous support in the learning process to reduce dropouts.</p>
1.2. Women nominate themselves for decision-making positions	# of women who are willing to candidate themselves for decision-making positions Target 2022: 25 Result 2022: 102	102 women participants of the different training processes developed by NIMD Colombia have expressed their interest in running for elected office. In the development of the schools, strategies were defined for the continuous monitoring of the students' learning processes. As a result, we have been able to reduce the dropout rate and improve support during the learning process.
2.3. Political actors assess their status on gender equality	# political actors trained Target 2022: 1 Result 2022: 20	The increase in the result achieved in 2022 is explained by the change in the targeted actor. Initially, NIMD Colombia had planned to work with political parties and movements by implementing the Gender Roadmap for Inclusive Political Parties (GRIPP) methodology. However, due to the difficulties in working with political parties in the midst of elections and the challenges to ensure the commitment from parties' leadership, a strategic decision was made to focus on public corporations such as municipal councils. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As part of the strategy to promote and strengthen the Legal Commissions for Women's Equity, a total of 16 Municipal Councils of the departments of Cesar, Cordoba and La Guajira were trained on the ABC of Law 1981 of 2019 (EVA Law) and the legal regulations for their operation. - Technical assistance was provided to 4 women's caucuses formed in the Local Administrative Boards (JAL) of the localities of Antonio Nariño, Engativá, Chapinero and Santa Fé of Bogota.



<p>2.2. Political actors develop internal gender equality regulations</p>	<p># of political actors who adopt internal measures and/or policies to enhance representation of women in their decision-making</p> <p>Target 2022: 1 Result 2022: 11</p>	<p>- On the one hand, 7 Municipal Councils created Legal Commissions for Women's Equity, through the sanction of normative agreements, in 7 prioritized municipalities in the departments of Cesar, Cordoba, La Guajira and Atlántico. This as a result of the personalized legal accompaniment of NIMD Colombia to the municipal councils. Of these 7 municipal councils, 2 (Tierra Alta and Valencia) created new council regulations with advice from NIMD Colombia. Out of the Legal Commissions for Women's Equity created, 6 created an action plan for their effective operation.</p> <p>- Out of the 10 women's caucuses that have been formed in the Local Administrative Boards (JAL) of Bogotá, 4 caucuses have built action plans to put them into effective operation.</p>
<p>2.1. Political actors implement internal gender-equality regulations</p>	<p># of political actors who implement internal measures and/or policies to enhance representation of women in their decision-making</p> <p>Target 2022: 1 Result 2022: 1</p>	<p>The women's caucus of the Local Administrative Board (JAL) of Antonio Nariño (Bogota) implemented several of the activities proposed in the construction of its action plan. On the one hand, they organized a meeting with the Referenta de Casa de Igualdad de Oportunidades para las Mujeres (CIOM) of the locality, with the purpose of establishing a more direct relationship with the women of the locality. On the other hand, they have cited and carried out 2 <i>political control debates in which they have reviewed I) the statistics of gender-based violence in the locality and II) the implementation of Decree 332 of 2020 (affirmative measures to promote the participation of women in the hiring of the Capital District) in the locality of Antonio Nariño.</i></p>
<p>Outcome 2: Supportive policy environment for women's representation and participation in peacebuilding</p>		
<p>3.3. Political actors have a safe space for discussing gender-equality issues</p>	<p># of political actors participating in dialogue platforms</p> <p>Target 2022: 8 Result 2022: 60</p>	<p>In the 8 dialogue spaces developed by NIMD Colombia, a total of 60 political actors participated. (for more details on the specific dialogue spaces see below)</p>
	<p># of interparty dialogue meetings</p> <p>Target 2022: 5 Result 2022: 8</p>	<p>NIMD Colombia organized 8 spaces for multi-party dialogue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In collaboration with the District Secretariat of Women of Bogota, 4 District Multiparty Gender Roundtables were organized with the participation of 14 political parties. An action plan was designed and some of the proposed activities were implemented, such as the First District Meeting of Women Politicians. - 2 Multiparty Roundtables of Women of Antioquia, at the regional level in the city of Medellín, with the participation of 15 political parties. In this meetings, the action plan previously built was followed up and some of the implications of the Political Reform and Bill 006 on Violence against Women in Politics for their work and political leadership were shared with the participants. - 1 District Meeting of Local Councilwomen, in Bogotá, with the participation of 13 Local Administrative Boards (Juntas Administradoras Locales, JAL). In this space the participants were able to share their experiences and they established a space to give visibility to the work being done by the different benches of women councilors and the lessons learned of their collective work. - 1 National Meeting of LGBTQI+ People, at the national level held in Bogota, with the participation of 5 congressmen and 11 representatives of collegiate bodies (Local Administrative Boards, Municipal Councils and Departmental Assemblies). The objective was to generate commitments on the part of LGBTQI+ people in Congress regarding the needs of people with diverse sexual orientations, identities and gender expressions in elected positions at the territorial level. In this space the advances made by LGBTQI+ elected officials were reviewed and tasks were set with the incoming LGBTQI+ congressmen and women.
<p>3.2. Political actors develop joint gender equality agenda</p>	<p># of agreements reached as result of dialogue platform meeting</p> <p>Target 2022: 0 Result 2022: 11</p>	<p>- On the one hand, as a result of the District Meetings of Women Councilors in Bogota, 10 benches of women councilors were created in different localities of Bogota. During the second semester of 2022, NIMD Colombia, together with the District Secretariat for Women, provided technical assistance to the Antonio Nariño, Engativá, Chapinero and Santa Fe localities for the design of their action plan.</p> <p>- As a result of the meetings of the District Multiparty Gender Roundtable (MDMG) in the city of Bogotá, an Action Plan was jointly constructed based on 5 thematic lines: I) forum on the experience of women in political parties, II) programmatic advocacy agenda, III) workshops, IV) protocols for dealing with</p>



		cases of violence against women within political parties and V) diagnosis of women's participation within political parties. The consolidation of this action plan is an example of the articulated work that has been built among the women of the parties represented in the MDMG.
3.1. Political actors jointly advocate for the implementation of gender equality agenda	# of advocacy initiatives carried out by political actors Target 2022: 0 Result 2022: 1	- As a result of the dialogue space and the strengthening of the District Multiparty Gender Roundtable (MDMG) in the city of Bogotá, the members of the Roundtable organized the first District Meeting of Women Politicians . This event took place at an open space to interact with the public in three scenarios: i) fair with stands of political parties, II) photographic exhibition of women's leaders of political parties and III) panel discussions on violence against women in politics and the agenda of women facing the new government. The purpose of the event was to make visible the political leadership of women militants as well as to build bridges and dialogue directly with the participants.
4.3. Women CSOs/feminists movements have capabilities for lobby and advocate political actors 4.2.	# of women CSOs with increased L&A capacities Target 2022: 2 Result 2022: 34	- The collaboration between NIMD Colombia and the Red Nacional de Mujeres (women civil society network) allowed to support more women CSOs. - A training cycle for 33 civil society organizations of women and the LGBTI community was conducted on Resolution 1325 and the Women, Peace and Security agenda, as well as on the use of and access to information, open data and transparency, analysis of information and the development of an action plan to monitor the gender measures of the Peace. - During the first face-to-face meeting of the CITREP (Special Transitional Peace Seats), a training session was held for 1 civil society organization of women who participated in the electoral race representing civil society organizations of women and victims of the internal armed conflict.
	# of women led CSOs included in the programme activities Target 2022: 2 Result 2022: 52	- The same as above, this result has been possible with the collaboration with the Red Nacional de Mujeres.
4.2. Women CSOs/feminists organisations develop joint gender equality agenda	# of multi-stakeholder dialogue/platform meetings Target 2022: 2 Result 2022: 2	- Together with organizations such as MAPP/OAS, IRI, NDI and UN Women, a face-to-face meeting was organized for 10 of the women who participated in the electoral race for the Special Transitional Peace Seats (CITREP), representing women's civil society organizations and victims of the internal armed conflict. Meetings during the last day of the meeting were organised with state actors such as the Presidential Council for Women's Equity, the National Registry of Civil Status and some UTL of Senators of the Republic. - A face-to-face meeting was organized between the women members of the women's caucus of Antonio Nariño (Bogota) and the women who participate in the Local Operating Committee for Women and Gender (COLMYG) of their locality. The councilwomen presented the progress of their joint work to the women participants, with whom they began to build bonds of trust and mutual collaboration.
	# of studies for evidence based L&A disseminated to political actors	- The Observatory of Violence against Women in Politics, coordinated by NIMD Colombia, presented a proposal of articles for Bill 006 that was delivered and socialized to the Legislative Work Unit of the Rapporteur Coordinator María José Pizarro. The bill has been approved in debate in the Senate.

5. Myanmar

Despite the discouraging developments, both GEN and NIMD Myanmar continued to be innovative and adaptive in their approach for the implementation of planned activities in 2022. As the country situation is not conducive to engage in advocacy nor to participate in peacebuilding structure at national level, GEN has focused on



promoting coordination and networking of trained women peacebuilders at a sub-national level in the Kachin and Shan states. GEN has also achieved significant progress on their International Lobby & Advocacy component, through the work of the Women's Advocacy Coalition-Myanmar (WAC-M) which continuously advocates for the NSPAW revision and UNSC 1325, and to promote meaningful participation of women in peace processes by engaging with CEDAW committees, foreign governments, international donors and ASEAN stakeholders.

On the other hand, in 2022 NIMD Myanmar placed great emphasis in understanding the local context, even while operating outside of the country. For this reason, a PEA was carried out in the first quarter of 2022. In addition to that, many women leaders from national level CSOs and politically active backgrounds took part in NIMD organized activities that aim to build skills and knowledge for the meaningful participation in the emerging democratic peace process in the country. Women participants of GEN and NIMD Myanmar activities demonstrated a sense of solidarity and trust through networking and sharing experiences and expressed that they felt empowered by the discussion on federalism with other women and experts.

Achievements in 2022:

Gender Equality Network (GEN)

Intermediate outcome	Indicator target & result 2022	Description of activities, results and explanation of any variation
Outcome 1: Women are represented in decision-making roles for peacebuilding		
Peace ambassadors collaborate to jointly identify challenges and priorities for women's meaningful participation in emerging democratic peace making.	# of women (aspiring) leaders trained Target 2022: 20 Result 2022: 19	- A situational analysis was undertaken in Kachin and Shan States to identify potential women peacebuilders and inform the programme on the needs and priorities of women. - GEN organized four women organizations/networks to form a Women's Human Rights Defenders network to collectively counter the country's urgent state of affairs. That network has transformed itself into a coalition, named Women Advocacy Coalition (WAC). - 13 women leaders and peace builders were identified by GEN in Kachin and Shan state and they received capacity building training and participated in the knowledge sharing forum on the situation of women and WPS in Myanmar held in Thailand. The capacity support provided was informed by a capacity assessment where key topics were identified like social cohesion, federalism, healthcare and psychosocial support, etc. Also women have been supported with online security training.
Network of peace ambassadors are established and functional	# of multi-stakeholder dialogue/platform meetings Target 2022: 1 Result 2022: 1	- Through its interventions GEN has achieved to build trust with different stakeholders in an inclusive manner. - GEN organized an introductory session on WPS followed by the Knowledge Sharing Forum on WPS held in October 2022. Women peacebuilders, WAC members, CSO leaders and other women human right defenders participated. In this space women were able to network and share experiences. By using online channels, in spite of the challenges linked to security and low access to connectivity, the network remains functional online.
Outcome 2: Supportive policy environment for women's representation and participation in peacebuilding		
CSOs are willing to collaborate, coordinate and participate in joint lobby and advocacy activities	# of women led CSOs included in the programme activities Target 2022: 8 Result 2022: 10	- Although in-country advocacy is a challenge, GEN and WAC-M regularly engages with Committee Representing Pdaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH), National Unity Government (NUG) and National Unity Consultative Council (NUCC) for gender sensitive interventions and promoting women participation in peace process. - Also GEN together with WAC-M members engaged in advocacy events internationally. As part of the commemoration of the 22 nd anniversary of the UNSC Resolution 1325 a position statement was released jointly denouncing the human rights violations in Myanmar and demanding action by the international community.



<p>International L&A campaign to promote women’s meaningful participation in the democratic peace making processes that channels and reinforces international treaties and legislation signed by the Myanmar government (CEDAW, 1325, MSDG)</p>	<p># of international advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs</p> <p>Target 2022: 0 Result 2022: 3</p>	<p>- WAC-M met with several international stakeholders and joined various advocacy meetings and workshops in 2022. These efforts were predominantly focused on the crumbling situation of women and girls in Myanmar and the challenges women encounter to participate in the erratic political and peace process. The key international stakeholders targeted were the representatives of foreign governments such as the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway, UN agencies, such as UNHRC and ECOSOC, including the UN Special Envoy and UN Special Rapporteur to Secretary General, permanent mission of the countries such as Canada and Sweden, INGOs and donor agencies such as Oxfam, Irish Aid, Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) and government agencies such as SIDA, EU, and ASEAN interparliamentary council.</p> <p>- In November 2022, GEN participated in “Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI) conference” held by UK government in London. GEN got to connect with international stakeholders who are committed to preventing, protecting, and ending sexual violence in conflict. GEN’s participation in two panel discussions of the conference and meetings with different stakeholders (such as FCDO, UN Special Envoy, Burma Campaign, Action Aid, and a MP from UK) in London promoted the stakeholders’ awareness on gender-related issues in Myanmar.</p>
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NIMD Myanmar

Intermediate outcome	Indicator target & result 2022	Description of activities, results and explanation of any variation
Outcome 1: Women are represented in decision-making roles for peacebuilding		
<p>1.1. Peace ambassadors collaborate to jointly identify challenges and priorities for women’s meaningful participation in formal peace structures</p>	<p># women (aspiring) leaders trained</p> <p>Target 2022: 15 Result 2022: 23</p>	<p>The number of women attending the 2nd module grew to 23; these women were recommended by the alumni of the first training, and the expansion an emerging network of peace ambassadors is being initiated.</p> <p>2 targeted training modules, Including national level women political leaders from Shan State</p>
<p>1.2. Network of peace ambassadors are established and functional</p>	<p># multi-stakeholder dialogue/platform meetings</p> <p>Target : 0 Actuals :1 # agreements reached as a result of dialogue platform meeting_Target: 0 Actuals: 0</p>	<p>With much consideration to safety and security risks beforehand, one in-person dialogue meeting was able to be held for women leaders.</p> <p>1 Dialogue meeting (9 June, Chiang Mai, Thailand) including national level women leaders from CSOs and political sphere on women, peace and security issues in Myanmar</p>
<p>1.4. Network of women peace ambassadors advocate jointly for women nomination and participation in the formal peace process at various levels.</p>	<p># of advocacy initiatives carried out by political actors</p> <p>Target: 0 Actuals :0</p>	<p>After continued conversations and needs assessments with potential women peace ambassadors as well as country partner GEN, it was apparent that the topic of the Guidelines needed to respond to new issues that are emerging as the political context continues to shift. These guidelines will therefore be developed in 2023 jointly with GEN, as delineated in the annual plan</p>

6. International Lobby & Advocacy

6.1 Context for L&A

The global context explained above (section 2.1. reflections on global context) show the polarisation of



perspectives on gender equality and women's rights and women's participation in peace and decision-making globally. This context affects the working environment in the specific countries but also for lobby and advocacy in the global space. Further there is a growing concern around anti-women's rights and anti-gender movements that are well organised and funded and that threaten the gains on gender equality globally. This often means that in the international lobbying and advocacy space the goal is to maintain previously agreed language and commitments and stop any rollbacks. This has previously been seen in relation to the WPS agenda, for example with the challenging negotiations around UNSC Resolution 2467 on Sexual Conflict which removed any reference to sexual and reproductive rights. The polarisation is also seen within different civil society actors who take different perspectives on gender equality, and it also affects how the connection is done between national and international advocacy, to avoid any negative backlash.

Additionally, the global regression on women's rights is coupled with heightened violence against women human right defenders. This was a key focus of the UNSC Open Debate in October 2022, which focused on the theme "Strengthening women's resilience and leadership as path to peace in regions plagued by armed groups". Additional work and funding is needed to ensure the safety of women human right defenders, women leaders and women peacebuilders engaging in peacebuilding and politics to sustain peace. These represent openings for positioning of the LEAP4Peace advocacy messages and contributions to support and integrated perspective to women's political participation, the participation pillar under the WPS agenda and funding and safety.

In this context, the LEAP4Peace Global Influencing Strategy objective is to influence global understanding of, and commitments to women's (political) participation in peace processes or the follow up thereof and the implementation of Women Peace and Security commitments. GAPS and NIMD The Hague play a key role in facilitating and implementing the connection between the international and national spaces, priorities and needs.

6.2 GAPS Global Programme 2022

GAPS plays a key role in the LEAP4Peace programme contributing to LTO2. A Supportive environment for women's representation and participation in peacebuilding through pathway 4, mainly focusing on international lobby and advocacy. The logic of the main achievements present below is to engage high-level stakeholders at the international level – particularly UN agencies and Member States both who have influencing power (E.g. the UK and The Netherlands) as well as those who are major donors and actors in the WPS space on the topic of women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding and in politics, to inform their perspective and decision-making.

In the first half of 2022, GAPS activities were still affected by COVID-19 measures as the majority of influencing events took place fully online or in hybrid format. Virtual events are challenging because they don't provide the same opportunity to engage with targets. The second-half of the year there was an increase in face-to-face events, which gave GAPS the opportunity in collaboration with NIMD, to have the side-event launching of the summary report of Pillars of Peace in partnership with FCDO (UK) and the MFA (Netherlands).

The political context in the UK from where GAPS operates has been challenging in 2022, with two changes in Prime Minister and leadership teams. This turbulent political context has made engaging with UK ministers increasingly challenging and has impacted the engagement of GAPS with civil servants. This context has also affected the UK's engagement globally, including in WPS. Despite these challenges, GAPS and broader civil society have been consulted on the new UK NAP on WPS (2023-2027), where GAPS has fed in priorities and evidence from the LEAP4Peace programme. In addition, the Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict (PSVI) conference took place in November, GAPS was consulted in its planning and held a conference event with members of the LEAP4Peace programme (GEN) on the role of WROs in broader peacebuilding and responding to Conflict related Sexual Violence (CRSV).

In terms of global space openings, in September 2022 the UN General Assembly adopted the Resolution



A/RES/76/305 on Financing for Peacebuilding. GAPS capitalised on this in their global influencing messages on financing local women-led organisations, for example in their engagement at UNSC WPS Week and at PSVI conference. It is expected to see a growing focus on this issue in international fora and will use opportunities for messages from the LEAp4Peace programme to highlight the importance of effective funding to women civil society to create an enabling environment for women’s participation.

Achievements in 2022 :

Intermediate outcome	Indicator target & result 2022	Description of activities, results and explanation of any variation
Outcome 2: Supportive policy environment for women's representation and participation in peacebuilding		
International L&A for supportive national policy environments	# of international advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs Target 2022: 2 Result 2022: 3	- Panel event to disseminate the Pillars of Peace paper and discuss key themes held in collaboration with UK All Party Parliamentary Group on Women, Peace and Security. - Knowledge exchange workshop hosted by GAPS, NIMD, the UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and the UK Ministry of Defence (MOD), which brought together government officials, civil society representatives and academics from the UK, The Netherlands, Canada, Nigeria, Lebanon, Tunisia and Jordan. The event focused on exchanging experiences in the development and monitoring of WPS NAPs. - UNSC WPS Week side-event to launch Pillars of Peace Summary report in collaboration with NIMD, Wo=Men, the Dutch MFA and hosted by the UK government. The summary report focused on the recommendations of pillars of peace and using a graphic design to convey the key messages,
	# of studies for evidence based L&A disseminated to political actors Target 2022: 1 Result 2022: 2	Building from the 2021 knowledge product Pillars of Peace, in 2022, GAPS continued the dissemination of it. Additionally, a virtual learning workshop with LEAP4Peace consortium members was organised to assess the learnings from the Pillars of Peace product and what is missing. The need for an accessible and digestible product informed the decision to make the illustrated summary report, translated in French and Spanish. In 2022, GAPS advanced in exploring the WPS podcast environment, to map out potential structure, topics and speakers.
CSOs effectively lobby for policy change and implementation	# of CSOs with increased L&A capacities Target 2022: 2 Result 2022: 4	GAPS modified its original planned intervention and instead of a training workshop with all L4P members, provided focused training to consortium members at their request. This to ensure to respond to the specific needs, be demand-driven and ensure ownership. - Provision of technical assistance to NIMD Colombia for the training of civil society organisations on L&A and WPS. - During the consortium meeting in November 2022, GAPS led a full day workshop which included capacity building on WPS and advocacy using international mechanisms and a reflection on the different ways of doing L&A.
	# of other CSOs included in the programme activities	GAPS as network organisation has access and contacts with civil society and key stakeholders in the WPS sector. Therefore in all activities organised GAPS has ensured the participation of other civil society to achieve greater impact and joint collaboration. For example, during the panel discussion with UK All Party Parliamentary Group on Women, Peace and Security, Hear Women and 50:50 intervened at the event. 7 CSOs from different countries joined the workshop on NAPs development and monitoring and 4 CSOs actively participated in the launch of the summary report during WPS week: Wo=Men, Ruta Pacifica de Mujeres, Red Nacional de Mujeres and GEN.



6.3 NIMD Global Programme 2022

NIMD's role within the LEAP4Peace programme in 2022 has continued to focus on contributing to a supportive policy environment (LTO2) by supporting the international lobby and advocacy (pathway 4) in collaboration with GAPS. 2022 was a challenging year for NIMD's implementation where the change of staff, mainly of Consortium coordinator, affected the continuation of the planned activities in 2022.

In spite of the challenges, NIMD has supported the connection between the country programmes and consortium members, to ensure that the learnings and priorities from the countries are connected with our work at international level. NIMD has also invested in intensifying its cooperation with like-minded organisations and networks to generate knowledge and capture best practices, as well as to identify opportunities for joint action. For example, NIMD facilitated the participation of the Women, Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) in the panel discussion during the WPS Week side event organised with GAPS.

Finally, as planned, NIMD has also invested in 2022 in further strengthening the knowledge and learning around the need to advance on women's political participation by building bridges between political women and spaces and women civil society, within the NIMD network and linked to the knowledge agenda of LEAP4Peace (see next chapter for more information on the knowledge and learning agenda). A virtual workshop was organised in August 2022 with all consortium partners around the knowledge and advocacy priorities to inform the 2023 planning. A series of learning meetings within NIMD network were also organised to share the experiences and learnings from the LEAP4Peace and other WPS programmes.

In 2022, NIMD conducted a gender audit facilitated by AMwA for NIMD Headquarters in The Hague. The aim of the audit was to assess the extent to which NIMD's systems, policies, management and staff are equipped and are capable of delivering gender sensitive and responsive programmes, but also to identify gender parity gaps that exist in NIMD's structures, processes and procedures, organisational culture, management of human resources; as well as in the development and application of policies, knowledge products and tools. The experience of the gender audit was shared with L4P partners and following completion of the audit, the management team of NIMD has committed to work on bridging the gaps identified by the auditor in relation to the institutional culture and ways of working of the organization, the organizational policies and processes, resources, capacity and gender mainstreaming.

Intermediate outcome	Indicator target & result 2022	Description of activities, results and explanation of any variation
Outcome 2: Supportive policy environment for women's representation and participation in peacebuilding		
Networking and influencing	NA	- WPS Week side event organised with GAPS (see above for more details)
Learning to contribute to LEAP4Peace knowledge and learning agenda	NA	Due to the challenges mentioned above, certain key learning activities planned such as collecting successful practices on male role models and reviewing the gender mainstreaming approach of the democracy schools have been postponed for 2023. - 2 virtual learning and exchange webinar with LEAP4Peace consortium (programme coordinators level) on the knowledge and learning agenda and L&A to inform programming. - Face-to-face meeting organised in November 2022 which resulted in the further revision of the knowledge and learning agenda.
Communication and visibility of LEAP4Peace results	NA	- NIMD collected stories from NIMD Colombia to participate in the MFA's campaign during the 16 days activism against violence against women. The story focused on the experience of NIMD Colombia to address violence against women in politics. - In 2022, NIMD reported its contribution to WPS, more specifically to the participation pillar, to the WPS-HA Compact and to Wo=Men regarding its



		<p>contribution to the NAP 1325.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In agreement with the L4P partners, the LEAP4Peace website was updated in 2022: https://nimd.org/programmes/the-leap4peace-consortium/. In 2022, the visual guidelines and communications materials were designed and the communications team held workshops to all the partners to introduce these to them.
Technical support to country programmes	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NIMD supported and facilitated the ToC revision of the Myanmar ToC considering the current country context and the opportunities and challenges for implementing the programme and achieving change. - Support to NIMD Myanmar to conduct Gender Political Economy Analysis to inform programming from an adaptative perspective - Informal first discussions with NIMD Colombia and other NIMD network partners on the experiences of rolling out GRIPP. Identification of the need to review the tool in 2023.

7. Consortium

7.1 Partnership

During this second year of implementation the partnership was further consolidated. Building from the processes established in 2021, this year we got to put these processes in practice.

The key milestone achieved in 2022 was the realisation of the first face-to-face meeting, where the consortium members got to meet each other for the first time. The emphasis of the meeting was to allow time for exchange and learning among the different partners, reflection on the partnership, the knowledge and learning agenda and lobby and advocacy.

In 2022, we also witnessed experiences of bilateral collaboration among the consortium partners, proving the added value of the consortium. GAPS provided technical assistance to NIMD Colombia for the training of civil society organisations on L&A, NIMD, GAPS, NIMD Colombia and GEN collaborated in the realisation of the side-event during the Open Debate on WPS week, GAPS supported GEN's participation in PSVI conference, NIMD Myanmar and GEN maintained regular coordination, among others.

Consortium coordination

The coordination of the consortium is ensured by the LEAP4Peace Secretariat based at NIMD, consisting of the L4P Coordinator, Finance and PME staff members. Staff turnover throughout 2022, mainly the L4P Coordinator, Finance and PME staff, affected the regular flow of coordination throughout the year. From the second half of 2022, all new staff is onboard and highly committed in improving the coordination and communication with all consortium partners. Additionally, the arrival of new staff also provided a space for reflection on improvements to be made and collect feedback from the different partners and their experience so far.

The main space for strategic coordination continues to be the Steering Committee, which took place three times in 2022 (two meetings took place online and one meeting was held face-to-face in Kenya) where all consortium partners, including the NIMD Country Directors from Colombia and Myanmar joined. Additionally to the Steering Committee, NIMD facilitated two virtual meetings with the programme managers of LEAP4Peace to address with them how the consortium could work better together, the knowledge and learning agenda and L&A plans.

The different time-zones and different languages spoken by the Consortium partners continue to be a challenge for ensuring the coordination. The meetings are often held in English and the Secretariat offers the possibility of translation in French and Spanish, to ensure that everyone's voice can be heard and that everyone can



meaningfully participate. The use of digital tools like Menti or Google Docs allow for the meetings to be more interactive and for participants to be able to write, respond and use simultaneous translation when needed.

During the face-to-face meeting in November 2022, the consortium partners agreed on the need to prioritise joint spaces and meetings to achieve the objectives around learning, knowledge and L&A. It was noted that improvements needed to be made and key commitments have been put in place for 2023, such as:

- Regular bilateral coordination calls with all partners by NIMD (every 3 months).
- During the Steering Committee meetings specific time will be reserved to ensure exchange on the progress and challenges experienced by each partner.
- Regular communication flow with all partners to inform on progress and plans so we are informed and can be inspired by others. Mainly after each Steering Committee.



Picture 1. Group picture during L4P Face-to-Face Meeting

Southern leadership

The Consortium is built on the principles of joint-decision making, local ownership, mutual learning, equality, feminism and anti-racism. During the face-to-face meeting all the partners reflected jointly on how the consortium is applying these principles in its way of working. The main conclusion is that we are applying local ownership, joint-decision making and other key principles such as inclusion, innovation, adaptive programming in our way of working. As a key example, all decisions related to the Mid-Term Review in 2022 were taken in consultation with the Consortium partners and an MTR committee with representation of all partners has been established. However, it was also noticed that we are moving in the right direction but there is need for more regular collaboration to allow for more significant exchange and mutual-learning.

In the Steering Committee all partners have equal voice and vote. As the partnership consolidates and the consortium members build relations of trust we see more dynamism in the way the Steering Committee meetings are held. Also, during the Steering Committee meeting of November 2022 it was agreed by all the partners that the chair and organization of the meetings will be done in rotating basis by all the partners, in a way to ensure further ownership and leadership in the coordination and strategic guidance of the programme.

Increasing consortium visibility

NIMD and the consortium partners have undertaken initiatives for increasing the visibility of the consortium. The IL&A activities conducted by NIMD, GAPS and GEN have all contributed to ensuring the visibility of the consortium, its contribution to WPS and its key message on recommendations and learnings to support



women's political participation to sustain peace.

Additionally, key international days such as International Women's Day (IWD) and the 16 Days of Activism against /violence against Women, provided key platforms to increase the visibility of the consortium via key events in-country and the use of social media. BLTP in collaboration with the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender, facilitated the participation of political women in the events around IWD and the Day of the Rural Woman. In Colombia, NIMD Colombia has designed local campaigns to raise awareness against violence against women in politics and support the work of the Observatory. The experience and communication inputs from NIMD Colombia were share with the MFA during the 16 days of activism. Finally, even though in Myanmar the current situation does not allow to work on visibility, the activities of GEN at international level, have ensured that the international community is aware and responsive to the realities and needs of women an girls in Myanmar.

7.2 Partnership with the Ministry and Embassies

The LEAP4Peace Consortium values the good and open relation with the MFA. Throughout 2022 NIMD held regular meetings and contact on the progress of the programme and the partnership, challenges and risks that arise from the different contexts or within the Consortium. Also, we have had regular contact on the situation in Myanmar and the implications for our partners and the programme's implementation. The support and feedback of the Ministry have been valuable.

In 2022, NIMD participated actively in the different consultations held by the MFA regarding the development of the Feminist Foreign Policy, additionally consortium partners joined the online consultations opened for the strategic partners. The process of consultation regarding the feminist foreign policy has been well received and appreciated, as our experience on how to support women's participation in decision-making spaces and politics to sustain peace can be of relevance.

The regular contact with the relevant embassies is ensured by the consortium partners. The level of engagement and contact varies country per country depending on the context.

For **Myanmar**, the NIMD Country Director for Myanmar, currently based in The Hague, has had regular meetings with the embassy to discuss the political context in Myanmar, and our programme direction. The director of GEN, currently based in New York, has also had the chance to engage with the permanent mission of the Netherlands in New York.

In **Burundi**, the BLTP director and programme have regular contact with the Dutch embassy. BLTP participates in the coordination meetings organized by the embassy with the strategic partnerships, such as a meeting with the three strategic partnership partners in Burundi to make an analysis of the local context and the programmes' implementation in September 2022. Other key spaces of interaction between BLTP and the embassy have been a meeting with women civil society organisations engaged in the promotion of women's rights in Burundi in June 2022 and the embassy's participation in panel event during the 16 days of activism against violence against women.

In **Colombia**, the NIMD Country Director held two strategic meetings with the political advisors, Thys Hoekman and Anna Strassman, with the purpose of sharing the progress in the implementation of the LEAP4Peace programme. It was discussed the possibility for the embassy to join some of the programme activities, unfortunately it was not possible in 2022 due to conflicting agendas.

Contributions to the 1325 National Action Plans and WPS Agenda



All through this report, in the different country chapters (context and programme results) the different contributions of LEAP4Peace and its partners has been mentioned. In this section, we consolidate the efforts made in 2022:

- In 2022, NIMD submitted its 2021 NAP 1325 report, detailing how NIMD contributed to the commitments made as signatory of the Dutch NAP 1325 III. NIMD also reported to the WPS-HA Compact on its commitments and contributions to advance women’s participation in peace and security. Regular contact and collaboration with Wo=Men around WPS.
- NIMD is INGO partner of the Rapid Response Window (RRW) of the Women, Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF), where we work with women civil society organisations to support women’s participation in peace. NIMD has ensured to make connections between the LEAP4Peace consortium and WPHF, as well as between the partners of LEAP4Peace with the WPHF.
- GAPS has been involved in 2022 in the shaping of the new UK NAP 2023-2027 through formal and informal consultations. GAPS participated in FCDOs formal civil society consultations and in a workshop on domestication of the NAP. GAPS also coordinated the WPS sector L&A on the NAP development, preparing sector briefings and coordinating ahead of opportunities to feed into FCDO. GAPS also published the 2021 shadow report of the 2018-2022 NAP and undertook advocacy related activities. GAPS has also been working on the 2022 shadow report to be published in 2023. GAPS continues to engage in the UK and internationally with key stakeholders on the need to increase support and funding to women’s rights organisations for the implementation of the WPS.
- BLTP participated in the evaluation process of the 2017-2021 NAP and the consultations for the definition of the new NAP 2022-2027. BLTP contributes directly to the Burundi NAP by supporting the strengthening of women’s leadership and participation in decision-making positions for the consolidation of peace.
- In 2022, the Colombian government announced the development of a NAP 1325. The process will be led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the support of UN Women. NIMD Colombia has followed up closely how the set-up of this process and has offered technical support from LEAP4Peace programme from a methodological perspective and has offered to support the regional consultations with women’s organisations.
- In Myanmar, there is no NAP 1325. However, GEN and NIMD Myanmar do refer to the UNSC 1325 in their implementation and advocacy (GEN) as it provides a platform for women to frame their work in peacebuilding. Additionally, GEN has made use and advocated to the CEDAW Committee to accept a NGO report, although CEDAW report is normally submitted by states.

7.3 Knowledge & Learning

Good practices and lessons learned

The lessons learned mentioned in the annual plan 2023 submitted in November 2022 remain valid and relevant. In addition to these, its is worth highlighting:

- **The strength and value of supporting women networks effectively:** providing women political and civic leaders, human right defenders, activists and peacebuilders safe spaces for supporting their skills, exchanging and building support networks is a key and needed strategy to achieve the objectives of LEAP4Peace in all the intervention countries. Building bridges between women in politics with women leadership in more informal spaces or in civil society is essential to consolidate a common agenda to further strengthen women’s leadership. In the case of Colombia, the partnership with civil society actors



like the *Red Nacional de Mujeres* allowed to build direct link with regional and local networks and expand the reach of the programme. Additionally, GEN reflected that having face-to-face meetings outside of the country was a more effective way of supporting and strengthening women networks in Myanmar while ensuring their safety and security. BLTP also reflected on how the engagement and discussion with women in elected positions and decision-making positions should be also prioritized and planned with enough time, because their mobilization is also time-consuming. This is important because women in political positions can play a key role in the advancement of the advocacy strategy. BLTP also highlighted how the engagement with civil society actors, engaged with the NAP 1325, was an effective way to strengthen their lobby and advocacy strategy.

- **Lessons for more strategic L&A:** a key lesson from 2022 is the importance of relationship building, coordination and regular communication for the successful development and delivery of international L&A. Building broad alliances for L&A behind a common agenda, as done by GEN through WAC-M, showed to be effective to achieve advocacy gains. In the LEAP4Peace face-to-face meeting provided GAPS and NIMD the opportunity to gain deeper understanding of the country programmes' advocacy priorities, activities and overall way of working. Within the consortium we recognize different ways of doing advocacy (from collaborative to more activist) and different capacity and experience levels in advocacy. This is essential to ensure the links between local, national and international levels of advocacy.
- **Adaptative programming and working in conflict:** maintaining a low profile and ensuring the safety and security of the participants have been effective strategies to maintain the support of women and women's networks in Myanmar. GEN has noted women activists and leaders' resilience and how they have been able to keep supporting women in the communities in Myanmar. NIMD Myanmar also notes as best practice the need to continuously analyze the local context to ensure that programming is responsive to the needs in the country, therefore NIMD Myanmar held weekly political analysis with the implementing teams.
- **Working with political parties and engaging men remains a key challenge:** in Colombia and Burundi, the LEAP4Peace programme works with political parties. Both BLTP and NIMD Colombia have noted the challenges to ensure meaningful engagement with the political parties. In the case of Burundi, it has been identified as lesson to strengthen the interaction with the ruling party and other political parties to ensure the success of the L&A strategy. In the case of Colombia, it was not possible to advance on the implementation of the GRIPP methodology because of the lack of commitment and will, from party leadership mainly, to invest in gender equality. The main resistance to these processes come from men who are party members and often in the leadership of the parties. How to work with men more effectively and to work with men allies has been identified as one of the key areas for LEAP4Peace to build knowledge and develop tested approaches for.
- **Importance of dynamic and innovative spaces for training:** virtual tools and spaces for engagement and training are still important tools for the implementation of the programme, mainly in Myanmar, as a way to ensure the continuous support of women in a very restricted context. Therefore, NIMD Myanmar and GEN continue to held online trainings and online meetings to engage and support women in Myanmar. In the case of Colombia, key innovations have been introduced in the face-to-face trainings to make these spaces more dynamic and interactive for participants. For example, theory, practice, collective intelligence tools oriented to the analysis of problems and definition of change proposals have been introduced. This has required the adaptation of virtual spaces to also be able to support the innovations introduced by using different learning platforms like google classroom.



- **Trust building in NIMD’s Democracy Schools is key:** in 2022, NIMD rolled out a tracer survey among Democracy School alumni, including alumni from L4P funded schools in Myanmar and Colombia, to generate lessons about the effectiveness of the Democracy School intervention. Some of the main take-aways from the preliminary finding are that there is an overall appreciation for NIMD’s democracy education, in particular NIMD’s unique emphasis on trust building with its target groups continues to have a very strong positive influence on the results. Most importantly, the quality and results of the democracy education work is crucially dependent on the quality of the support given to alumni networks, additional funding for follow-up activities with alumni, including their ability to build trust with their organizational leadership, and each other after the schools are over.

Knowledge and learning agenda

In terms of the knowledge and learning agenda, NIMD held different virtual spaces with the consortium but most of the progress was made during the face-to-face meeting. In this space, the knowledge agenda and learning questions were reviewed jointly and the consortium agreed on next steps for 2023. As main take-away the consortium agreed jointly to focus on the thematic aspect of the knowledge and learning agenda and agreed on the following objectives:

- Collect best practices and learnings from the different country programmes to inform impactful programming for women’s inclusion and participation in decision-making in peace.
- Give visibility to the consortium, its members and its work contributing to women’s participation in peace, through the increased understanding and exploration of key knowledge themes.
- Share knowledge within the consortium (peer learning) on the key themes and with other civil society and stakeholders, in order to inspire and increase support to women’s participation in decision-making in peace.
- Generate evidence-based knowledge to support L4P advocacy efforts at national and international level.⁴

Additionally, the partners decided to prioritise the most strategic themes to make better use of the limited time and resources. The themes identified are: UNSC 1325 and WPS; Engaging men; Violence against women in politics; addressing gender stereotypes and; empowerment of women leaders at local level and building women networks. It was also identified the strengths, needs and gaps of all the partners on the different topics.

Consortium capacity building

In 2022, ongoing PMEL support by NIMD was provided to all L4P partners throughout out the programming cycle. Mainly during reporting and planning rounds, PME officers and coordinator provided input to all partners on their M&E reporting and on outcome harvesting. Additionally, two regional trainings in Africa and Latin America were organised within the NIMD network, where NIMD Colombia and NIMD Myanmar joined. The trainings were a refresher of the PMEL system, looking again into the *why*, *what* and *how to* of programme monitoring. On the other hand, the trainings aimed to take the monitoring data further by digging deeper into the *so what* questions and thereby training to use monitoring data for adaptive programming (a cross cutting learning theme at NIMD).

The NIMD Secretariat and teams in the Hague provided ongoing support to NIMD Myanmar in the set-up of their systems in Thailand and also supporting new staff, mainly on finance.

⁴ The IL&A strategy will be reviewed for L4P during the June 2023 L4P meeting. Different country programmes have developed their own L&A strategies, e.g. BLTP in Burundi and GEN in Myanmar with national and/or international focus. Also, there are different strategies used in L&A throughout the consortium from more collaborative to more activist strategies. Therefore, the importance to frame how the knowledge agenda and knowledge sharing and generation from L4P can align with the main messages and aim, and ensure the link between national and international L&A.



Sustainability

To ensure the sustainability of the programme results, the LEAP4Peace partners applied different strategies.

As part of their training interventions, BLTP developed and implemented Training of Trainers (ToT) approach instead of training directly the women members of political parties at provincial level in **Burundi**. This strategy ensures installed capacity within the political parties so these type of activities can be replicated with new members. Additionally, the combination of economic empowerment (via the VSLAs) for political participation its an effective strategy to address poverty as main barrier for women's p[articipation. Finally, the programme in Burundi is implemented with the collaboration and participation of key instances and different stakeholders like the Ministry of Interior, women civil society, political parties ensuring local ownership of the interventions and results.

In **Colombia**, three key strategies are applied to ensure the sustainability of the results, which are mainly: 1) the establishment of strategic partnerships with key social, political, governmental and international actors. NIMD Colombia has strengthened its collaboration with the Presidential Advisor's Office for Women's Equity, the Legal Commission for Women's Equity of the National Congress, Ministry of Interior, civil society organisations and international cooperation actors. 2) Transfer of knowledge and sharing of NIMD's innovative methodologies with key allies interested in advancing gender equality. And 3) investing in normative and legal change, for example, via the work with the Observatory on Violence Against Women in Politics.

In **Myanmar**, one of the key strategies applied to ensure sustainability of the results is to monitor closely the evolution of the political context to ensure that programming responds to the needs in the country and to focus on trust building among the targeted political and civic actors. Additionally, both NIMD Myanmar and GEN work in strengthening the capacity, knowledge and skills of women so they can engage in emerging democratic processes or in advocacy. GEN's working in network expertise and the fact that GEN itself is a network organization can ensure that the women participating in the programme have continued opportunities to learn and engage, even in a closed and conflict context. Despite the restricted civic space and escalating conflict, GEN has managed to engage with civil society actors across the country through online platforms and is member of two newly established networks in post-coup Myanmar: Myanmar Local Humanitarian Network, and Local Intermediary Actors Network.



8. Financial overview

The financial report (non audited) for 2022 shows the revised budget and actuals for LEAP4Peace grant. The budget was set at €1,081,371, and the actual expenses incurred during the implementation of the program were €1,056,613. This represents a budget versus actuals variance of 98%, indicating that the program was implemented within budget. After a slow start in 2021, the activities truly gained momentum in 2022. This is also reflected in the financial report. The LEAP4Peace Consortium has consolidated its partnership with joint effort to achieve the 2 Long Term Outcomes.



		Revised Budget 2022	Actuals 2022	
Direct staff costs				
A.	Staff costs	€ 187.336	€ 177.998	95%
B.	Local staff costs	€ 206.646	€ 215.388	104%
C.	Consultants/advisors	€ -	€ -	0%
Sub Total - Direct staff costs		€ 393.982	€ 393.386	100%
Other direct programme costs				
A.	Activity costs	€ 358.485	€ 345.986	97%
B.	Consortium partner costs	€ 123.340	€ 135.745	110%
C.	Activity-related travel costs	€ 41.799	€ 39.192	94%
D.	Project office costs	€ 46.389	€ 42.448	92%
E.	Equipment and investment costs	€ 2.864	€ 2.118	74%
F.1	Staff	€ 27.133	€ 23.784	88%
F.2	Activities	€ 20.798	€ 11.261	54%
F.	Monitoring, evaluation, auditing	€ 47.931	€ 35.045	73%
Sub Total - Other direct programme costs		€ 620.806	€ 600.536	97%
Overheads / indirect costs				
A.	Cost of support staff	€ 66.583	€ 62.692	94%
B.	Not directly allocable admin costs	€ -	€ -	0%
C.	Other not directly allocable costs	€ -	€ -	0%
Sub Total - Overheads / indirect costs		€ 66.583	€ 62.692	94%
Total		€ 1.081.371	€ 1.056.613	98%

Table 1 : L4P 2022 Actuals against original Budget, variance in percentage

Below an explanation of the significant variances:

B Local staff costs: While local staff costs (including salaries and related costs) were budgeted at €206,646, actuals exceeded the budget by 4% and came in at €215,388. The over expenditures are explained first by the costs of Myanmar Country Director who relocated to the Netherlands. Secondly, all partners have also faced an increase in wage costs as a result of inflation.



IIB. Consortium partner costs: Consortium partner costs were budgeted at €123,340 and actuals exceeded the budget by 10% and came in at €135,745. The primary reason for this can be attributed to the additional effort put forth by the consortium staff, along with the transition of personnel through departures, handovers, and the introduction of new staff members.

IIC. Activity-related travel costs: budgeted at €41,799 and actuals were 94% of the budget at €39,192. Following the COVID-19 pandemic, the resumption of field missions and face-to-face workshops can be marked.

IID. Project Office Costs : the partners adapted the hybrid way of working, which lead to decrease certain office expenses. Furthermore, for instance, GEN streamlined its operations by consolidating the office and warehouse into a single location, retaining only essential items for office use. This practice has proven to be a significant budget-saving measures.

IIE. Equipment and investment costs: While GAPS has underspent under this category (having deferred the podcast launch to 2023), NIMD Colombia had to purchase IT equipment (unplanned expenditures due to malfunction of laptops)

IIF. Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing: The primary cause of under expenditure is the budgeted consortium audit costs for 2022, which have not yet been paid and will be deferred to 2023.

Summary Per Country

This table focuses on the country-wise expenditure, beginning with a recap of the 2021 outcomes. It then presents a comparison between the budget and actual figures for 2022, followed by an overview of the combined results for 2021-2022 in relation to the overall five-year budget.

LEAP4Peace	2021-2025	2021			2022			2021-2022	% cumulative versus 5 years budget
		Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance	Cumulative Actual	
Burundi	€ 1.541.728	€ 308.346	€ 333.101	108%	€ 341.053	€ 318.285	93%	€ 651.386	42%
Colombia	€ 1.541.728	€ 308.346	€ 278.087	90%	€ 341.053	€ 340.874	100%	€ 618.961	40%
Myanmar	€ 1.850.074	€ 370.015	€ 221.632	60%	€ 399.264	€ 397.455	100%	€ 619.087	33%
Totals	€ 4.933.530	€ 986.707	€ 832.821	84%	€ 1.081.370	€ 1.056.613	98%	€ 1.889.434	38%

Table 2 : Comparison of Budget vs Actuals per Country – 2021 & 2022

The slight under expenditure of Burundi in 2022 is compensating the slight over expenditure of 2021 as activities planned in 2022 were conducted earlier in Q4 2021. Colombia is on track in 2022.

As anticipated, there has been a notable rise in activities in Myanmar during 2022. Despite the ongoing registration process, both organizations have persistently carried out their activities through remote means. This can be seen as 100% of 2022 country budget has been used.

The last 2 columns show the combined expenses for the first 2 years of the program. Compared with the 5 years budget, LEAP4Peace is on track, having an overall burn rate of 38% against a benchmark of 40% (2 years out of 5).



Summary Per LTO

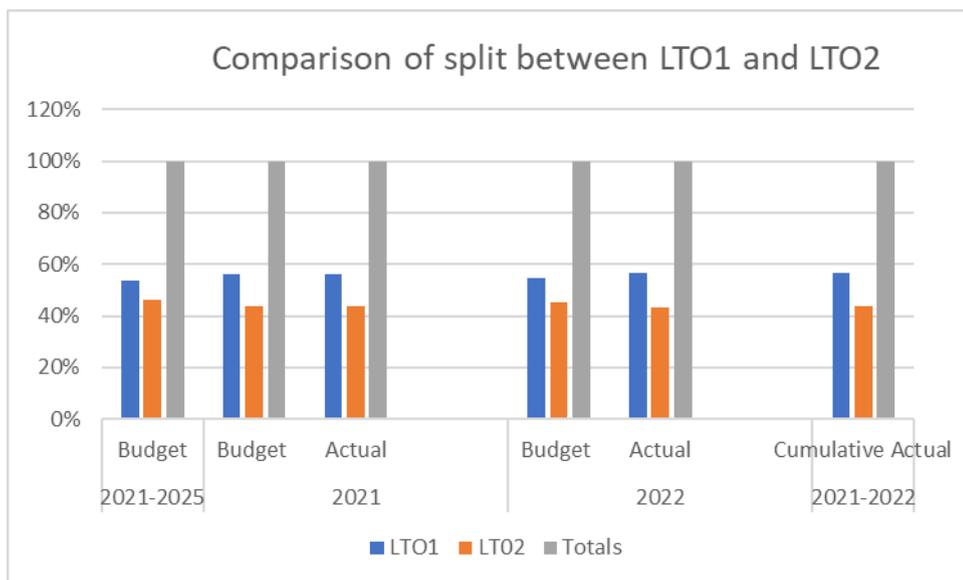
The following table provides an overview of the cost distribution between LTO1 and LTO2. It begins with a summary of the expenses for the year 2021, followed by the expenditures in 2022. The last two columns display the cumulative costs for the initial two years of the program.

LEAP4Peace	2021-2025	2021			2022			2021-2022	% cumulative versus 5 years budget
Long Term Outcome	Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance	Cumulative Actual	
LTO1	€ 2.644.774	€ 552.556	€ 466.725	84%	€ 589.718	€ 600.157	102%	€ 1.066.882	40%
LTO2	€ 2.288.755	€ 434.151	€ 366.096	84%	€ 491.653	€ 456.457	93%	€ 822.552	36%
Totals	€ 4.933.529	€ 986.707	€ 832.821	84%	€ 1.081.370	€ 1.056.613	98%	€ 1.889.434	38%

Despite the challenging contexts outlined in this report, the Consortium has achieved noteworthy advancements towards the two Long Terms Outcomes. This progress is also evident in the financial report, as the actual expenses for both LTOs were in line with the budgeted amounts.

Upon reviewing the accumulated expenses for Year 1 and Year 2 in comparison to the overall budget for a span of 5 years, it can be observed that the program is advancing in line with the planned financial framework. The proportion of expenses allocated to LTO1 precisely corresponds to 40% for the initial two years, while the ratio for LTO2 falls slightly behind at 36%.

The following chart illustrates the percentage distribution between LTO1 and LTO2. It demonstrates that the percentages remain consistent for the initial plan 2021-2025, as well as the actual expenses incurred during 2021 and 2022. This further emphasizes that the program is progressing according to the budgeted financials.



Annexes

Annex 1: Financial Annual Report 2022

Annex 2: Intermediate Outcome Indicator related to WRGE SCS basket indicators

Annex 3: Outcome Harvesting

