



Annual Plan 2024

LEAP4Peace
Consortium

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List of abbreviations

ABPoC	Actor-Based Pathways of Change
AGIPP	Alliance for Gender Inclusion in the Peace Process
BLTP	Burundi Leadership Training Program
CAM	CEDAW Action Myanmar
CDM	Civil Disobedience Movement
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CRSV	Conflict Related Sexual Violence
EU	European Union
GAPS	Gender Action for Peace and Security UK
GEN	Gender Equality Network Myanmar
GRIPP	Gender Roadmap for Inclusive Political Parties
(I)NGO	(International) Non-Governmental Organization
L&A	Lobby and Advocacy
MACS	Multi-Annual Country Strategy
MFA	Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MySoP	Myanmar School of Politics
NAP	National Action Plan
NIMD	Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy
NLD	National League for Democracy (Myanmar)
NUCC	National Unity Consultative Council
NUG	National Unity Government
PEA	Political Economy Analysis
PMEL	Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
PoD	Power of Dialogue
SAC	State Administrative Council
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and (sexual) Harassment
ToC	Theory of Change
UN	United Nations
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR 1325	United Nations Security Resolution 1325
US	United States
WAC	Women Advocacy Coalition
WPHF	Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
WON	Women's Organization Network
WPSA	Women, Peace and Security
WPS-HA	Women Peace and Security – Humanitarian Action Compact



1. Introduction

1.1 Reading guide

This document presents the annual plan 2024 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 (currently in Bangkok), the Burundi Leadership Training Program (BLTP), the Gender Equality Network Myanmar (GEN), and Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS) based in the UK.

This annual plan is based on the overall Theory of Change (ToC) that underpins the LEAP4Peace programme, and translates this to the specific national and global contexts. It has also been informed by the findings and learnings from the mid-term outcome measurement process and the mid-term review.

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. This pillar seeks to increase 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.

The plan is structured as follows. It starts with an analysis of both global and Consortium contexts that builds up on this and last years’ developments. This is followed by a section on challenges and lessons learned along with the updated ToC. Subsequently, this document outlines the country plans which include a reflection on democratic and civic space and how does this relate to the current Women, Peace and Security situation, as well as overall project implications for 2023 and a table outlining the planned interventions per long-term outcome. Finally, the plan states the efforts done in the areas of international lobby and advocacy and then it outlines the global component, carried out by GAPS and NIMD, followed by sections on the LEAP4PeaceSecretariat, learning, partnership with the Ministry and embassies, knowledge and learning and budget notes. The budget itself is presented as Annex 3. Annex 1 presents the updated risk analysis for 2024 and Annex 2.1 and 2.2 present the indicator targets for 2024.



2. Overall programme developments

2.1 Global context

The current global context remains challenging and marked by continuous decline of democratic and inclusive politics, volatility and conflict around the world. The increase in conflict, war and militarisation has a disproportionate impact on women and girls and negatively limit their opportunities for participation in decision-making and peace. Women continue to have limited opportunities to engage and influence peace negotiations and women's rights organisations lack access to funding. The Secretary General Report for 2023 presented at the Open Debate of the UNSC on WPS focused on women's participation in peace. This report highlights the link between the increase of conflict and authoritarianism, misogyny and the lack of women's participation in peace processes, peace-building and political decision-making (UNSC S/2023/725).

According to the Freedom in the World 2023 Report, this year global freedom continued to decline for the 17th consecutive year. The decline in openness of civic space and democracy has been accompanied by a backslide on women's rights across the globe. In countries where violent extremist groups and military actors have taken power by force, we have seen the revoke of previous commitments on gender equality. Military and autocratic regimes seem to maintain in power over time as well as conflict, without negotiated and peaceful solutions. This is the case in Myanmar, where the military junta remains in power and conflict continues to intensify in the country. During this volatile time the role of civil society is crucial to provide essential services, monitor human rights and advocate for the right of underrepresented groups, who are often the most affected. But as according to CIVICUS 2023 State of Civil Society Report, civil society is under attack and perceived as a threat by authoritarian regimes. This is the case for women rights organisations and feminist organisations. Women human rights defenders have increasingly been targeted with attacks that silence their advocacy and prevent them from participating in public life.

With regards to women's political participation progress remains limited as achieving gender parity in all levels in decision-making is still far off. As of July 2023, women were head of States in only 27 countries and the global proportion of women in parliaments reached 26.5 percent (UNSC S/2023/725). Gender quotas remain the most effective strategy to achieve women's representation. However, structural barriers, harmful gender norms and stereotypes as well as violence against women in politics continue to limit women's participation and leadership.

National Action Plans (NAPs) continue to be an useful instrument for the implementation of WPS agenda. In July 2023, 107 countries have developed NAPs. Colombia, L4P country of implementation, launched the strategic lines of its NAP during the WPS week in 2023. NAPs increasingly address cross-sectoral issues like climate change and migration, and have a focus on localization and partnership with women's rights organizations. However, for the NAPs to be effective require budget, coordination and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place. It is also important to mention the recent trend of development of feminist foreign policies by several countries, among them we find countries of interest for L4P such as the Netherlands and Colombia. Feminist foreign policies pose opportunities to amplify the cross-sectoral efforts on WPS but also it poses challenges in terms of policy and implementation coherence and consistency between WPS frameworks (e.g. NAPs) and FFPs.

The above-mentioned circumstances confirm the urgency and relevance of LEAP4Peace programme. There is urgent need to continue working towards supporting women's participation, addressing the barriers for their participation and creating a more enabling environment in the three programming countries and beyond.

2.2 Consortium context



In 2023, significant progress was made in the consolidation of the partnership and collaboration, building on the first live consortium meeting that took place in Kenya in 2022. In 2023, NIMD hosted the Partner Week, that not only brought together all the L4P partners, but also the partners from the Power of Dialogue Consortium (funded through the Power of Voices framework). This meeting was thematically organised around the topic of women's political participation, diversity and inclusion in politics and feminist leadership. The L4P partners also got the opportunity to share their learnings and experiences around addressing violence against women in politics (NIMD Colombia and BLTP), and building networks as strategy to increase women's participation (GAPS, BLTP and GEN). Key agreements were made to consolidate joint agendas for learning and IL&A in 2023 and the coming years. This means several of the discussed learnings, experiences and ideas have been reflected in this Annual Plan for 2024.

The LEAP4Peace programme is being implemented in a challenging global context (as explained above). Civic space is shrinking, and democratic and inclusive politics are being challenged worldwide. The inflation of prices, as result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, has affected the L4P partners and their budgets for implementation, and this has resulted in higher staff costs and higher implementation costs. For instance in Burundi, the high price of fuel continues to impact on the costs of planned activities. Additionally, international community's attention is scattered around the many humanitarian crises and conflicts around the globe, including the recent events in the Gaza strip, making it challenging to ensure the attention towards WPS situation in the three Consortium countries.

The context in the three countries of implementation has also evolved as well. Even though the political upheaval and crisis continues in Myanmar and there is no clear path towards a democratic transition, GEN and NIMD Myanmar have managed to adapt to operate in these circumstances. In 2023, they have managed to implement their activities and we see more ambitious plans from both partners to continue supporting the capacity of women leaders and the set-up of support networks to engage in advocacy efforts. In Colombia, local and regional elections are held in October 2023, which means that a strong focus of the implementation has been in the support of women candidates. However, its regional elections have been marked by increase of violence towards candidates and social leaders. There have been also important developments with the new government of Gustavo Petro since 2022 like the development in 2023 of a NAP 1325 and a feminist foreign policy. In Burundi, the planned elections for 2025 offer an opportunity for advocacy to put in place positive measures, such as gender quotas that support women's participation.

In the preparation of this annual plan, all consortium members have taken into account the most recent changes in the political economic contexts, the findings, learnings and recommendations of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) held in 2023 and the outcome measurements. These are the building blocks for the LEAP4Peace 2024 annual plan and budget.

The MTR was conducted externally and focused on the relevance of the L4P Theory of Change (ToC), including country-specific Theories of Change, as well as the partnership within the consortium. While the MTR praised the flexibility and adaptability of contextualized Theories of Change, it also highlighted the importance of having those link back to the central ToC at all levels. In addition, comments were made about the need to improve the methodology for qualitative data gathering, especially strengthening capacity on Outcome Harvesting.

In addition to this, each consortium partner undertook a mid-term outcome indicator measurement process. In addition to compiling the results to intermediate outcomes, special attention was given to analysing the progress on the outcome indicators of the programme. This includes a reflection on the successes, the challenges, the progress on long-term processes and whether there is a need to review end-of-term targets.

Both the recommendations from the MTR and the reflections that came out of the individual mid-term outcome indicator measurement reports inform the targets and activities that each consortium partner will undertake in 2024.

Please find below an update of the Consortium Members:

NIMD (Secretariat)

The Secretariat, consisting of NIMD programme, financial and PME staff, works on behalf of and for the Consortium and



is responsible for contract management (including PME efforts), providing programmatic guidance, compiling, and reviewing (multi-) annual plans, budgets, and reports. In 2022, there was staff turn-over of all positions involved: Coordinator, PME officer and Finance Officer. This means that in 2023, we were able to focus on establishing new and better collaboration relations with all Consortium partners in all areas. In 2023, the Secretariat has made progress in engaging the partners in a more transparent and participatory way to promote joint-decision making and collaboration. More regular meetings and contact has been established with all partners to facilitate collaboration and identify bottlenecks or areas of need of support. The MTR provided also interesting findings and recommendations regarding the partnership, that were of knowledge of NIMD and that we have planned to address in the coming years. Finally, the L4P budget remains limited for the realisation of joint-activities (considering the geographic spread these are also expensive). Therefore revision of closing of the programme and ambitions related to learning and IL&A will take place in collaboration with all partners in 2024.

GAPS

GAPS continues its focus and support on the monitoring of the international landscape and the development of international L&A opportunities for the Consortium and its Members, contributing to pathway 4 of the ToC. In 2023, following the face-to-face meetings of 2022 and 2023, GAPS has been able to engage differently with Consortium members. In 2023 GAPS held different exchange meetings on L&A national plans and how to collaborate with all individual partners and has engaged all partners in a participatory way for joint-decisions on key L&A and learning activities. It remains challenging to make the connection between national and international lobby and advocacy in some cases, as many of the partners are very focused into their own countries and realities. In spite of this key opportunities for collaboration were identified with Colombia, e.g. attendance to Stockholm Peace Forum and GAPS support to the Colombian NAP 1325 process. Also, with GEN where GAPS has attended their CSW event in 2023. However, inflation and increase staff costs due to the economic crisis since 2022, has affected GAPS considerably. Their budget allocation is low and the increased costs has meant a need for increase to be able to deliver on their activities and results.

BLTP

Recent political openings and more normalised relations with the international community has positively contributed to the political environment in Burundi. This has allowed BLTP also more operating space, and BLTP has been able to establish key relations with relevant political actors, like the Ministry of Interior and political parties' leadership, to support the implementation of the programme. However, the civic space continues to close down as the elections of 2025 approach. As well, this means that the political actors have their priorities set on the preparation for the elections. BLTP will continue to work with all 4 pathways of the ToC. The MTR also provided interesting insight and recommendations regarding the programme in Burundi. BLTP has responded to this and we will work with BLTP in 2024 to support in any revisions needed, mainly to increase clarity on alignment of interventions, results and pathways. Financial sustainability is challenge for BLTP, as it is for many civil society organizations, as aid budgets continue to decrease.

NIMD Colombia

The programme in Colombia has shown very interesting results in 2023 that are highlighted by the MTR. In 2023, the openings to the implementation of the WPS agenda by the government of Gustavo Petro, through the definition of a NAP 1325 in collaboration with civil society, has opened an interesting window of opportunity for NIMD Colombia. NIMD Colombia supported in 2023 the realization of key populations' forum for the NAP 1325, mainly with women signatories of the 2016 peace agreement. It also provided key technical input in collaboration with GAPS in the framework of the NAP 1325 National Conference this year. Therefore, NIMD Colombia has identified as priority to focus its efforts in supporting the NAP localization process and capacity of civil society around the NAP in 2024. Considering that all targets regarding capacity building have been achieved and surpassed, NIMD Colombia will mainly focus in the coming years on pathway 2, 3 and 4.



GEN and NIMD Myanmar

The context in Myanmar remains challenging since the coup of 2021. The situation in the country remains unpredictable and civil society is under scrutiny and pressure. This means that the civic space continues to shrink affecting the work of civil society and the banking crisis continues to affect financial flows to CSOs in the country. Civil society continues to work maintaining a low profile. Due to this situation, GEN continues to face problems related to security, cash flow and how to ensure transparent procurement processes (it's not possible to transparent tenders for contracting of services or products due to security risks). GEN and NIMD Myanmar have managed to adapt their operations and work to the context. For example, to increase its ability for IL&A, GEN has secured ECOSOC status in 2023, which will give them access to UN human right mechanisms. In the case of NIMD Myanmar, difficulties related to staff turnover under the L4P programme have affected the implementation in 2023. Despite this, the NIMD Myanmar has been able to maintain the women leaders' group network established last year and will continue to support it and expand it in 2024.

Challenges & lessons learned

Mid-term review

In 2023, an external Mid-Term Review (MTR) was conducted by consultants of the Just Governance Group. The report analyzed progress towards the goals of the programmes as well as the partnerships within the consortium. The recommendations issued from this report inform the steering of the programming in the second half of the programme, which in turn informs the planning for 2024.

From a programming point of view, the MTR pointed out that, considering the advances made in Pathway 1 and Pathway 4, it would be beneficial in the second half of the programme to focus on Pathways 2 and 3 where possible. This is especially true since sequential intervention, such as technical assistance after training, not only compounds the gains towards the outcome but also ensure the application of new skills and accompany change-makers throughout what is often lengthy, incremental processes. In this sense, activities should be more targeted, for example with L&A focusing on duty bearers which have WPS responsibilities as well as working with male politicians. It is important, in that sense, to follow up on the uptake of learnings and of recommendations made.

On the topic of partnership, the MTR stressed the need for further planning of joint sessions between the members of the consortium. This would include joint sessions for learning, training, common planning, and the exchange of knowledge. It is also important to harness the power of the network. For example, in Myanmar, where there are two partners and much of the work is done at the local level, it would be beneficial for both partners to joint their network to compound communication between women peacebuilders. This also includes improving communication and partnerships with local governments and the Dutch embassies. Finally, financial constraints should be addressed in a way where the budget and the ToC of each consortium member are aligned.

Key challenges and lessons

- 1) *Collaboration and coordination*: In 2023, there has been improvements in the collaboration and coordination among consortium partners, as highlighted by the MTR. However, challenges remain to ensure joint-decision making and to regularly engage partners in learning spaces. This is due to limits of staff capacity from all partners, including NIMD staff. Therefore, for 2024 a more limited and realistic plan has been put in place.
- 2) *Mutual capacity strengthening*: In 2023, important progress and examples were made on this aspect. The partner week 2023 was a good space to foster this. However, it remains challenging considering the very different contexts of work of all partners. Key reflections have been made on this as consortium, where everyone has been invited to step out of their comfort zone and implementation, to consider possibilities of mutual collaboration. Examples like GAPS support to NIMD Colombia, GEN and NIMD Myanmar working more together, are positive experiences to build from in the next years.



- 3) *Adaptive programming*: Contributing to the creation of a conducive environment to enable women to participate in decision-making processes comes with obstacles that go well beyond programme implementation at times. The structural barriers faced by women represent big obstacles to women's leadership and political participation, so each Consortium Member has found new ways of adapting and looking for opportunities amid conflict. The close monitoring of the changes in context throughout the implementation has allowed the different Consortium Members to strategize their interventions to ensure maximum impact and change can be achieved. This adaptive approach will allow the Members to quickly divert attention and intensify resources once a window of opportunity opens up.

Risk management

The LEAP4Peace Consortium continues to adopt the previously designed risk management system. The risks are still considered within the four previous categories:

- Contextual risks
- Programme risks
- Risks related to implementing organisations
- Risks related to technology and data

Each Consortium Member has made an inventory of potential risks related to these four areas that might jeopardise their programme ambitions in 2023, including an assessment of their potential likelihood and impact. Each Member has also identified strategies and activities in their sphere of influence to mitigate those potential risks, and they already proved to be useful in programme adaptation and risk mitigation in the face of the 2022 events that took place. The attached risk assessment table (Annex 1) is a summary of the main potential risks for the LEAP4Peace Consortium and programme as a whole. During Steering Committee meetings, the risks and mitigation strategies are discussed and revised if needed.

2.3 Theory of Change

Considering the global, national and partnership contexts, empowering women leaders to participate in peacebuilding and political processes at the national and local level remains crucial and more relevant than ever.

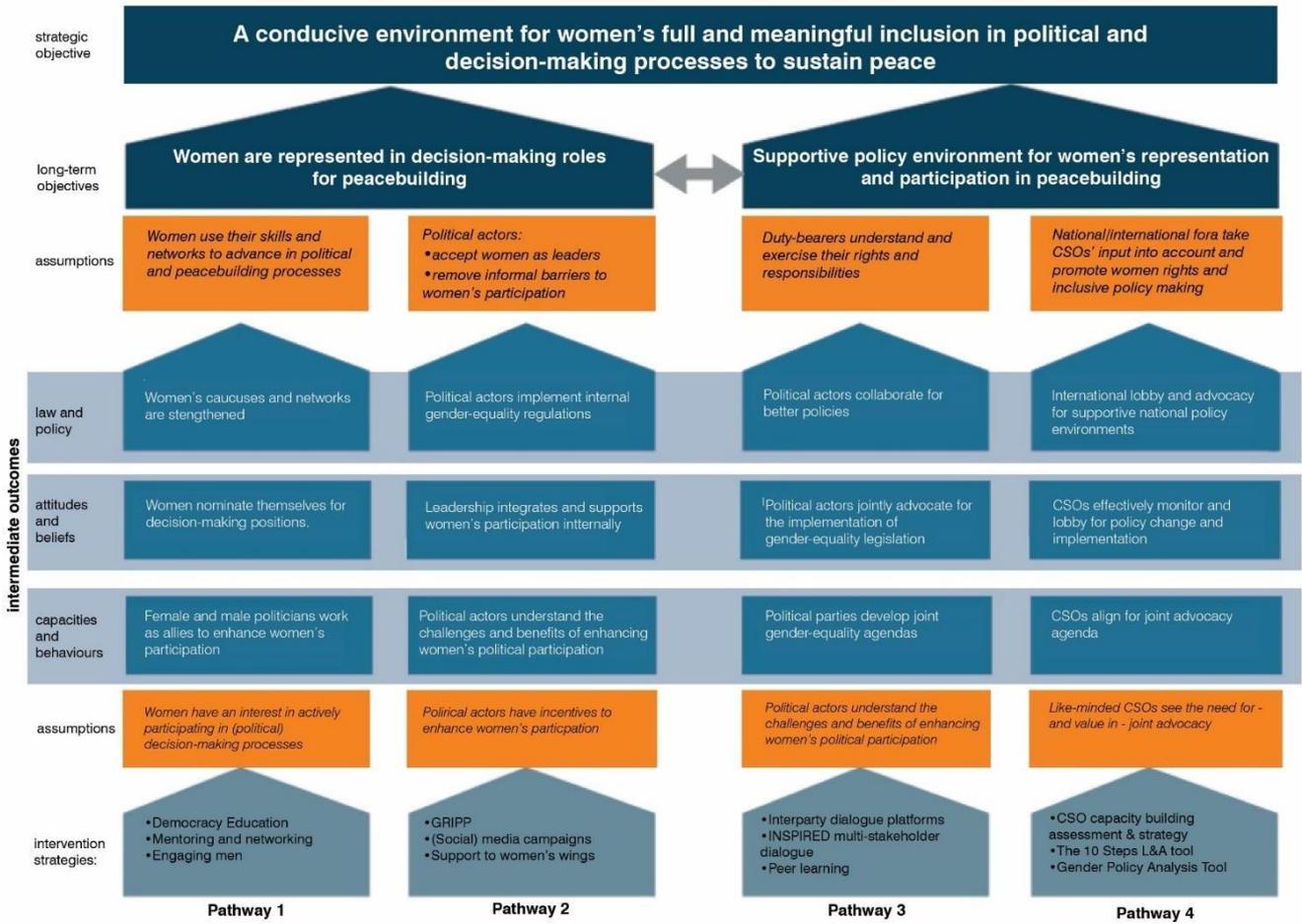
At this mid-term point of the programme, wide progress has been made on Pathways 1 and 4. This is especially true given the restrictive political context in Myanmar, which has brought GEN to focus on international L&A and NIMD Myanmar on capacity strengthening for local women peacebuilders.

Yet, more work remains to be done on pathways 3 and 2. Given this, NIMD Colombia has notably decided to shift its strategy in 2024 away from capacity building and towards furthering multi-party, multi-actor and inclusive dialogue processes as per Pathway 3. In Burundi, it is expected that the progress accrued so far on making political parties more inclusive and gender responsive should come into fruition shortly, with 8 political parties already in the process of revising their by-laws and policies in this way. The upcoming elections in Burundi are also a good occasion for political parties to include women in the political process, which reflects headway on Pathway 2.

It is important, in the continuation of the programme, to ensure that activities and individual country ToC remain aligned with the overarching ToC.

Below the overall ToC of LEAP4Peace is presented:





3. Myanmar

3.1 Country context

The situation in Myanmar remains volatile and unstable since the military coup on February 2021. The conflict has continued to escalate as the military have not been able to establish full control over the country as the population continues to resist and protest against the authoritarian rule. In response, the conflict continues to escalate as SAC increases airstrikes on civilian areas, disproportionately affecting regions with large populations of ethnic women. The complex armed conflict, involving subnational actors and Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs), adds to the challenges faced by women, as they find themselves caught between different forces and power dynamics. This situation of protracted conflict exacerbates the humanitarian, political and social crisis.

The postponement of elections (planned by SAC to be held on August 2023) and the introduction of restrictive laws on political parties have also undermined women's political representation. Pressure on political parties following talks of SAC-organized elections—which are by and large expected to be unfree and unfair—have further limited opportunities for women to meaningfully participate the political sphere of Myanmar. This pressure and uncertainty are expected to continue into 2024. The shrinking civic space has also particularly affected women-led NGOs and CSOs, forcing them to make difficult choices about registration and operations. Ethnic women's organizations are navigating these challenges, often with limited clarity about their legal standing.

Despite women comprising 19% of ministerial positions in the National Unity Government (NUG), the persistent rise in gender-based violence (GBV) remains a grave concern that has difficulty garnering significant action through formal channels. The military coup has directly threatened the safety and security of women as they bear the brunt of the conflict, isolation, and authoritarian rule. These factors have compounded the already significant cultural and societal barriers that women face, making their meaningful representation in politics and peace even more of a pressing issue.

3.2. NIMD Myanmar Programme 2024

NIMD Myanmar and GEN have prepared their 2024 plans based on the assessment of the context (explained above) and have also considered the insights provided by the MTR. For example, the MTR confirmed that despite the volatile context and the negative implications for women's participation, women remain interested in politics. Also, the MTR highlighted the importance of joint civil society advocacy in the country. This means that L4P programme remains relevant in Myanmar.

In 2024, NIMD Myanmar will continue to focus its work under Pathway 1 and will continue its strategy to work with women peace ambassadors and leaders of Shan State. NIIMD Myanmar will build from its strong connections with political women in Shan State and the progress made with the women network on 2022 and 2023 under the LEAP4Peace programme. In 2024, NIMD Myanmar will prioritise supporting the connections between the women participants and their communities, through community action research, so the women peace ambassadors can advocate for the interests of their communities within the emerging democratic processes. Additionally, the objective of 2024 is to amplify the current work with women networks through engaging and training 15 women more, who are second line leaders in their communities. Finally, in collaboration with GEN, NIMD Myanmar will support the networking among women at local and national level.

GEN will continue to work under pathway 1 and 4, as in previous years and will continue to prioritise women peacebuilders and civil society. Under pathway 1, GEN will conduct a WPS assessment of Kachin and Shan states to inform its work in the consolidation of women networks and advocacy efforts. GEN will continue to organise meetings to foster



and maintain the network of women peacebuilders. Additionally, financial support will be provided to women to be able to conduct peacebuilding activities in their communities. Under pathway 2, GEN will continue to work through/with the Women Advocacy Coalition (funded by GEN to conduct advocacy in and out of Myanmar). GEN will organise and participate in advocacy meetings with UN agencies, international organisations, foreign governments and with the NUG and NUCC.

Detailed NIMD Myanmar 2024 planning:

Intermediate Outcome	Intervention	Description	Quarter			
			1	2	3	4
Long-term Outcome 1: Women's positions are represented and included in decision-making on the democratic peace-making processes in Myanmar.						
Peace ambassadors collaborate to jointly identify challenges and priorities for women's meaningful participation in emerging democratic peace-making	Ongoing Gender PEA and needs assessment	Ongoing Gender PEA/ Situational analysis on emerging peace process in Shan State. The PEA update will be done through community action research in collaboration with participants, who will receive technical support to collect data in their communities.	X	X	X	X
	In person training to targeted women	7-day in person democracy training to 15 new participants from Shan State.		X		
	Skill based training	In-person skills base training targeting 10 to 15 participants based on needs assessment. Topics might include WPS, mediation, conflict resolution.			X	
Network of peace ambassadors are established and functional.	Recurring dialogue meetings and mentoring supports	online dialogue meetings with 20-25 participants Including one meeting in person in Q3 depending on availability of participants.	X	X	X	X
	Learning and networking events	3 online networking events engaging the women participants, including women from national, subnational levels including the women supported by GEN.		X	X	X

Detailed GEN 2024 planning:

Intermediate Outcome	Intervention	Description	Quarter			
			1	2	3	4
Long-term Outcome 1: Women's positions are represented and included in decision-making on the democratic peace-making processes in Myanmar						
Network of peacebuilders are established and functional	Coordination and networking among women peacebuilders	Online meetings among women human right defenders and women peacebuilders in Shan and Kachin states.	X	X	X	X
Network of peacebuilders are established and functional	Knowledge Sharing Forum related to WPS	Knowledge Sharing Forums organised.			X	X
Peacebuilders collaborate to jointly identify challenges and priorities for women's meaningful participation in democratic peace-making process.	Capacity strengthening of the women peacebuilders	Two different training sessions, which can be conducted online or in-person, covering subjects such as women, peace, and security agenda, CSW, CEDAW, cybersecurity, psychological first aid, conflict resolution, and dialogue.	X	X	X	X
	Supporting local initiatives implemented by women peacebuilders	Provide financial support to at least two local initiatives in Kachin and Shan states of Myanmar, selected based on proposals. GEN will help them to develop and rollout their activities.			X	X
	Contextual WPS assessment of Kachin and Shan state	Contextual assessment to inform network and advocacy		X	X	
Long-term Outcome 2						



CSOs working for Gender Equality and Women Rights to collaborate on a joint advocacy agenda on gender sensitive policies, procedures and practices in the democratic peace-making processes	Engage and organize CSOs to work collectively for advocacy with national and international level	Organise meetings/discussions with CSOs working for Gender Equality and Women Rights in Myanmar to develop collective advocacy messages.	X	X	X	X
	International L&A activities to	Finalisation of advocacy strategy for 2024 and implement engaging UN, UN Member States and NUC, NUGG and EROS.	X	X	X	X

4. Colombia

4.1. Country context

In Colombia, 2022 and 2023 context has been shaped by national and regional elections respectively. In 2022, Gustavo Petro and Francia Marquez were elected as president and vice-president with a majority in Congress. This government represents a shift in Colombian politics, as the first leftist progressive government elected in the history of the country. However, during the first year of government the alliances built with political parties and movements have dissolved due to several scandals that have affected the image and governability of the president.

Regional elections are to take place in October 2023, where according to the National Registry, there are a total of 128.208 candidates, out of which 50.059 are women (39%) and 78.149 are men (61%). The good results of the 2022 Congress elections, where 82 women were elected (29,2%), marked a positive trend and there are expectations for replication in the regional elections. The number of women candidates increased by 10% compared to previous regional elections in 2019, women continue to face major obstacles to participate in politics and the consolidation of peace. These obstacles are of economic (lack of resources to fund campaigns), cultural (gender stereotypes and violence against women in politics) and institutional (the electoral architecture is not gender responsive) nature.

It is also important to mention how the advocacy efforts of women's organizations in formal and informal spaces has led to advance in the visibility and implementation of the WPS agenda. In 2023, the Comité de Impulso para la Resolución 1325 (Impulse Committee for the Resolution 1325) that brings together more than 20 women and feminists CSOs worked in coordination with the National Government (MFA of Colombia and Advisory Council for Women's Equity) to build the first National Action Plan 1325 of Colombia. Participatory consultations through 6 regional forums and several population forums (young women, migrant women, indigenous women, women signatories of the peace agreement, LGBTQI, etc.) were held to ensure the engagement of Colombian women in all of their diversity.

One of the main priorities for 2024 will be to ensure the implementation and localization of the NAP 1325. The change in regional governments in 2023 constitutes an opportunity for advocacy to the new elected officials to include NAP 1325 provisions within their regional development plans.

At institutional level, the Ministry of Equality and Equity has been created. This Ministry is led by vice-president Francia Marquez, and will have a vice-ministry of women. Additionally, the MFA of Colombia has also started to develop a feminist foreign policy. Consultations with local women and feminist organizations has started to take place in 2023, however it remains yet unclear the process to finalize the policy and the implications for the NAP 1325 implementation.

4.2. Programme 2024

The results highlighted in the MTR and the mid-term outcome measurements for Colombia show most progress achieved on the indicators under pathways 1 and 2 of the TOC. Considering this, for 2024 NIMD Colombia has prioritised its interventions and financial resources to focus on pathways of change 3 and 4. These change in focus is also justified by



the changes in context explained above.

After the NAP 1325 approval, the process of implementation, coordination and monitoring of its implementation will start, as well as the process for its localisation. Therefore, NIMD Colombia has identified the need to support local women CSOs to advocate and hold regional governments accountable on their responsibility to include NAP 1325 provisions in their regional and municipal development plans for the next 4 years. To achieve this, NIMD Colombia will continue to prioritise its work with women political and civic leaders as well as with municipal councils.

NMD Colombia will continue to support the multi-party gender platforms in Bogota and at national level, to support the implementation of their action plans.

In 2024, training processes of women leaders will not continue. But in collaboration with the Power of Dialogue Programme (programme under Power of Voices framework), NIMD Colombia will provide technical support to the women candidates elected that were trained by NIMD.

Finally, NIMD Colombia will continue to provide technical assistance and monitor the progress in its implementation of the new law approved in 2023 to prevent and eradicate violence against women in politics.

Detailed 2024 planning:

Intermediate Result	Intervention	Description	Quarter			
			1	2	3	4
Long-term result 1						
1.1	Mentoring and Networking program	Mentoring strategy to elected women, participants of Democracy Schools 2023		X	X	X
2.1	Technical assistance for subnational elected bodies	Technical assistance to municipal councils (Legal Commissions for Women's Equity) for the localisations of NAP 1325.	X	X	X	
2.2						
2.3						
Long-term result 2						
3.1	Interparty Dialogue Meetings	Multiparty dialogue roundtables at the local, national and regional levels for the mobilization of gender equity agendas		X	X	X
4.1	Trainings on L&A for women CSOs	Strengthening L&A capacities for women's social organizations	X	X	X	
4.2						
4.3	Research and studies	Strengthening of the Observatory of Violence Against Women in Politics and support in the measurement methodology with DANE	X	X	X	X

5. Burundi

5.1 Country context

From a conflict perspective, Burundi remains relatively stable. The absence of active conflicts means the government continues to prioritise socio-economic development. For the implementation of the National Development Plan, the government has highlighted the priority of women and youth, which might be perceived as a positive sign for LEAP4Peace.

However, the country's economy performance remains weak and subject to crises. Driven by food and fuel prices, average inflation reached 26% in July 2023 while basic food prices rose year-on-year, taking food inflation to 35.8% July 2023, compared with 24.5% in July 2022. Fuel shortages worsened in June 2023 due to supply disruptions on account of the Russo-Ukraine war. High inflation and devaluation of the Burundi Franc affect the livelihoods of women, as main responsible of the well-being at household level. It also affects programming as prices continue to increase.

With a new electoral cycle (legislative and communal elections) planned for 2025, a sense of *déjà vu* permeates the political atmosphere. The ruling (CNDD-FDD) party, seeking to further consolidate and entrench its hegemony, seems to be returning to old politics and practices—publicly encouraging dialogue and cooperation amongst all actors, while systematically deploying measures to shut down dissidence or intimidate political rivals. Recent arrests and detention of



rights activists, and the suspension of CNL—the main opposition party—’s activities are revealing of the risks to current civic and democratic space, if the regime feels threatened.

Another important development is the re-organisation of the administrative structure of the state. A new [Organic] Law No. 1/05 of 16 March 2023— reduced the number of provinces from 8 to 5. The changes also affect the existing number of communes, zones and hills (*collines*) which are lower tier administrative units. This new structure means that political parties need to adapt and put in place new strategies for their positioning towards the elections. Some political parties have already started to organize party meetings around the elections. Therefore, from 2023 onwards is a key moment to support women leaders and politicians to position for the next elections.

BLTP continues to operate without problems. This is partly due to the stabilization of its relationship with the government through ongoing collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, and the relatively open civic space that has existed to date.

5.2 Programme 2024

BLTP planning for 2024 continues to address the LTO1 and LTO2 of the ToC as they remain relevant. The mid-term review and mid-term outcome measurements shed light on interesting findings related to the alignment of the in-country ToC and interventions with the L4P ToC. Despite of some challenges identified, the BLTP programme remains relevant as well as its results achieved so far. The MTR recognises the progress made in Burundi under LTO1, pathway 1, where there is increase in capacity by women and men and the added value of the multi-party VSLAs. Also under LT02, there has been progress in agreeing in a lobby and advocacy strategy for increasing women’s political participation in collaboration with CSOs and through engagement with women in politics (to further take place in 2023 and 2024).

Considering the specific context of the upcoming elections and the progress and findings identified by the MTR and mid-term outcome measurements, BLTP has built an annual plan that will focus in better articulation of the different interventions, mainly the lobby and advocacy strategy with civil society and the revision of political parties regulations’ regarding women’s participation. The VSLAs will continue to be a key strategy at provincial level to ensure women are better prepared for the electoral process in 2025. The VSLAs have been found to be a key strategy to build a support network among women from different political parties. Considering the recommendations and findings of the MTR, BLTP will prioritise again to work with the husbands of women engaged in the VSLAs. This is key to ensure to address traditional roles allocated to women and ensure the support of their husbands to their political participation.

Detailed planning 2024:

Intermediate result	Intervention	Description	Quarter			
			1	2	3	4
Long-term result 1: Women politicians effectively influence the community, political leadership and Burundian authorities to achieve quantitative and qualitative representation in national, provincial and communal decision-making bodies						
1.1. Women are aware of the risk of not exercising their political rights	3 monitoring missions to support VSLAs	Organize follow-up meetings on VSLA activities every four months in all 5 provinces.	X	X		
1.2. Women are able to implement advocacy strategies	Awareness raising of women and their husbands	5 awareness raising sessions engaging a total of 150 participants (men and women), including local elected women	X			
1.3. Women are well represented in political decision-making processes	Monitoring meetings	Internal monitoring meetings with political parties and women in political parties	X		X	
1.4. Women politicians use the media to inform, educate and communicate their civil and political rights in general and their right to political participation in particular	Visibility of main programme interventions and its impact	Organise 2 national debates on radio about the new electoral code for 2025		X	X	
		National debate on television about women’s role in 2025 elections				X
		Support women in developing public awareness messages to be used during national events related to women’s rights (IWD, 16 days)	X		X	X



		Document the incremental effects of project implementation	X	X	X	X
1.5. Women politicians influence political and government decision-makers	Monitoring of commitments for women's political participation	National workshop on progress of L&S strategy with CSOs and forum national de femmes			X	
Long-term result 2: The political and governmental actors of Burundi apply improved policy and practice to allow women to take up decision-making positions						
2.1 Government adopts policies and practices to support women's participation in decision-making	Monitoring of commitments put in place to support women's participation	1 multi-stakeholder workshop (members of ministry of interior, political party leaders, gender equality ministry, forum national des femmes) on women's participation in 2025 elections			X	
		Reflection workshop on key strategies to improve women's participation in non-elected decision-making positions		X		
2.3. Political parties adopt policies that promote women's participation in decision-making bodies.	Multi-party meeting on women's participation in the definition of electoral lists	Exchange session among 15 political parties to influence leaders to include women in the committees that define electoral lists			X	
		Workshop with key focal points on the new electoral code and the new communal law		X		
	Support women candidates to define their electoral records	Support women candidates in 15 political parties to have records that are acceptable by elections council				X
	Awareness raising on new electoral code	Awareness raising in 5 provinces with key provincial focal points of political parties on women's participation and new law			X	
2.4. Stronger and broader alliances are established between CSOs including churches and women's political structures/organisations.		Organisation of quarterly meetings to follow-up L&A strategy	X	X	X	X
		Multi-stakeholder workshop with women CSOs, forum national des femmes, women in political parties to agree on key strategies to prepare women for 2025 elections	X			
		2 dialogue meetings to follow-up on the implementation of recommendations by political parties		X	X	
Contribution to learning agenda and global activities		Documentary on programme's results				X
		Participation of BLTP to international learning / L&A activities			X	

6. International Lobby & Advocacy

6.1 Context for L&A

The international advocacy component of the L4P programme falls under LTO2, pathway 4, of the ToC.

The Women, Peace and Security Agenda has a comprehensive international policy framework with 10 UNSC resolutions in place, a number of which identify the importance of women's participation and highlight the role of civil society as essential in the successful implementation of the WPS Agenda. The most recent resolution (UNSCR 2493 2019) calls for the full implementation of all previous resolutions. There is a broad understanding in the WPS community that there is not the need for further resolutions, the framework is there and is extensive, there is instead the need to advocate for the full implementation of the resolutions. As shown in the context explained above (2.1. global context), despite of the WPS agenda robustness, we are still falling behind on women's participation in peace, politics and overall decision making globally and locally.

IL&A activities have therefore focused on linking best practices on women's participation and representation to the WPS



agenda, and advocating for the implementation of commitments under the agenda relating to participation, through activities such as civil society partnerships.

The MTR and mid-term outcome measurements show how the IL&A component and the support and expertise provided by GAPS and NIMD is of added-value to connect the L4P partners and in-country dynamics with key expertise on WPS. However, its is worth mentioning that the financial resources of the L4P partnership are limited and most of the budget is allocated for in-country work, therefore the need to prioritize key interventions and spaces where the link is to be made between learning and IL&A.

6.2. GAPS Programme 2024

In February 2023 the UK government published the UK’s 5th National Action Plan (NAP) on WPS. GAPS was heavily involved in consultations in the drafting process of the NAP and is now involved in supporting the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office’s WPS Team on the next steps with the governance and MEL of the NAP as well as the next steps of implementation. The UK NAP for the first time includes the explicit commitment of recognising civil society as a key strategic partner and includes a commitment to measure the percentage of funding that is attributed directly to local CSOs. The NAP has a focus country model, out of the L4P partner countries, only Myanmar is included as a focus country. However, the UK also has commitments and priorities beyond the Focus Countries in the NAP, with all fragile contexts having WPS requirements and commitments. For example, the UK has a strong focus on Colombia in their ongoing work to support NAP development in FCAS countries, where they have financially and technically supported the development of the NAP, in particular regional and thematic consultations to ensure women’s participation.

In 2023 the UK government also published the International Women and Girls (IWGS) Strategy, Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict (PSVI) Strategy, and an update to the Integrated Review. The IWGS is limited in its focus on holistic approaches to gender inequality as it is organised by the 3 E’s (Education, Empowerment and Ending VAWG) and the PSVI strategy has a strong focus on support provided following CRSV. Colombia is one of seven focus countries of the PSVI Strategy, meaning resource and capacity in the UK Embassy will be focused on advancing the objectives of PSVI. Both IWGS and PSVI are connected to the WPS NAP in policy terms, but with limited information provided on what this means in practice. The implementation of the new NAP and follow-up on the UKs strategies will be an opportunity for GAPS to support the UK government in achieving its strategic objective of ensuring meaningful women's participation in peacebuilding in 2024.

This relates to the international advocacy space as the UK is the current penholder on Women, Peace and Security and therefore supports the shaping of international approaches to WPS.

Considering the specific context where GAPS is working at global level (section 2.1) and in the UK and Europe, mainly the Netherlands, GAPS will continue to build on the existing work. GAPS will continue to link to the learnings and findings from L4P programme to the UK, integrating L4P work under its core interventions. Mainly there are key opportunities to continue the collaboration around Colombia and Myanmar, as key countries of interest for the UK. Through consortium level activities, collaboration with BLTP will be ensured. A key aspect of 2024, will be the knowledge product development, which has started to be planned with the partners since 2023.

In the context of the Netherlands, the implementation of the Dutch NAP 2021-2025 continues to provide an opportunity for engagement, as well as of collaboration with Dutch civil society, like WO=MEN.

Detailed GAPS 2024 planning:

Intermediate Outcome	Intervention	Description	Quarter			
			1	2	3	4
<i>Long-term Outcome 1</i>						
<i>Long-term Outcome 2</i>						



	Global knowledge product development	Support of knowledge product development. Drafting of final document. Q1 & Q2: finalise global report and country paper, design and translation.	X	X		
	Global knowledge product dissemination	Launch of global report and dissemination activities, which include: dissemination plan, preparation of communication's content, podcast episode, launch event (CSW, Stockholm Peace Forum or UNGA), follow-up of advocacy at WPS week	X	X	X	X
	Targeted government activities	Online in-depth workshop with relevant teams in the UK and NL civil servants on the outcomes of the knowledge product	X	X	X	
	Podcast	Analysis of season 1 & 2. Planning and recording of season 3 & 4. Season 2 included an episode with NIMD Colombia. Season 3 will include an episode with GEN Myanmar and season 4 will include an episode with BLTP.	X	X		X
	Capacity strengthening workshops	Quarterly consortium meetings. Online training on priorities for knowledge agenda. Specific support to partners on demand.	X	X	X	X
	International conference (closing of programme)	Contribute to brainstorming and planning of L4P closure event, which will depend on availability of budget.	X	X	X	X
	No-cost interventions	Staff costs of GAPS, PMEL, consortium building and visibility	X	X	X	X

6.3. NIMD Programme 2024

In 2024 NIMD The Hague will, next to its secretariat role as presented below, continue to support the Consortium's learning agenda and international L&A strategy next to GAPS, ensuring that relevant programme insights and messaging is connected to the international WPS agenda. NIMD's close relationship with the Dutch MFA remains a window of opportunity to inform policy developments in the Netherlands and link to Dutch civil society and vice-versa.

NIMD The Hague will continue to invest in the improvement, generation and mainstreaming of gender equality and inclusion approaches and knowledge within its work in LEAP4Peace countries and overall NIMD network.

The annual plan 2024 is informed by the findings of the MTR and is following up on key recommendations in terms of documentation and learning, as well as on IL&A. In 2024, NIMD will focus on building on the key processes to enhance consortium learning that started in 2023, and also by contributing to the global knowledge product development and its dissemination, in close collaboration with GAPS.

Lastly, the team in The Hague will represent the consortium in strategic networks and forums in The Netherlands, where feasible and relevant, and coordinate the strategic communications on this for the Consortium.

NIMD The Hague planned interventions 2024:

Pathway	Intervention	Description	Quarter			
			1	2	3	4
Long-term Outcome 2:						
4.1	Global knowledge product	- Support and guide the development of the global knowledge product	X	X		
		- Dissemination of knowledge product externally and within NIMD Network		X	X	



4.2	Learning agenda	-Q1 and Q4: Organize 2 learning sessions for NIMD network and partners on gender equality and inclusion approach (topics linked to knowledge agenda)(1 session focusing on launching of Gender sensitize Democracy School modules and second session on GRIPP and WPS) Q4: planning for analysis on experiences, opportunities and challenges on gender transformative approach and men engagement	X				X
4.3	Communication & visibility of LEAP4Peace results and consortium	- Update LEAP4Peace website - Development, translation and design of (visual) materials from LEAP4Peace partners for positioning and visibility moments Communications on key moments such as International Women's Day, International Peace Day and 16 Days Activism Against Violence Against Women	X	X	X	X	X
4.4	No-cost interventions (staff time)	- Reporting NAP 1325 and WPS-HA contributions - Programme & Knowledge Advisors dedicate their time to: visibility, accountability, alliance building	X	X	X	X	X

7. Consortium

7.1 Secretariat

The Secretariat is responsible for contract management (including PME efforts), providing programmatic guidance and compiling and reviewing (multi-) annual plans, budgets and reports. In 2024, the Secretariat will continue to facilitate the overall coordination and collaboration among Consortium members and the operationalisation of the learning and knowledge agendas. The Mid-Term Review (MTR) findings and its recommendations are a useful reference to further improve the functioning of the secretariat. The priority will be to apply key recommendations related to PMEL, the learning agenda and its connection to the IL&A (explained in next section) and joint decision-making.

PMEL

While the midterm review report has already been shared with the L4P steering committee, the findings, conclusions and recommendations will need to be packaged and further disseminated for concrete, actionable follow-up steps with the consortium. In light of the recent findings from the midterm review, further emphasis will be put on systematizing learnings in an aim to refine the adaptivity approach of the L4P consortium to strengthen the links between monitoring and evaluation data for informed adaptivity decision-making. The PMEL team in the Hague will continue the capacity development of L4P Consortium Partners, country offices and partners, as well as other programme staff in the Hague, by 1-on-1 support, conducting in-country visits for support when relevant, create a L4P community of practice, and organize learning session around the Midterm review recommendations.

In particular, the plan for 2024 is focus the support on BLTP and the NIMD Myanmar offices, as per the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review. For BLTP, an in person visit will allow for the organization of a participatory Outcome Harvesting workshop which would include the beneficiaries of the L4P programme. It will also be the opportunity to revise the Burundi Theory of Change and see how the context allows for further alignment with the pathways of the wider programme. This would be relevant in preparation for either the end-of-year or the mid-year reporting. For Myanmar, there is an opportunity to do further work with GEN and NIMD Myanmar teams. Due to the current political context in Myanmar, it is essential to think strategically about what activities can have the most impact and how to measure the impact of what is already being implemented in the given environment.

Partnership

The MTR provided interesting applicable recommendations based on the interviews with all consortium members related to the functioning of the partnership. Building from these recommendations and the previous experiences, the priority will be in improving the communication and creating better conditions for joint-decision making. The consortium secretariat proposes a revision of the partnership guidelines to identify where changes are needed in light of the actual



functioning of the partnership. Also, priority will continue to be giving to holding regular steering committee meetings and holding regular programming meetings.

Sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment (SEAH)

NIMD and L4P continues to be committed to ensuring a safe working environment for all persons involved in our work, from staff members, partners, contractors and participants. Where everyone’s dignity is respected and people can engage safely in NIMD activities, free from harassment, sexual harassment, abuse and/or discrimination.

Building from 2023 key activities related to SEAH, that included the revision of the integrity policy and workshop with all NIMD network and partners on SEAH, NIMD will follow-up with the dissemination of additional information.

Detailed 2024 planning:

Path way	Intervention	Description	Quarter			
			1	2	3	4
Long-term Outcome 2:						
All	Consortium coordination meetings	- Programme management meetings on operational tasks and plans - Improve consortium communication and knowledge sharing via different platforms - Quarterly Steering Committee meetings - Updating operational guidance note of the Consortium	X	X	X	X
All	Consortium capacity building	- Secretariat members to provide hands on support and technical advice to Consortium Members - Online support and coaching in finance & project connect matters and communication	X	X	X	X
All	Donor coordination & partnership building	- Regular contacts with DSO on the progress and challenges of the programme and consortium - Implementation of the partnership agreement between DSO – NIMD - Facilitate partners and MFA collaboration and exchange		X		X
All	Leading the annual planning & reporting cycle processes	- Timely development of the annual reporting process - Timely development of annual planning process		X	X	X
All	Strengthening ToC thinking and monitoring	- Provide PME support in the processes of Outcome Harvesting, mid-term reporting and perform quality technical checks and mid-term learnings	X	X	X	X
		- Consolidate IATI reporting, including contribution to WRGE framework	X			X
		- Organise reflection sessions on annual plan and annual reporting	X		X	
		- Support visits to L4P priority countries (Burundi and Myanmar)	X		X	
		- Facilitate learnings from findings on MTR	X	X		
All	Support staff contributions	- Support with IT, travel and contractual arrangements - Coaching in the use of Project Connect & optimizing PC - Ensuring Integrity and SEAH is on the radar.	X	X	X	X

7.2 Partnership with the Ministry and Embassies

The Secretariat and the Consortium Members value a good and open relation with the MFA in The Hague by meeting regularly on the progress of the programme as well as on operational challenges or risks should they arise from the context or from within the Consortium. In 2023, the partner meeting and strategic dialogue with the MFA allowed for closer communication between the partners of L4P and the MFA. In 2024, the Secretariat will follow-up on commitments made and support the partnership with the Ministry.

In the countries, all Consortium Members will continue to reach out to the relevant Dutch Embassies at least once a year discuss the progress or setbacks with regards to the objectives of the country programme, developments in the context



that have a positive or negative impact on the objectives of the programme and opportunities for joint efforts. Where relevant and when possible, staff from the embassy will be invited to learning or knowledge events or other (visibility) activities. Additionally, when possible and relevant the Secretariat will ensure that information from the Ministry about the learning opportunities are shared with the Consortium Members as well. However, it is important to note the findings from the MTR on the Embassies' prioritization of WPS agenda within their country work.

7.3 Knowledge & Learning

The Knowledge & Learning agenda is an essential dimension of the LEAP4Peace programme, and helps to understand the barriers to women's participation in peace processes, and the ways to overcome these barriers. LEAP4Peace is implemented in very different country contexts and there is added-value in cross-learning and exchange between the different partners, to contribute to the generation of awareness, evidence and calls to action to prioritise and support women's political participation for the implementation of resolution 1325.

In previous years, the knowledge agenda and key themes within it has been discussed. But the operationalisation has been challenging, specially due to limited budget of L4P. During the partner week 2023, the partners hold a joint meeting on the key issues of the learning agenda and how to shape the next global knowledge product. All country programmes have different priorities in terms of learning, which can also be complementary. Considering the recommendations of the MTR, we will simplify the learning agenda priorities to work as consortium and link it to the IL&A. Therefore, in 2024 will be to work jointly on the knowledge product.

Finally, GAPS will continue to provide capacity support on WPS and support collaboration on the knowledge product development and dissemination. NIMD will continue to support learning and programming meetings to ensure exchange of practices and experiences. And considering the PME recommendations of the MTR, we will reflect on linking the M&E system to the learning in a more systematic way.



8 Budget notes & proposed shifts

The cumulative underexpenditure of EUR 219,000 from the first two years has already been reallocated to Consortium activities and staff costs, resulting in an increased budget for 2022 and 2023 (compared to the original figures included in the Multi Annual Budget). It is expected that the underexpenditures for 2023 will be smaller, primarily due to a reduction in direct staff costs in The Hague and the postponement of certain Consortium activities to 2024.

The principles set forth by the L4P Steering Committee include a focus on flexibility in budget allocation for 2024-2025. Partners are granted the freedom to distribute the remaining budget over the final two years, and this distribution does not necessarily have to be an even 50-50 split. The allocation should align with the activities planned for 2024-2025, with a preference for scaling down in the last year. In this context, GAPS and NIMD Colombia have chosen to allocate a larger portion of the budget to 2024, as it aligns better with their specific needs and objectives.

In summary, the total 2024 budget amount represents a modest 2% increase from the original budget.

I Direct staff costs: - 15%

Direct staff costs in The Hague have been significantly reduced and partially reallocated to consortium staff and to staff in program countries.

II Other direct programme costs: +15%

These budget lines have been adjusted. The consortium partner costs have increased by 28%, indicating a high level of effort from the Secretariat on behalf of the Consortium, aligned with the Mid-Term Review's recommendation for regular joint sessions, and for plans to review the partnership guidelines.

Activity-related travel costs have increased primarily because the initial budget did not account for such expenses, and travel has now resumed in all program countries.

The most substantial change is in monitoring and evaluation costs, which have soared by 123%. This surge is attributed to the application of MTR recommendations, a greater focus on capacity support in monitoring and evaluation, and an enhanced emphasis on learning.

Overall, the subtotal for Other Direct Programme Costs has increased by 15%, indicating significant adjustments in various cost categories to align with program priorities and recommendations.

III Overheads / indirect costs

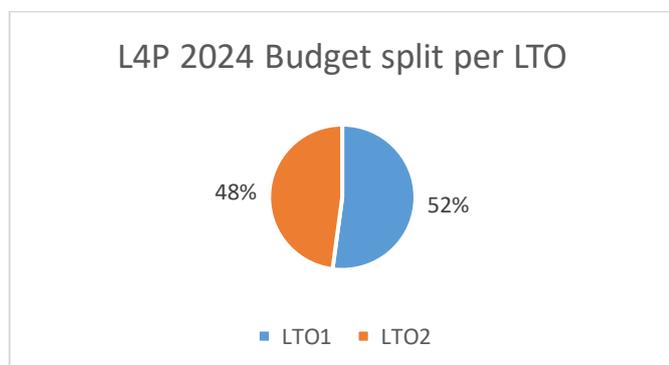
The overheads/indirect costs remain relatively stable, as indicated in the multi-annual budget, with a slight increase of 2%.



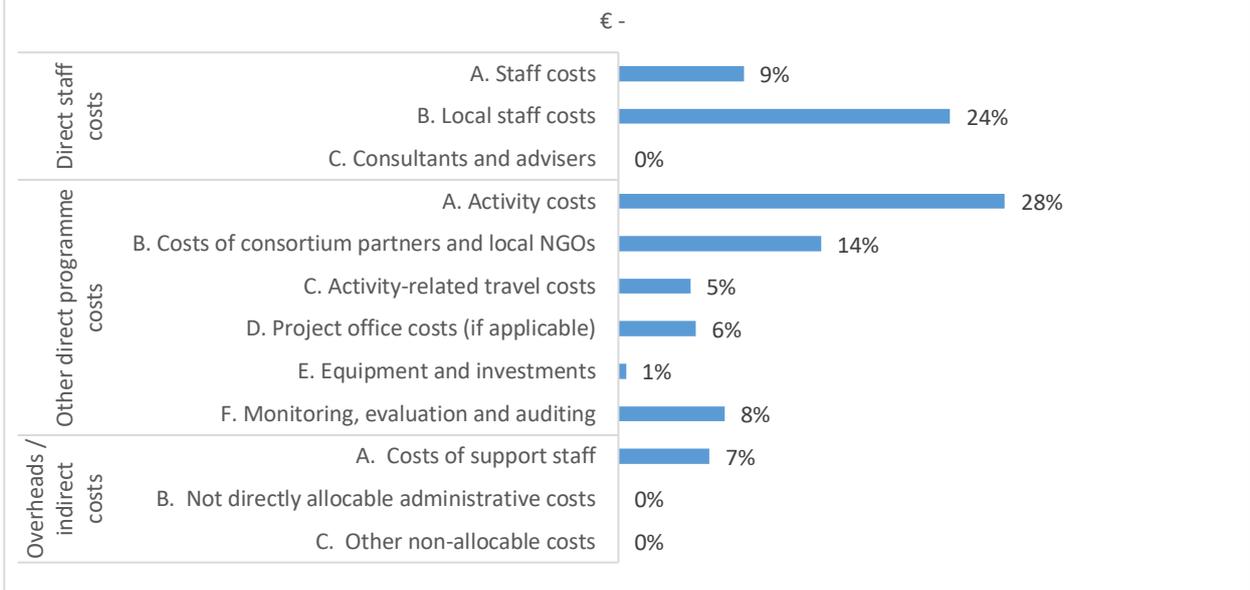
The foreseen budget in summary is:

			Original Budget	Updated Budget
IA	Direct staff costs	A. Staff costs	€ 181.714	€ 91.249
IB		B. Local staff costs	€ 210.580	€ 241.187
IC		C. Consultants and advisers	€ -	€ -
IIA	Other direct programme costs	A. Activity costs	€ 327.685	€ 280.781
IIB		B. Costs of consortium partners and local NGOs	€ 115.408	€ 147.213
IIC		C. Activity-related travel costs	€ 5.000	€ 52.310
IID		D. Project office costs (if applicable)	€ 51.928	€ 56.425
IIE		E. Equipment and investments	€ 4.523	€ 5.547
IIF		F. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	€ 34.542	€ 77.197
IIIA	Overheads / indirect costs	A. Costs of support staff	€ 64.992	€ 66.319
IIIB		B. Not directly allocable administrative costs	€ -	€ -
IIIC		C. Other non-allocable costs	€ -	€ -
			€ 996.372	€ 1.018.229

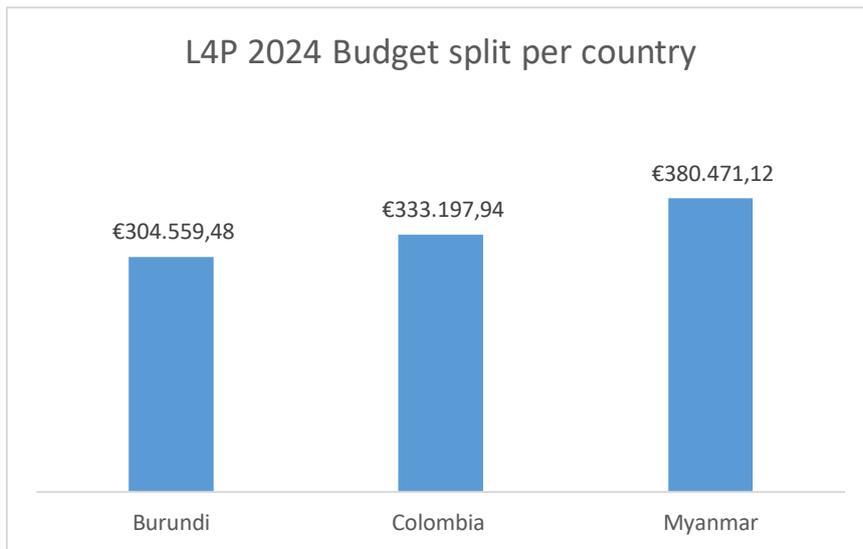
The figures below present a summarized overview of the allocation of the requested budget. For more information, please refer to the 2024 budget for the LEAP4Peace programme, attached to this annual plan.



L4P 2024 Budget per line



L4P 2024 Budget split per country



Annexes

- Annex 1: Overall risk analysis and plan
- Annex 2.1: Indicator Framework Targets 2023
 - 2.2. Indicator targets linked to WRGE and SCS
- Annex 3: Budget

