



Final Report

For the Mid Term Review of
“LEAP4Peace Consortium”

Submitted by

Just Governance Group

to

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Just Governance Group (JGG) was mandated to conduct the independent Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the Strategic Partnership between the Women’s Leadership and Participation for Peace (LEAP4Peace) Consortium and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). The MTR had two complementary objectives: i) assess programmatic aspects of LEAP4Peace, namely the relevance of programme design and the achievements to date compared to the programme Theory of Change (ToC) and the indicators derived from MFA’s Women Rights and Gender Equality indicators, and ii) assess the Partnership effectiveness.

LEAP4Peace is one of the [forty-two strategic partnerships](#) funded by the MFA under its 2021-2025 Policy Framework for Strengthening Civil Society (SCS). The programme is financially supported by a five-year grant of the value of EUR 4,933,530 coming from the MFA’s Women, Peace and Security (WPS) partnership fund, which is part of its larger fund to advance Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 used to demonstrate “the Dutch government’s commitment to women’s rights and gender equality.”

LEAP4Peace is a collaboration between the following organisations: the Burundi Leadership Training Programme (BLTP), Gender Equality Network – Myanmar (GEN), the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD), and the Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS). The programme, which started its implementation in January 2021 and is expected to be completed by the end of 2025, focuses on investing in women’s political leadership and women’s participation in decision-making for the negotiation and maintenance of peace in three conflict-affected countries (Burundi, Colombia and Myanmar) and globally through lobbying and advocacy. The programme also seeks to develop and implement a joint knowledge agenda that captures learning from programme implementation at the country and international levels.

MTR METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

In line with the two objectives of the MTR and the evaluation questions, the evaluation focused on three dimensions of the LEAP4Peace: i) Relevance of Design; ii) Programme Achievements; and iii) Partnership Collaboration. Conducted from a formative perspective, the MTR drew from multiple evaluation approaches including utilisation-focussed evaluation, theory focussed evaluation, feminist evaluation, human-rights based and conflict-sensitive approaches. The MTR focused on the work conducted from 2021 to mid-2023 and on programme outcomes that occurred up until the end of 2022. Geographically, the JGG conducted data collection in the three programme countries (i.e., Burundi, Colombia, and Myanmar – the latter remotely) and at the global level in relation to the international lobby and advocacy component of the programme. The evaluation process started in March with the Inception phase and ended in October 2023 with submission of the final report to the LEAP4Peace Secretariat.

A total of 54 individuals (46 women and 8 men) were engaged in data collection “events”, either individual or group interviews. Interviews at the country level were mostly conducted by JGG national consultants, and those at the global level were conducted by JGG Canada-based co-team leaders. More stakeholders were women, and more than 50% of stakeholders participating in the MTR were either rightsholders (women in politics, 24%) or duty bearers (political parties, government, and other public institutions, 30%). Data collection also encompassed desk review of key programme documentation. The NVivo software application was used to assist with data analysis, which involved triangulation, comparative assessment and collective analysis by the JGG evaluation team members. The reporting phase included a round of feedback from the LEAP4Peace Consortium members and a 1.5-hour online session to discuss and validate the MTR recommendations with the Consortium members. While JGG encountered some limitations, mainly in accessing external stakeholders to substantiate specific country-specific outcomes, overall the MTR captured sufficient data to respond to the evaluation questions.

SELECT FINDINGS

Relevance of programme design

To what extent are the TOCs (programme and country) plausible and feasible?

Finding 1.1: The logic of the L4P ToC is conceptually sound in that it is based on assumptions that, while not found to hold true by external stakeholders, do represent essential conditions to ensure progress toward women’s political participation.

Finding 1.2: The programme ToC also includes appropriate interventions and sequencing of outcomes to achieve long-term objectives; however, the country ToCs do not cover all four L4P pathways (Myanmar) or all L4P intermediate outcomes (Myanmar and Burundi), with the exception of Colombia, and thus achieving all of the intermediate outcomes and the long-term objectives of the programme ToC may not be feasible.

Finding 1.3: Financial resources and time are likely insufficient to achieve the L4P ToC, thus the need for strategic partnerships to achieve outcomes is crucial. Most consortium partners maintain sufficient relationships with national partners.

To what extent has the programme TOC informed the country-level adaptations?

Finding 3.1: The L4P programme ToC informs the country-level adaptations, especially for Colombia and Myanmar.

Finding 3.2: While the Burundi ToC is thematically consistent with the objectives and some of the outcomes in the programme ToC, the pathways and outcomes in the country ToC do not align with the programme ToC, making it difficult to understand Burundian outcomes in the programme framework. The micro-financing support for women to facilitate access to political spaces is a

priority strategy in Burundi but is not captured as an outcome in the country ToC or the L4P programme ToC.

Programme achievements

What have been the main (intermediate) outcome results achieved towards LTO1 (Women are represented in decision-making roles for peacebuilding)?

Finding 7.1: The L4P is advancing toward pathway one across the three countries by enhancing women's knowledge and skills; however, engaging more men from political parties and strengthening women's networks would accelerate progress toward women's representation in decision-making roles in democratic mechanisms.

Finding 7.2: While women have gained new knowledge related to democratic principles and systems in Myanmar, the selected women peace ambassadors will require further skills-based training and support to play a role in peacebuilding.

Finding 7.3: Pathway two is advancing through efforts in Burundi (engaging with political parties) and Colombia (engaging with municipal councils to prepare regulations for a required gender equality commission).

What have been the main (intermediate) outcome results achieved towards LTO2 (Supportive policy environment for women's representation and participation in peacebuilding)?

Finding 8.1: Advances toward LTO2 outcomes are significantly fewer than LTO1. The MTR confirmed that Colombia advanced in pathway 3 by convening or supporting multi-actor spaces to advance policies and laws that support women's political participation. While Burundi's ToC envisions government will adopt policies and practices to promote women's political participation, the MTR could not confirm progress towards these outcomes. Still, BLTP appears to facilitate inter-party initiatives, including the development of a joint advocacy strategy (although the content of the advocacy is not clear).

Finding 8.2: L4P partners, especially GAPS, NIMD-Colombia and GEN-Myanmar, are creating conditions for collaborative advocacy among women CSOs at national and international advocacy events. Few precise and actionable recommendations directed at duty bearers in relation to the WPS agenda have been formulated to date.

Outcome Harvesting

Finding 9.1: Outcome harvesting allowed the country programme personnel, especially in Burundi and Myanmar, to identify qualitative results reflective of small behavioural changes that may seem insignificant if the armed conflict or post armed conflict contexts are not taken into consideration.

Finding 9.2: Seven of 13 selected harvested outcomes were substantiated and L4P contribution confirmed by the MTR.

Finding 9.3: Outcomes harvested by Colombia are representative of higher-level changes, some unexpected, that contribute to the achievement of pathways 2 and 3 of the L4P ToC. Outcomes related to VSLAs were substantiated in Burundi, while only one outcome could be substantiated in relation to Myanmar because the changes noted were individual behaviours that could not be observed.

Can these achieved results be linked to the WRGE/SCS basket indicators?

Finding 10.1: L4P outcomes contribute to MFA's WRGE/SCS indicators. Outcomes substantiated in Colombia and recorded in the "actual" column of the L4P tracking file contribute to the majority of the targets.

Partnership

Value of consortium partnership and its contribution to outcome achievement

Finding 13.1: The L4P partners perceive real benefits to being members of the consortium. Namely, they have increased access to technical and financial resources, especially to enhance their knowledge of lobbying and advocacy related to WPS, depending on their baseline capacities at the outset of the programme.

Finding 13.2: The technical and financial resources shared among the consortium partners allow them to continue activities previously implemented or to design new types of activities. These activities contributed to outcomes substantiated above.

Finding 13.3: Coordination and communication are improving, although pandemic restrictions prevented the timely consolidation of the consortium.

Value added of MFA and Embassies to the consortium partners and vice versa.

Finding 14.1: While the L4P partners value the Strategic Partnership with the ministry and the opportunities derived from it, they do not perceive a particular value added of the partnership with embassies in relation to women's political participation or WPS given country strategies of the Dutch government don't necessarily align with L4P objectives.

Finding 14.2 While all Dutch diplomats and government officials perceive value of the relationship with L4P partners, especially to better understand the political and security context for women in the targeted countries, collaborative WPS advocacy could be enhanced, especially with the ministry and UN permanent mission.

L4P knowledge and learning agenda

Finding 16.1: Implementation of the internal knowledge sharing and learning agenda has not advanced, although it has been discussed among the partners in 2021 and 2022. While key topics have been identified, there may be a lack of resources and guidance to capture data and conduct analysis on the topics.

SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS

R1. In relation to the alignment between the programme and country ToCs and challenges with reporting on outcomes in the L4P ToC, it is recommended that steps be taken to simplify the linkages between initiatives at the country or component level and the L4P ToC.

R2. In future programming link indicators to specific outcomes in a theory of change. In the current programme, link L4P objectives with the WRGE framework and cross reference L4P initiatives and the objectives.

R3. Consider using outcome harvesting for two purposes in the next two years of the L4P programme:

- a. Adjust the instruction on outcome harvesting to capture observable changes in political or social actors' conduct or policies related to women's political participation where a contribution by a consortium partner is measurable. For example, changes subsequent to training or policy advocacy initiatives should be the focus of the outcomes harvested.
- b. Adopt the participatory outcome harvesting method,¹ as originally designed by Ricardo Grau, with political actors in each of the three countries to query selected learning questions in an updated knowledge and learning agenda (see R11 below).

R5. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Review WRGE indicators related to enhanced capacity to ensure they measure change in capacity and not only the number of participants in training activities.

R6. L4P, in the next 2.5 years, use outcome harvesting methodology to consistently capture higher level changes generated by participants following training.

R8. In pathways 1 and 2 of the L4P ToC, follow training workshops with additional support, such as mentoring, accompaniment or technical assistance, so that new capacities are further developed and the participants generate further changes in other political actors, political party policies, national or local democratic mechanisms or civil society advocacy networks. This recommendation may require fewer but more concentrated capacity building activities with select political actors.

R11. Working with men to promote shifts in social norms related to gender was noted in the 2021 knowledge agenda. Enhance the engagement with men, especially in relation to adoption of

¹ See various sources on outcome harvesting: <https://outcomeharvesting.net/> ; <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/outcome-harvesting-best-practices-learning-reflection> ; <https://monitoring-toolkits.civicus.org/toolkit/outcome-harvesting/>

gender equality regulations in political parties (pathway 2) and new policies that advance gender equality (pathway 3) in Burundi and Colombia.

R12. As a consortium, merge the internal and external agendas for knowledge, learning and advocacy in a strategy that is aligned with the L4P strategic objective (a conducive environment for women's full and meaningful inclusion in political and decision-making processes to sustain peace).

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABPC	Actor-based pathways of change
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BLTP	Burundi Leadership Training Programme
CDFC	Centres de Développement Familial et Communautaire (Burundi)
CDP	Conseil des patriotes (Burundi)
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CINEP	Centro de Investigacion y Educacion Popular Programa Por la Paz (Colombia)
CONPES	Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social (Colombia)
CPEM	Presidential Council for Women’s Equality (Colombia)
CSO	Civil society organisation
CSW66	66 th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women
ESAP	Escuela Superior de la Administracion Publica (Colombia)
FARC-EP	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (UK)
GAPS	Gender Action for Peace and Security
GBV	Gender-based violence
GEN	Gender Equality Network (Myanmar)
GRIPP	Gender Route for Inclusive Political Parties
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
JGG	Just Governance Group
L&A	Lobbying and advocacy
LTO	Long-Term Objective
L4P	Leap for Peace
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, evaluation and learning
MFA	Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOE	Electoral Observation Mission (Colombia)
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAP	National action plan

NIMD	Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OAS-MAPP	Mission to Support the Peace Process (Organization of American States)
PEA	Political Economy Analysis
POD	Power of Dialogue
PSVI	Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative
RANAC	Burundi political party - find in French
SP	strategic partnerships
SC	L4P Steering Committee
SCS	Policy Framework for Strengthening Civil Society
SDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Goal
SENA	Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (Colombia)
ToC	Theory of Change
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UPORNA	Burundi political party
VSLA	Village Saving and Loan Associations (Burundi)
WAC	Women's Advocacy coalition?
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
WRGE	Women's Rights/Gender Equality
WRO	Women's Rights Organisation

PART 1- BACKGROUND

1. MID-TERM REVIEW CONTEXT

1.1 Objectives

The “Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the Strategic Partnership between the Women’s Leadership and Participation for Peace (LEAP4Peace) Consortium and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)” has two complementary objectives:

1. Assess programmatic aspects of LEAP4Peace, namely the relevance of programme design (Theory of Change (ToC), context analysis and risk analysis) and the Achievements to date compared to the ToC and indicators derived from MFA’s Women Rights and Gender Equality indicators. In this assessment of progress, the consortium’s contribution to outcomes and the potential for their sustainability will be considered.
2. Assess Partnership effectiveness. The review will engage all partners to examine both strategic and operational aspects of the partnerships.

1.2 Object of Review: L4P Programme

1.2.1 Programme Framework

The LEAP4Peace Programme is a collaboration between the members of the L4P Consortium: the Burundi Leadership Training Programme (BLTP), Gender Equality Network – Myanmar (GEN), the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD), and the Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS), with funding from the MFA of the Government of the Netherlands under its Policy Framework for Strengthening Civil Society (SCS). The programme is financially supported by a five-year grant of the value of EUR 4,933,530² coming from the MFA’s Women, Peace and Security (WPS) partnership fund, which is part of its larger fund to advance Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 used to demonstrate “the Dutch government’s commitment to women’s rights and gender equality.”³

The LEAP4Peace Programme started its implementation in January 2021 and is expected to be completed by the end of 2025. The programme focuses on investing in women’s political leadership and women’s participation in decision-making for the negotiation and maintenance of peace in three conflict-affected countries (Burundi, Colombia and Myanmar) and globally through lobbying and advocacy. The programme also seeks to develop and implement a joint knowledge

² LEAP4Peace Annual Report 2021, page 27.

³ Government of the Netherlands (2019). Policy Framework for Strengthening Civil Society. Women, Peace and Security.

agenda that captures learning from programme implementation at the country and international levels. Through its four pathways of change, the programme aims to address the four main barriers identified by the Consortium Partners to women's participation in peacebuilding, namely:

- Persistent patriarchal and exclusionary power structures that reproduce social norms and perpetuate gender inequalities.
- Ignorance, lack of willingness, and intended and unintended barriers for women to political participation and decision-making processes.
- Insufficient and exclusionary legal and policy environments in post-conflict settings.
- Shrinking space for civil society to advocate for gender equality.

By working on two long-term objectives (LTOs), each addressing two of the four barriers or problems, the programme is expected to contribute to the strategic objective "A conducive environment for women's full and meaningful inclusion in political and decision-making processes to sustain peace in Burundi, Colombia and Myanmar".

The two LTOs, each with two distinct pathways:

- LTO1, "Women are represented in decision-making roles for peacebuilding" has two contributing pathways: one dedicated to enhancing women's participation in political and peacebuilding processes and pathway two focuses on influencing political actors so that they accept women as leaders and remove barriers to women's political participation.
- LTO2, "Supportive policy environment for women's rights and political participation in peacebuilding" also has two contributing pathways. Pathway three of the ToC focuses on gender equality initiatives by political actors who are duty bearers. Pathway four facilitates women's collective participation in national and international forum to influence policies related to women's rights, especially within the WPS agenda.

Each pathway requires a change at the level of the following three areas: capacity and behaviours; attitudes and beliefs; and law and policy. The Theory of Change (ToC) can be found in Figure 4 below.

1.3 Scope of Review

In line with the two objectives of the MTR and the evaluation questions, the evaluation matrix finalized during the inception phase includes three sections: i) Relevance of Design; ii) Programme Achievements; and iii) Partnership Collaboration. The full matrix, which incorporates questions adapted from the Terms of Reference for the MTR, can be found in **Annex A**.

Relevance of design. This evaluation criterion required the evaluation team to assess the plausibility and feasibility of the ToC for the L4P programme and the coherence between the programme ToC and country ToCs, as well as the relevance of the programme’s response to the four problems cited above. The relevance of various approaches and tools identified in the programme proposal were also reviewed. These approaches include feminist programming, political economy analysis (PEA), and actor-based pathways of change (ABPC).

Programme Achievements. The MTR questions related to achievements, or progress toward objectives and outcomes, are consistent with the effectiveness criterion. Given the complexity of the L4P programme ToC and the country-level ToCs, sample initiatives and actors were selected in the inception phase. While all pathways in the L4P ToC were represented, not all intermediate outcomes in country ToCs were assessed in the data collection (see sampling strategy notes in the next section).

Partnership collaboration. The MTR assessed the added value, defined as a benefit from being in the consortium that otherwise would not be available to the partner - stemming from the collaboration among the four partners in terms of contributions to effective interventions, organizational strengthening, and the knowledge agenda. It also examined the mechanisms put in place by the partnership (the Secretariat and the Steering Committee) to understand how effectively the partners have collaborated to date.

Data collected in the above three evaluation categories is analysed in Part 2 of this report (Findings). Questions related to challenges and lessons learned were integrated in the Achievements and Partnership Collaboration sections of the evaluation matrix and will be analysed in the Part 3 of this report.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 MTR process

2.1.1 Inception

During the inception phase JGG refined the evaluation questions in an evaluation matrix (see **Annex A**) and developed the methods for data collection. The evaluators and consortium partners identified sample initiatives and harvested outcomes for each country or component, ensuring all four pathways of the L4P ToC were covered and all categories of stakeholders were captured. The summary of the sample initiatives can be found in **Annex B** (adjusted version⁴ from the inception report). Here it is sufficient to clarify that a sample initiative from each applicable L4P

⁴ In the Inception Report JGG had selected two of three harvested outcomes for Colombia but decided to focus on the third outcome (related to the law on violence against women in politics) rather than the harvested outcome related to the increase of women in Congress. This decision was based on availability of external stakeholders to interview.

pathway was selected for each country/component, although some adjustments were made during the data collection phase.

- Burundi. The selected sample of stakeholders was based on geographic location (two provinces of five were visited by the national evaluator, interviews were also carried out in Bujumbura) based on successful and less successful interventions, as determined with BLTP. Government officials were not available (challenges and mitigation, below).
- Colombia. The sampled stakeholders involved selected interventions in each of the four pathways based on most successful and challenging interventions, in consultation with NIMD. One municipality was visited by the national evaluator to ensure a perspective outside of Bogota. JGG, in consultation with NIMD, substantiated a second and different harvested outcome than originally planned.
- Myanmar. Sampling was based on the limited interventions due to the armed conflict in the country. Three women engaged with more than one GEN activity and three women engaged in more than one NIMD activity were interviewed by the national evaluator.
- International L&A. The MTR intended to assess advocacy by GAPS and NIMD (Secretariat) with permanent missions to the United Nations (UN). The evaluators received partial information on the L4P (GAPS-NIMD) WPS event organized with the UK Permanent Mission through an interview with the Dutch permanent mission.

2.1.2 Data collection

Document review was primarily conducted in the inception phase, with few additional documents reviewed during the data analysis to substantiate outcomes. See **Annex C** for an updated list of documents.

JGG held an online orientation session for national evaluators on May 19, 2023, to review the MTR plan and country samples, the use of interview protocols, and detailed note taking. In-person or online data collection commenced at the end of May and extended to early July. National evaluators conducted the majority of interviews with external stakeholders with the co-team leaders participating in interviews with country personnel (generally the L4P coordinator and monitoring and evaluation officer), steering committee representatives, the MFA, and diplomatic officials in embassies or permanent missions. The in-person field work in Burundi was conducted between June 20 and July 13. Data collection in Colombia took place between June 16 and June 30 with a field visit to a municipality occurring on June 30th. All data collection related to Myanmar was conducted online in June.

Stakeholders were identified and contacted based on the sample initiatives identified in the inception report, including initiatives related to harvested outcomes. A total of 54 individuals (46 women and 8 men) were engaged in 43 data collection “events”, either individual or group interviews. Four interviews from the inception phase are considered with this calculation.

Figure 1, below, illustrates the number of stakeholders, by gender, in the different categories of stakeholders. More stakeholders were women, and more than 50% of stakeholders participating in the MTR were either rightsholders (women in politics, 24%) or duty bearers (political parties, government, and other public institutions, 30%). Figure 2, below, shows that more participants were engaged in relation to BLTP and NIMD Colombia. This was expected given the breadth of activities and the political/armed context in those countries. Figure 3, below, illustrates the number of participants engaged according to the type of interview. More individuals were engaged in groups interviews in Burundi than any other location due to the nature of BLTP’s work with village savings and loans associations (VSLA) in villages in the two provinces visited and more than one representative from selected organisations attending interviews. In the Inception report JGG suggested either individual or group interviews. The decision to hold a group or individual interview depended on stakeholders' availability, the feasibility of organizing a group interview, and security issues.

Figure 1: Stakeholders engaged by gender and category.

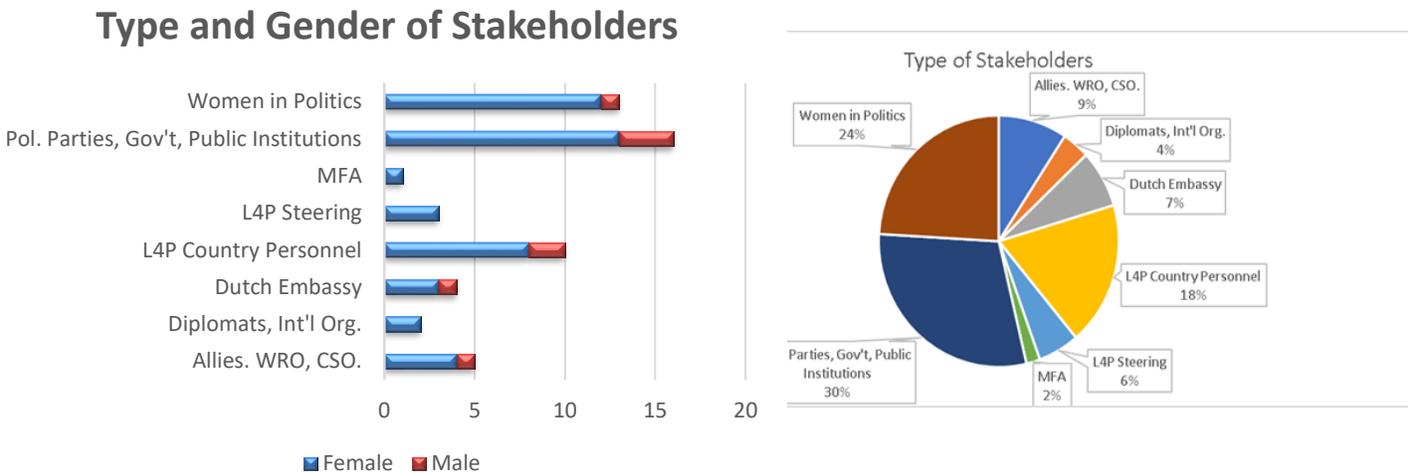


Figure 2: Participants related to consortium partner.

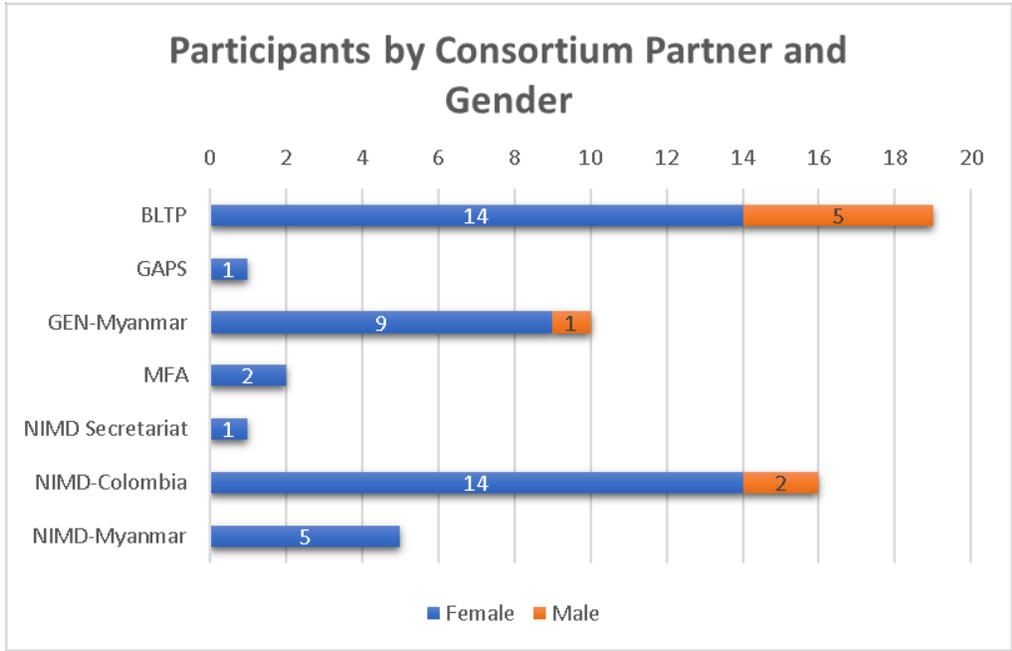
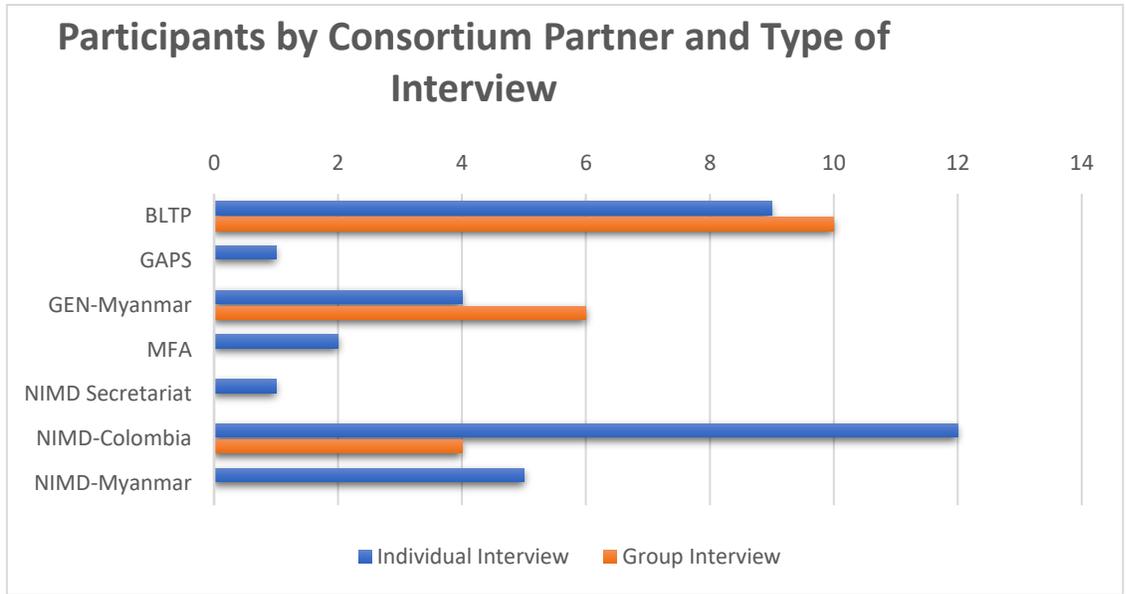


Figure 3: MTR Participants by Type of Interview



2.1.3 Challenges and Limitations

While JGG encountered some limitations, mainly in accessing external stakeholders to substantiate specific country-specific outcomes, overall the MTR captured sufficient data to respond to the evaluation questions.

Table 1: Challenges, limitations and their mitigation

Challenge or limitation encountered	Steps taken to mitigate	Effect on MTR
Some L4P participants, especially political and government actors, were unresponsive to requests for interviews in Colombia and Burundi.	<p>The JGG evaluators requested support from NIMD Colombia to help arrange interviews with women political representatives at the national level and in a district of Bogota (part of the sample for Colombia).</p> <p>Very few Burundi stakeholders (government officials and parliamentarians) engaged in the second long term result (in the country ToC) were available for interviews. For example, the Ministry of Interior official postponed a number of times.</p>	<p>In Colombia, the sample size for sub-national (municipal and district) politicians was not as large as expected, however, sufficient data was collected to provide examples of interventions and outcomes across their ToC.</p> <p>The MTR was unable to confirm some outcomes, especially with regard to LTO 2 (Burundian political and governmental actors are implementing policies and practices to enable women to access decision-making positions) because duty bearers interviewed (from political parties) were engaged in awareness raising but had not been engaged in policy or legal reforms.</p>
Two L4P steering committee members unresponsive to interview requests.	Two to three reminders were sent to request interviews. The last requests were made in early July as data compilation and analysis was conducted in the latter two weeks of July.	Two members of the steering committee did not respond to requests for interviews; however, there is sufficient interview and documentary data to assess the consortium partnership.
Contact information for key stakeholders in L&A not received from L4P partners. In terms of international WPS L&A no event organized by L4P was assessed in detail.	JGG reached out directly to the Canadian Embassy in Myanmar to understand GEN L&A. JGG requested contact information for Dutch stakeholders (at Embassies and the Netherlands UN permanent mission) from the MFA. GAPS was asked to provide contact information for the UK permanent mission at the UN.	In the end one L&A stakeholder (UK permanent mission to the UN) was not contacted as anticipated in the inception report. This results in partial information related to the WPS event organized by GAPS and NIMD.

Challenge or limitation encountered	Steps taken to mitigate	Effect on MTR
JGG national evaluators selected different questions and priorities to focus on.	The co-team leaders provided an orientation session to the national evaluators and shared the inception report with country sampling and harvested outcomes highlighted. Given the lengthy interview protocol some questions were optional for certain stakeholders. In addition, explicit questions were not always added by the national evaluators regarding outcomes to be substantiated.	The co-team leaders requested additional information from national evaluators or L4P programme personnel to address gaps in information where possible.
Evaluation matrix was overly complex and at times repetitive.	During data collection and later in data analysis the team found that indicators (and corresponding interview questions) were repetitive. Questions were adjusted and in data analysis issues identified in evaluation matrix indicators were moved to the most appropriate section to avoid repetition.	The mitigation does not impact the MTR negatively. All issues are addressed. In Part 2 (findings) of this report evaluation questions are addressed in a slightly different order than the evaluation matrix to improve the flow of information.
L4P documents lack precise dates, rather dates in file names appear to be aligned with the design of the template or tool	This limitation could not be completely mitigated by JGG. The file date (in properties) and the content was reviewed to try to understand the date of the document.	This does not have a significant impact on the MTR.

2.2 Data analysis

2.2.1 Coding and compilation of data

Data collected, including document review templates, were uploaded to the NVivo software application where files were classified by type of data: documentary or primary data. Primary data (individual and group interviews) were further classified as follows:

- Gender: man, woman, other
- County or component: Burundi, Colombia, Myanmar, and international L&A.
- Implementer: BLTP, NIMD-Colombia, GEN-Myanmar, NIMD-Myanmar, GAPS, and the NIMD-Secretariat.

- Category of stakeholder: interview protocols were applied according to the following groups of stakeholders: i) women in politics; ii) political party, government or other public officials (duty bearers); iii) allies, women’s rights organisations (WROs) or civil society organisations (CSOs); iv) Dutch Embassies or Permanent Mission; v) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; vi) other diplomatic or international organisations; vii) L4P steering committee members; viii) L4P country programme personnel; ix) L4P secretariat; x) and GAPS. *In the Part 2 of this report the first six categories are sometimes referred to as “external stakeholders” to ensure the identity of interviewees is not revealed.*

Documentary and primary data was then coded according to the evaluation questions.

2.2.2 Analytical approaches

Once data was coded, the data corresponding to each evaluation question was analyzed by the co-team leaders. The analysis involved comparative assessment of the opinions of different categories of stakeholders. The data was then triangulated by comparing secondary and primary data and different categories of stakeholders (sources). Analysis related to the outcomes and country theories of change was then shared with national evaluators for their review and comment.

3. WPS CONTEXT

This brief section does not intend to repeat the WPS context presented in the Inception Report. The purpose is simply to highlight contextual information gathered during the data collection that contributed to JGG’s understanding of the L4P ToC (see figure 4 below) from the WPS perspective.

At the global level, the WPS agenda is administered by the UNSC. The council holds open debates and ministerial debates on specific themes related to the four pillars⁵ of the WPS agenda, including an annual debate on conflict-related sexual violence. It also convenes briefings on the situation related to WPS in specific countries. GAPS works with L4P partners, especially NIMD Colombia and GEN Myanmar, to ensure global south participation in these open debates convened by the UNSC or other forums hosted by international NGOs or specific national governments. The L4P programme focuses on the participation pillar of the WPS agenda, namely women’s political participation, with the intent of strengthening democracy, perceived as a condition for sustained peace. To date, few, if any L4P initiatives involve women’s participation directly in peacebuilding processes.

In Burundi, given the post-conflict context and tensions between segments of the population, BLTP is supporting collaborative initiatives (training or alliance building) that engage women and

⁵ The four pillars being: Participation, Protection, Prevention and Relief and Recovery.

men from various political parties. The goal of these initiatives is to reduce barriers to women's participation and enhance alliance building for the purpose of women's rights advocacy.

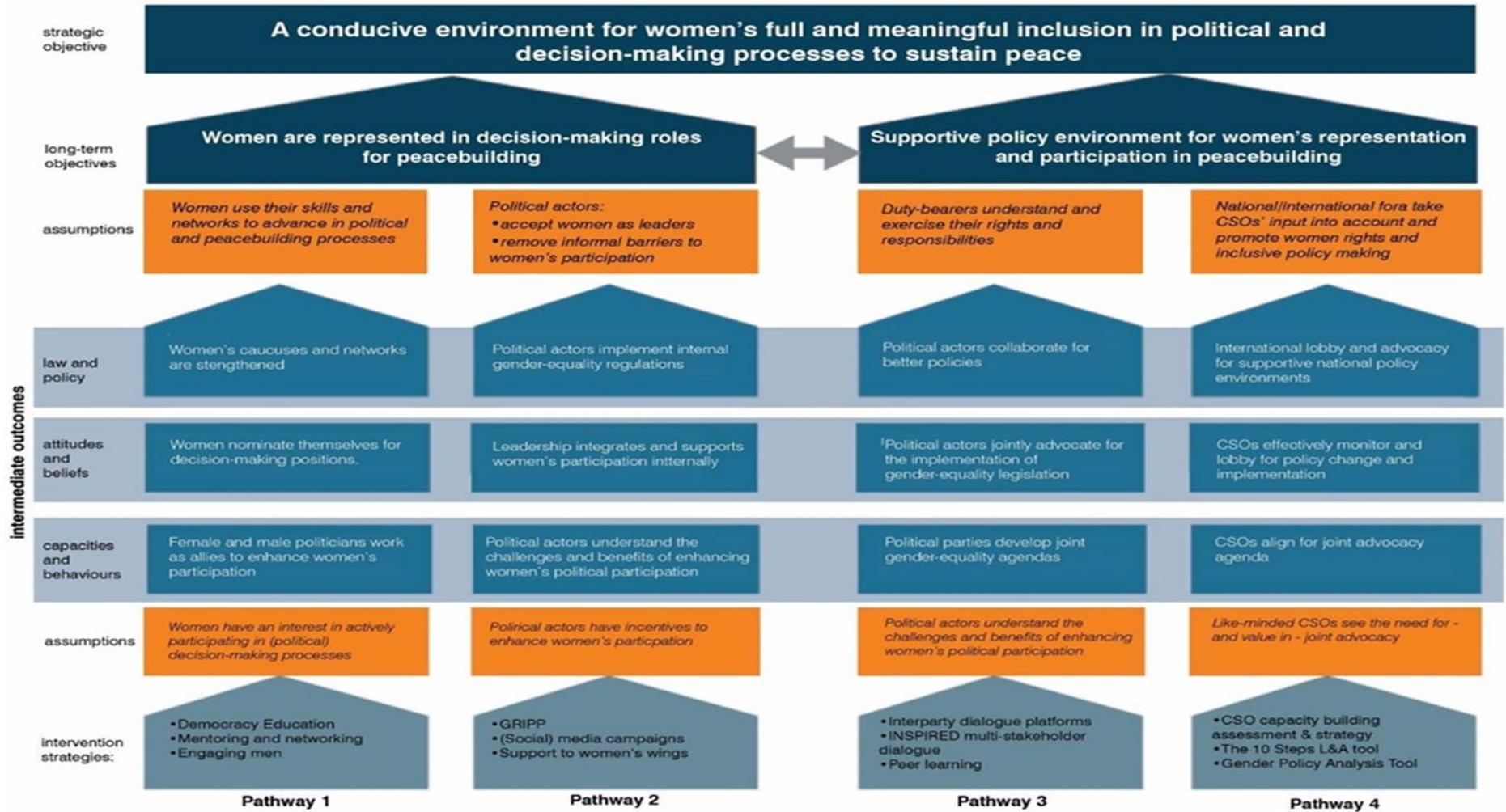
In Colombia it is important to note that point 2 of the Peace Agreement signed between the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army (FARC-EP) and the national government of Colombia focuses on the strengthening of democracy as an essential condition and foundation for peace (Participación política: Apertura democrática para construir la paz). Furthermore, NIMD Colombia is identified as one of four international organizations that will support the implementation of the elements of the agreement in point 2. The final peace agreement does not reference UNSCR 1325, however, the national government recently initiated participatory consultations, with support from UN Women in Colombia, for the preparation of a national action plan (NAP) on the implementation of UNSCR 1325. This represents an opportunity for NIMD Colombia to engage with women's organizations, primarily through the National Women's Network, and facilitate their participation in the NAP process and the application of the WPS agenda in their territories.

Myanmar is in a situation of active and extreme armed conflict at present. This context frames the type of initiatives that GEN and NIMD Myanmar can implement, given the situation of insecurity faced by women in Shan State (the state of focus for both consortium partners) and Kachin State (GEN-Myanmar engages women from this state as well). GEN advocates for the protection of women, especially in relation to conflict-related violence, the participation of women in any peace initiatives, and gender-sensitive humanitarian responses in relation to international and national pro-democracy actors (on its own initiative or through the Women Advocacy Coalition). It's important to note that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) launched a regional WPS action plan in November 2022.⁶ WAC has called on ASEAN to effectively monitor the implementation of the Five Point Consensus (the association's response to the military coup that occurred on February 1, 2021) and to develop a comprehensive strategy to implement conflict-related sexual violence elements of the regional WPS action plan.⁷

⁶ <https://asean.org/asean-regional-plan-of-action-on-women-peace-and-security/>

⁷ Open Letter to ASEAN: Proposed Action Plan for the Implementation of the Five-Point Consensus In Myanmar; available at [Google link to Open Letter](#)

Figure 4: L4P Programme Theory of Change



PART 2 – FINDINGS

Note to reader: The presentation of conceptual analysis and/or primary data are organized around sub-questions from the evaluation matrix; however, to ensure a better flow in Part 2 the questions are not presented in the same order as the evaluation matrix.

4. RELEVANCE OF PROGRAMME DESIGN

4.1 Plausibility and Feasibility of the L4P Theory of Change

Sub question: To what extent are the TOCs (programme and country) plausible and feasible?

Finding 1.1: The logic of the L4P ToC is conceptually sound in that it is based on assumptions that, while not found to hold true by external stakeholders, do represent essential conditions to ensure progress toward women’s political participation.

Finding 1.2: The programme ToC also includes appropriate interventions and sequencing of outcomes to achieve long-term objectives; however, the country ToCs do not cover all four L4P pathways (Myanmar) or all L4P intermediate outcomes (Myanmar and Burundi), with the exception of Colombia, and thus achieving all of the intermediate outcomes and the long-term objectives of the programme ToC may not be feasible.

Finding 1.3: Financial resources and time are likely insufficient to achieve the L4P ToC, thus the need for strategic partnerships to achieve outcomes is crucial. Most consortium partners maintain sufficient relationships with national partners.

4.1.1 Plausibility

The plausibility (logic) of the L4P ToC is assessed here based on two criteria: i) the validity of the assumptions in the programme’s design in the country and international contexts and, ii) the logical sequencing. While coherence of the country ToCs with the L4P programme ToC is addressed in another section (sub-question) below, the degree of coherence between the country ToCs will also affect the plausibility of achieving the intermediate outcomes and LTOs in the L4P ToC, and thus country ToCs contribution to the L4P ToC is considered here as well.

Validity of assumptions of the programme TOC in country context and internationally

Programme personnel in two countries (Burundi and Colombia) perceive the assumptions at the level of long-term objectives and intermediate outcomes as still relevant, with some minor nuances.

- In Burundi women are interested in political participation; however, other priorities including the economic well-being of the family are a priority, according to BLTP.
- In Colombia, the assumptions have been reviewed and deemed valid. For example, the assumption that political parties have incentives is considered valid because political parties respond to public pressure for change, as much as legal requirements, and women are a key part of this change. The law on violence against women in politics is also considered an incentive.
- In Myanmar, while assumptions may hold true the violent context after the military coup changes the interpretation of the assumptions, according to GEN and NIMD.
 - For example, women remain interested in politics but are limited due to security risks because of violence and oppression perpetuated by the military. And in some cases, women who didn't participate politically before the coup, now want to participate because of the military repression.
 - Political actors now realize that women's participation is important; but some accept the notion unwillingly because of international pressure; they underestimate women's capacity; preconceived notions and prejudice still in revolutionary process (as mentioned physical, emotionally); male ego challenging to address.
 - In terms of the assumption "like-minded CSOs see the need for and value in joint advocacy" this is relevant in the political context. Women's rights organizations, including GEN, collaborate within the Women's Advocacy Coalition, to participate in discussions with the democratic opposition government (National Unity Consultative Council) to provide inputs into the federal democratic charter (presented on March 31, 2021, and ratified in January 2022), and to advocate for development of gender-responsive humanitarian assistance and gender sensitive policies.
- In terms of international L&A, GAPS perceived the assumption, "national and international fora take CSOs' input into account and promote women's rights and inclusive policy making as relevant," as holding true both among consortium partners (enhanced knowledge exchange) and with women's rights organizations in national and international fora.

Fifteen external stakeholders, 13 women and 2 men (3 representatives of political parties, 5 government officials, 3 officials from Dutch Embassies and 4 CSO representatives), the majority from Burundi and Colombia, were asked whether the assumptions at the intermediate outcome level hold true in their country context. Compared to the consortium partners, these stakeholders are not as optimistic of the validity of the assumptions identified in the programme proposal. **Their observations point to the need for preliminary work to create conditions with political actors for successful progress toward intermediate outcomes.** The respondents felt that assumptions related to political actors are required pre-conditions rather than accurate

assumptions. In other words, first political actors need to understand the challenges and benefits of women’s political participation and have incentives to enhance such participation. In the case of Burundi, a precondition for collective advocacy or policy-making is the resolution of tensions between political actors so they can work together. Similarly, the need for women to have access and control over financial resources to be able to participate in politics could be seen as a precondition.

Table 2: External stakeholders’ perception of assumptions at intermediate outcome level

Assumption	Responses across 3 countries
Women have an interest in actively participating in political decision-making processes	11/11 YES
Political actors have incentives to enhance women’s participation	5/11 YES 6/11 political parties have few or no incentives
Political actors understand the challenges and benefits of enhancing women’s political participation	Yes 2/9 Somewhat 3/9 No 4/9
Like-minded CSOs see the need for and value in joint advocacy	6/13 yes 4/13 no 3/13 somewhat

Only external stakeholders from Colombia were queried about the assumptions at the long-term objective level of the programme ToC. As was noted above at the intermediate outcome level, their perception is that the assumptions are actually conditions to be created.

Table 3: Colombian stakeholders’ perception of LTO level assumptions

Assumption	Colombia
Women use their skills and networks to advance in political and peacebuilding processes.	3/7 responded yes without qualification. 3/7 limited use of skills by women. Obstacles were noted: care responsibilities impede women from participating despite training; women don’t support each other; awareness raising workshops don’t guarantee access. 1/7, no, women don’t take advantage of opportunities.
Political actors: i) accept women as leaders, ii) remove informal barriers to women’s participation.	3/7, no. 2/7, limited acceptance and effort by political actors. Some political parties sign agreements but we don’t know if they implement the terms. 1/7, yes, there are men who are committed to women’s political leadership.

<p>Duty-bearers understand and exercise their rights and responsibilities</p>	<p>5/5 stakeholders (duty bearers) noted limited commitment within institutions and in territories (decentralized agencies and local government). Knowledge of duties doesn't necessarily mean the duties are exercised for the benefit of women's rights. <i>It's not clear to JGG what rights a duty bearer will exercise given they have the responsibility to protect and respect the rights of rightsholders.</i></p>
<p>National and international fora take CSOs' input into account and promote women's rights and inclusive policy making.</p>	<p>2/5, yes, NIMD considers women's CSOs into account in advocacy work. 3/5 stakeholders engage with NIMD because of the Institute's focus on women's political participation.</p>

Logical sequencing in ToC pathways (programme and country) and ABPC

The L4P programme ToC has a logical sequence of intermediate outcomes in each pathway, with outcomes aligned with capacities and behaviours (demonstrated by increased understanding or shared agendas, for example), and then in attitudes and beliefs (demonstrated by certain actions) and finally changes in laws and policies. While the sequence is conceptually logical in the programme ToC, the JGG team found that mapping results confirmed in the MTR data collection process against the intermediate outcomes in each pathway was very difficult. This is because country ToCs have varying degrees of coherence with the programme level ToC (see section 3.3 below). In turn, this lack of alignment impeded the assessment of logical sequencing at the country level. GAPS works toward LTO2 but does not have a ToC or ABPC to guide its L4P work.

In the case of Burundi, the ToC (see **Annex D**) does not appear to be logically sequenced. For example, the outcomes and various interventions do not appear to be incremental. While awareness raising for political actors, including women in politics and women in CSOs, are key interventions in pathways one and four of the country ToC, there is no outcome that measures to the degree to which knowledge of participants has been strengthened. Furthermore, the evaluators understand that the support to Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs) is an intervention strategy in the ToC; however, the L4P programme ToC does not include an outcome related to the economic empowerment of women in politics, despite the focus on training women from various political parties on the creation and/or operations of the by BLTP and the lack of financial resources being identified as a barrier for women in Colombia as well. In Burundi a lot of time and resources have been dedicated to increasing women's financial autonomy and BLTP and other stakeholders observe women's lack of economic empowerment as an obstacle to women's political participation. The Burundi ToC could include an outcome related to women politicians' economic empowerment to demonstrate the change directly resulting from the VSLA activities.

In the case of Colombia (see **Annex E**), the MTR confirmed the logical sequencing of intervention strategies and outcomes. For example, capacity building with municipal councilors preceded technical assistance on the reform of the regulation establishing the parameters of the Legal

Commission on Women's Gender Equality, a commission required by the law.⁸ Furthermore, the ToC for Colombia includes incremental outcomes that set the conditions to meet outcomes aligned with the L4P programme intermediate outcomes. The Colombia ToC appears to be plausible.

The adjusted and reduced ToC for Myanmar (see **Annex F**) includes three outcomes dealing with collective advocacy by networks in an incremental and logical fashion. Both GEN and NIMD have conducted knowledge sharing and capacity building interventions in pathway one with potential women peace ambassadors, although there is no outcome related to enhanced knowledge and skills related to peacebuilding.

At the country level this logical sequencing is facilitated by the use of the Actor-Based Pathways of Change (ABPC) tool where a mini-ToC (preconditions, if X, and if X, then Y) is formulated for each key actor (often aligned with a specific process). This mini-ToC sets out the progression of intervention strategies to accompany the steps toward the desired outcome.

- The Colombia ABPC identifies six main actors with specific interventions required to achieve outcomes in the four L4P pathways. Within the country sampling strategy, JGG was able to interview stakeholders from five of six actor groups in the ABPC and confirmed logical sequencing toward country outcomes, also aligned with several intermediate outcomes in the L4P programme ToC.
- While the Burundi results framework identifies government as the main actor in the second result area (Government adopts policies that promote women's participation in decision-making bodies), the ABPC blends political parties and government actors in one change pathway. It may be more relevant and effective to separate these two categories of actors as the sequencing to achieve outcomes is likely different. In terms of activities, it seems elected women, CSOs and political party officials would attend the same activities, and thus the logical sequencing of interventions towards outcomes was difficult to determine.
- GEN-Myanmar has proceeded with a situational analysis and through a logical sequence in its advocacy strategy with CSOs, moving toward collective messaging in advocacy. With regard to the logical sequencing related to women peacebuilders, the ABPC appears to be logically sequenced although implementation may not be progressing as planned (in terms of training content, for example with regard to conflict resolution and dialogue; and in terms of a dialogue platform).
- The NIMD-Myanmar ABPCs for 2022 and 2023 were reviewed. The 2023 ABPC includes more assumptions regarding women peace ambassadors.

⁸ la Ley 1981 de 2019, Ley EVA para la Conformación de las Comisiones Legales para la Equidad de la Mujer.

4.1.2 Feasibility

The feasibility of the L4P programme ToC depends on the feasibility of the country ToCs and the international L&A component, which are assessed according to three criteria: sufficiency of resources, time, and relevant partnerships to achieve outcomes (see table 6 below). These criteria were proposed during the inception phase in the evaluation matrix to assess whether the ToC can realistically be achieved. Based on the analysis below and compared to outcomes substantiated to date, the main findings are summarized here: financial resources and time appear to be insufficient, when compared to progress to date, to achieve the LTOs and some of the intermediate outcomes of the L4P ToC. This is especially the case for Burundi and GAPS (international L&A). Feasibility in Myanmar is dependent on time available to support women's individual and collective peacebuilding and advocacy efforts in the current violent context. All L4P have strong partnerships with targeted actors or implementing partners; however, given the limited budget allocations new implementing partnerships may be required to advance toward the LTOs, which were designed in the proposal phase without the benefit of the final budget allocation.

Table 4: Feasibility considerations related to programme and country ToCs

<i>Sufficiency of...</i>	Burundi	Colombia	Myanmar	International L&A
<i>Resources⁹</i>	Burundi was assigned €875,000 over 5 years in the original multi-year budget. The adjusted amount is €851,071. According to BLTP, financial resources have been sufficient to date. Given the breadth of the Burundi ToC, JGG queries whether the budget is actually sufficient to achieve the expected outcomes.	The original allocation of €875,000 and with adjustments is now €824,525. The ToC for Colombia is also ambitious, with work corresponding to each pathway and intermediate outcomes in the L4P ToC, including multi-stakeholder activities.	Both GEN and NIMD were allocated €525,000. . Now GEN is allocated €458,702 and NIMD Myanmar €441,393 GEN believes financial resources are sufficient to advance slowly toward outcomes in the adjusted ToC by 2025. NIMD 's perspective is not known given the country representative was not available for an interview during the data collection phase. Given the reduction of activities and outcomes, the budget allocations appear to be sufficient.	While GAPS does not have its own ToC, it works directly toward programme outcomes. GAPS' original budget of €225,000 and even the adjusted budget of €231,438 appears limited given its activities: international L&A events, podcasts, technical support and WPS knowledge sharing with consortium partners.
<i>Time</i>	Based on the achievements confirmed (significant awareness raising, empowerment, but limited party or policy advocacy) time may not be sufficient to achieve the 10 intermediate outcomes in the ToC, especially those related to new policies or advocacy results.	While the country ToC is ambitious, if NIMD Colombia continues to concentrate on certain political actors over the course of the project the time available may be sufficient to achieve the expected intermediate outcomes.	The adapted country ToC may still be too ambitious given the limited network strengthening and lack of collective advocacy by peacemakers to date. Women are facing challenges due to the violence and are unable to apply new knowledge in their communities without more support and given the lack of a formal peace process.	The human resources paid by L4P are minimal, and thus it seems there is little time for personnel to implement all of the activities, such as the podcasts.

⁹ This row is based on the planned multi-year budget and the current adjusted budget and interviews with country programme personnel. NIMD clarified that budgets were set at the beginning of the programme and where partners overspent one year, the following year the allocation was reduced. However, a partner's overall budget would not be reduced. At least one steering committee member thought that country budgets had been reduced for 2024. This will be an important point to clarify as country budgets were reduced to adjust for consortium activities such as face to face meetings, international L&A activities and the knowledge and learning agenda.

<i>Sufficiency of...</i>	Burundi	Colombia	Myanmar	International L&A
Partnerships	The MTR cannot assess whether BLTP has sufficient relationships with government actors to progress towards intended outcomes in their ToC (outcomes 6 and 7 in the country ToC) as the interviews with government representatives from two ministries were not available for interviews. Interviews with political party members demonstrated strong relationships with BLTP.	NIMD has the required partnerships with government agencies and civil society actors; however external stakeholders felt more attention could be paid to relationship building. If financial resources are insufficient partnerships could help NIMD advance in certain pathways.	GEN – Myanmar – according to programme personnel GEN collaborates with WAC at national level for L&A, with other women’s platforms such as the Women’s League of Burma and the Women’s Peace Network, and with international actors. NIMD Myanmar has contacts with women from political parties from previous programming. However, the MTR notes that in the annual report for 2022 information on partnerships is not complete.	GAPS has contacts with organizations in other countries working on WPS (e.g., Kvinna till Kvinna based in Sweden) and contacts with FCDO in the UK and its permanent mission at the UN. Facilitating L&A, knowledge and learning among the L4P partners is challenging due to lack of resources dedicated to this in country plans.

4.2 Coherence between programme objectives and problems

Sub question. To what extent do the programme objectives and intended outcomes represent a relevant response to the problems the Programme tries to address?

Finding 2.1: The intended outcomes and long-term objectives are relevant to the problems identified in the programme design and are consistent with barriers and opportunities shared by women in politics; however, the premise that democratization is the basis for peace is not explicit in the ToC.

Finding 2.2: There are some gaps between the design and L4P initiatives in terms of the importance of working with men and the economic empowerment of women in politics.

The analysis of alignment between the four major problems identified in the programme proposal and the outcomes in the four pathways of the ToC is derived from desk review of the country ToCs, a comparison of the problems compared to outcomes, and also the perception of stakeholders interviewed.

The summary of JGG's analysis of alignment is summarized here:

- While the strategic objective seeks to achieve “a conducive environment for women’s full and meaningful inclusion in political and decision-making processes to sustain peace,” the engagement with women in the country initiatives are related to women’s electoral participation or democracy education and not directly to peacebuilding. Still, enhancing women’s political and electoral participation is an integral aspect of the participation pillar in the WPS agenda.¹⁰ Furthermore, in Burundi the Arusha agreement proposes a 30% quota for women in decision-making positions. Also, as one external stakeholder in Colombia noted, “peace is not possible without democratization.” That, in essence, is the underlying premise linking the programme to the WPS agenda. This understanding, that engagement of women and political actors in collaborative platforms, especially in Burundi and Colombia, strengthens democracy which will in turn sustain peace, was echoed by programme personnel. The context in Myanmar is such that women engaged by NIMD and GEN are not openly involved in politics; but their strengthened capacities are expected to be applied in their communities or networks.
- A key problem identified in the programme proposal, that the social norms perpetuate gender inequality, is validated by women interviewed (see table above); however,

¹⁰ See the UN’s Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs summary of its WPS work: <https://dppa.un.org/en/women-peace-and-security>

engagement with men, especially within political parties and governance mechanisms, is quite limited in the current programme, especially in Colombia and Myanmar.

- The four problems in the programme proposal are addressed in at least one of four pathways in the ToC. However, some are aligned conceptually but not in practice. Below a summary of the analysis of alignment can be found in Table 5. Details of this analysis can be found in Annex H)

The actual substantiated outcomes across the countries and international component and country ToCs are used to confirm alignment of the programme interventions with the four problems. Achievements are addressed in section 4 below and the outcomes substantiated in programme pathways can be found in Annexes D, E, F and G in relation to country/component-based analysis. *It will be important to read these annexes before continuing.*

Table 5: Summary of alignment between objectives, outcomes and problems

Problem	Alignment
Persistent patriarchal and exclusionary power structures that reproduce social norms and perpetuate gender inequalities	Pathways 2, 3 and 4 align with the problem given those pathways have the potential to reform structures and policies that perpetuate inequalities. Burundi outcomes demonstrated alignment with pathway 2 through BLTP’s work with political parties. NIMD Colombia worked in pathway 3 through multiparty committees to promote gender equality, and in pathway 4 GEN-Myanmar, NIMD Colombia and international L&A advocate for WPS and gender equality with women’s organizations.
Ignorance, lack of willingness, and intended and unintended barriers for women to political participation and decision-making processes	In theory pathways 2 and 3 are aligned with the problem. Pathway 1 is partially aligned given that, with the exception of Burundi, men are not the focus of education efforts (despite a stated intermediate outcome in the pathway). Women are the focus of pathway 1 in all three countries, and they can discuss barriers they have faced in political participation within the education and awareness raising activities. Pathways 2 and 3 are critical to overcoming ignorance and barriers, however initiatives are fairly limited. BLTP contributed indirectly to internal reforms in one political party and Colombia is active in pathway 3 through multiparty committees and legislative and policy advocacy to address barriers, especially violence against women in politics.
Insufficient and exclusionary legal and policy environments in post-conflict settings	Pathways 2, 3 and 4 are aligned conceptually with this problem. In practice, in Myanmar and Colombia have not focused on reform of exclusionary mechanisms in political parties (pathway 2) due to the political contexts. BLTP has contributed indirectly to reforms to internal party rules (through education for party officials in relation to women’s political participation). Only Colombia has focused on pathway 3 (the essential pathway to address this problem) and achieved outcomes in relation to law and policy. In pathway 4, advocacy on gender equality, women’s situation in Myanmar, and the WPS agenda (Colombia and GAPS) responds to exclusion.
Shrinking space for civil society to advocate	Expected outcomes in Pathways 1 and 4 are aligned with this problem. One of the intended outcomes in pathway 1 is to strengthen women’s networks and caucuses; however, the MTR found NIMD Myanmar was the only consortium partner to include a political women’s network (Shan State) in its own ToC. In pathway 4, GEN-Myanmar, GAPS, BLTP and NIMD-Colombia engaged with CSOs for joint advocacy related to women’s political participation, gender equality and/or other aspects of the WPS agenda.

A more detailed analysis of the alignment between the problems and outcomes can be found in Annex H.

The MTR also asked women in politics or in social leadership positions, “what key opportunities and barriers have you (or women) faced in engaging in politics or peacebuilding.” Table 6 below summarizes the responses of women who were interviewed in Burundi, Colombia and Myanmar. Their voices are prioritized so that the validity of the four problems in the programme design can also be assessed.

Table 6: Women’s perception of barriers and opportunities related to politics and/or peacebuilding.

Barriers	Opportunities
Burundi	
Insufficient women in party activities	Engagement with women from other parties enhances self-confidence to mobilize women within own party.
Negative masculinity is pervasive.	Multiple actors engaged at local and national levels to enhance women’s political participation through legal reforms.
Colombia	
Male politicians don’t believe women are capable, especially to be leaders (3 respondents), even with own party (1). Some men see women as fulfilling quota (1).	Allies can be found among other women (2 respondents), especially women elected to Congress (1).
Limited resources for campaigns and lack of knowledge about registration and rules.	Training has enhanced knowledge of rights. More women candidates in upcoming municipal elections.
The society, including women, adopt patriarchal attitudes.	Some men within party are allies.
Myanmar	
It’s difficult to engage in politics or peacebuilding in the current context.	Knowledge sharing through social organizations or generally in the community.
The party dissolved due to decision not to register with military junta (two women mentioned two different parties having dissolved in legal terms).	One party maintains party activities (although not registered) but with very low profile for security reasons.
No GBV or other support services available for women affected by the conflict.	Support to internally displaced people as a people’s representative.

4.3 Coherence between ToC and country adaptations

Sub question: To what extent has the programme TOC informed the country-level adaptations?

Finding 3.1: The L4P programme ToC informs the country-level adaptations, especially for Colombia and Myanmar.

Finding 3.2: While the Burundi ToC is thematically consistent with the objectives and some of the outcomes in the programme ToC, the pathways and outcomes in the country ToC do not align with the programme ToC, making it difficult to understand Burundian outcomes in the programme framework. The micro-financing support for women to facilitate access to political spaces is a priority strategy in Burundi but is not captured as an outcome in the country ToC or the L4P programme ToC.

Degree of coherence between the programme and the country-level TOCs, and type of adaptations

The MTR found that the country ToCs had varying degrees of alignment with the programme level ToC. The ToCs developed for Colombia and Myanmar are more explicitly informed by the L4P ToC, and thus progress toward the programme level ToC was more easily assessed. The Burundi long-term objectives and intermediate outcomes are not clearly aligned with the L4P programme ToC, making BLTP contributions to the L4P programme ToC challenging; however, conceptually the country adaptations have a great degree of conceptual coherency.

The Burundi (English translation dated August 19, 2021), Colombia (April 29, 2021), and Myanmar (October 3, 2022) ToCs were compared to the L4P programme ToC (in Figure 1 above) and the following issues related to alignment and conceptual coherence were observed:

Burundi. In Annex C both alignment and coherency between the L4P ToC and the country ToC is examined in more detail. Here, suffice to say that there is a significant degree of conceptual coherence between the two ToCs in terms of consistent objectives and outcomes. The principal gap relates to micro-finance initiatives (VSLAs). While micro-financing is an intervention in the Burundi ToC, the logical pathway between finance and women's political participation is not incorporated in the L4P ToC and is not developed in the country ToC. It's important to note that alignment between pathways in the two ToCs is not clear, and this causes confusion of the Burundi contributions to specific L4P pathways. Finally, L4P indicators applied in terms of country level outcomes are not necessarily logical measures. For instance, under the Burundi ToC, LTO2, pathway 3, the intermediate outcome "Government adopts practices that promote women's participation in decision-making bodies" is measured with an L4P indicator reported to the MFA: "Political actors develop their capacities through training, awareness raising on key gender and leadership issues." It's not automatic that awareness raising will lead to changes in government practices.

Colombia. The ToC prepared by NIMD-Colombia is conceptually consistent and closely aligned with the programme ToC and this facilitated the MTR assessment of Colombia's contribution to the L4P ToC.

Myanmar. Due to the military coup on February 1, 2021, GEN and NIMD prepared a revised ToC in 2022. The two LTOs in the Myanmar ToC are closely worded to align with the L4P programme LTOs and the intermediate outcomes, adapted to the current context in Myanmar, correspond to L4P pathways 1 and 4. Both GEN and NIMD work with women peace ambassadors to strengthen capacities (although this is not an outcome in their ToC); rather, the outcomes in pathway 1 focus on strengthening a network of peace ambassadors and encouraging joint advocacy to protect other women from violence. In the pathway related to LTO2, where only GEN is active, the intermediate outcomes are consistent with the L4P pathway 4 outcomes focused on collaborative advocacy among women's CSOs.

All of the country ToCs adopt context-specific assumptions related to women's political participation. During data collection, due to the programme wide focus of the MTR, the team queried the validity of the L4P programme assumptions rather than the country specific assumptions.

The consortium has not tried to code country outcomes against L4P programme outcomes, thus, as confirmed? by the consortium secretariat, reporting progress against the programme ToC is very challenging. To mitigate the lack of direct alignment, the consortium reports achievements to MFA by pathway and not each intermediate outcome in the L4P ToC.

4.4 Actor-based Pathways of Change

Sub-question: To what extent is the Actor-Based Pathways of Change approach effective in engaging women and relevant political actors?

Finding 4.1: The ABPC tool is an effective method to operationalize the country ToC actor by actor. It provides a step-by-step sequence of interventions with each key actor to achieve the desired change in behaviour.

Alignment between the categories of actors identified in the ABPC and the categories of actors engaged by the Partners.

A documentary review of the ABPCs demonstrated almost complete alignment between the actors identified in the ABPCs and the actors engaged by L4P partners in activities. The ABPC tool is easy to adapt as key actors are identified in the changing context, for example:

- The final draft of the ABPC 2021 for Burundi added "spouses" to the first category of actors (femmes politiques), based on the premise that men need to understand the importance of women's political participation. Other categories of actors (elected women, CSOs and government and political actors) have remained the same. In practice, BLTP

also engages with religious actors but the ABPCs for 2022 and 2023 do not identify these actors specifically in the CSO category. Presumably the strategies to influence religious change agents are the same as other influential CSOs.

- In the April 2021 ABPC for Colombia, 11 categories of actors for all NIMD projects in the country were set out; however, 10 categories were considered in the L4P programme. In the 2022 ABPC, the seven actors directly engaged in L4P are identified: women leaders, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Presidential Women’s Equality Council, subnational elected bodies (including municipal councils), local women’s CSOs, political parties and the committee on UNSCR 1325. However, another version of the ABPC (apparently the final version for 2022), does not include local women’s CSOs as a separate category. In 2023, political parties and the 1325 committee are removed as actors; however local women’s CSOs are included. The country personnel explained that changes are a result of changes in the political context, the electoral cycle, and the desire to focus on fewer actors with the expectation that the likelihood of achieving outcomes would be increased.
- The ABPC for GEN Myanmar is aligned with their specific ToC and the country ToC that combines NIMD and GEN interventions and thus targets the two categories of actors in those ToCs: women peacebuilders and CSOs. The first NIMD Myanmar ABPC found was dated October 2022 and it targets its sole actor: women peacebuilders.¹¹ These ABPCs are consistent with the limited programming in the Myanmar context.

L4P personnel’s perceptions on the effectiveness of the Actor-Based Pathways of Change in engaging women and relevant political actors

The country L4P partners find the ABPC a relevant and effective tool for planning in a strategic manner to achieve intended results. Comments from the partners include:

- “It’s flexible. As the context changes, we can change the actors.”
- “The tool helped visualize the actors and how we see the change happening. We then use the outcome harvesting to track change and we compare that to the ABPC.”
- “We categorized different groups of actors to support the political participation of women. At the beginning we did not target elected women as separate actors, but we found that elected women at community level are the basis of development in our country and these women are essential because they circulate information.... national elected officials (deputies and senators) too. They better understand the challenge of participation.”

¹¹ In internal documents, such as the ABPC and annual reports to the Ministry, the term women peace ambassadors is used; however, the term is considered politically sensitive and thus at times women peacebuilders is also used.

GAPS doesn't use the ABPC or other planning tools other than an annual work plan. This may reduce strategic focus of L&A, especially given the limited resources allocated to L&A.

4.5 Political Economy Analysis

Sub-question: To what extent is the Programme's Political Economy Analysis (PEA) useful and up to date?

Finding 5.1: The PEA process has been somewhat useful for country specific planning; however, with orientation the country programme personnel could conduct a "gendered" political economy analysis more effectively.

PEA is an analytical approach focused on power dynamics and economic and social forces that is often used by organizations engaged in political systems work in the development context and thus was adopted as a useful tool by NIMD. By using the PEA Framework in an ongoing manner, programmes "working politically" can be adapted according to local realities.¹²

NIMD PEA guidelines are set out in "Political Economy Analysis: process Guide" (2021). It is noted that an external researcher is expected to undertake the data collection, with an NIMD "PEA team" guiding the overall process. The consortium as a whole has not adopted PEA, given it is an NIMD tool. It's also important to note that the programme proposal (design) was informed by country context analysis but not a fulsome gendered PEA for each country and component.

JGG has reviewed gendered PEA approaches applied by personnel within other organizations,¹³ that help identify formal rules and rights (political system), social, cultural and economic structures and norms, values and beliefs, and drivers of social or political change, and actors. A gendered PEA layers gender-based analysis throughout all elements of the PEA. Finally, potential change pathways (opportunities for reform) and change agents who could address obstacles in the areas of focus are identified. The MTR notes that the PEA guidance does not set out the analytical steps and substantive elements of the expected analysis, thus the PEA does not take a gender responsive or transformative approach.¹⁴

The actual use of the PEA can be summarized as follows:

- While BLTP did not use PEA, they did analyze the political context nationally for the programme plan.

¹² Alina Rocha Menocal et al, "Thinking and Working Politically Through Applied Political Economy Analysis" (April 2018) at 1, online: USAID < https://usaidearninglab.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/pea_guide_final.pdf>.

¹³ See this important resource used by other organizations working politically: Rebecca Haines and Tam O'Neil, Briefings, Putting gender in political economy analysis: Why it matters and how to do it (Gender and Development Network, May 2018).

¹⁴  Just Governance Group

- GEN Myanmar did not use PEA but conducted a situational analysis in southern Shan and Kachin States. This analysis facilitated the identification of individual women who could be engaged as emerging or potential peacebuilders in the geographic areas of focus. Given the military continues to extend the state of exception in Myanmar and violence has increased, GEN Myanmar anticipates updating the situational analysis in 2024.
- NIMD Myanmar contracted a researcher to conduct the PEA. The country programme personnel found the products were of some use, but that, once PEA orientation was provided the update will be done internally.
- NIMD Colombia also contracted a researcher to conduct the PEA but then updated it internally. Training on PEA would be helpful.
- GAPS does not conduct context analysis, although its annual work plan identifies major events and actors to target. The selection of actors (i.e., national governments) is not accompanied by an analysis.

4.6 Feminist programming

Sub-question: How well does the Programme address key aspects of feminist programming, such as being gender transformative, responsive to the priorities of women, and integrating intersectional, power dynamics, and conflict sensitive analysis?

Finding 6.1: Feminist approaches and methods are not explicitly adopted in the programme documents, although most partners apply principles consistent with feminist theory, including inclusivity, power analysis, and intersectional analysis.

The L4P programme proposal, states that equality, feminism and anti-racism will be guiding principles in the knowledge and L&A plans and products and in the consortium decision-making (“equal say in the plans, outputs and delivery”).¹⁵ The agreement between the Ministry and the Consortium does not identify feminist principles explicitly, although reciprocity and mutual accountability for results are key characteristics of the strategic partnership.

Only one consortium partner perceived that feminist principles have guided the partnership in the last year and that feminist principles guide their organisation’s work. Other partners stated that feminism was not a principle integrated in the programme design, rather gender equality and the promotion of women’s rights are the main approaches to programming.

¹⁵ Programme proposal, p. 81.

Despite the general perception that feminism or feminist principles are not integrated in the programme, JGG did find examples of principles that are consistent with feminist practice, such as intersectional analysis and recognition of unequal power relations in partners' annual reports, especially in the context analysis. For example:

- GAPS annual report from 2022 includes an analysis of power dynamics, global south inclusion, and barriers to inclusion & participation mentioned in context section. In preparation for international L&A events, inclusion of women from the global south guided planning.
- The GEN-Myanmar annual report (2022) includes a conflict sensitive analysis, which examines power dynamics.
- In the NIMD-Colombia annual report (2022) the context section noted the unequal distribution of power based on gender, feminist movements were identified in an outcome statement, and an intersectional perspective was evident in different sections of the report (e.g., disaggregated information about women was introduced by age, sexual orientation, gender identity, and ethnicity).
- BLTP's 2022 report includes an analysis of power and barriers to women's participation, with men engaged to address negative forms of masculinity. However, in activity planning women were not consulted in activity planning (e.g., women noted evening activities didn't consider childcare).

5. PROGRESS TOWARD OUTCOMES AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 Substantiated LTO 1 outcomes and L4P contribution

Sub question: What have been the main (intermediate) outcome results achieved towards LTO1 (Women are represented in decision-making roles for peacebuilding)?

Finding 7.1: The L4P is advancing toward pathway one across the three countries by enhancing women's knowledge and skills in relation to political participation and specific democratic mechanisms; however, engaging more men from political parties and strengthening women's networks would accelerate progress toward women representation in decision-making roles.

Finding 7.2: While women have gained new knowledge related to democratic principles and systems in Myanmar, the selected women peace ambassadors will require further skills-based training and support to play a role in peacebuilding.

Finding 7.3: Pathway two is advancing through efforts in Burundi (engaging with political parties) and Colombia (engaging with municipal councils to prepare regulations for a required gender equality commission).

As mentioned above, due to the lack of exact alignment between the country outcomes and the L4P programme outcomes, it is difficult to report on the three intermediate outcomes in each of the two pathways in the programme ToC for LTO1. Indeed, in the consortium's reports to the MFA progress is reported by pathway and not against stated intermediate outcomes. Progress toward country outcomes is sometimes measured by irrelevant (or illogical) indicators. For example, outcome 2.1 (Government adopts policies that promote women's participation in decision-making bodies) in Burundi is measured by the indicator "share of women candidates." The indicator does not measure the government's adoption of policies that promote women's participation. Likewise, outcome 1.3 (Women increase their capabilities and abilities to partake in politics) in Colombia is measured by an indicator (# of women trained) that is an output measurement rather than an actual measure of increased capabilities. Thus, the MTR does not assess variance against indicators and targets, except in relation to the ministry indicators (see section 5.3 below).

In this section, JGG attempts to map substantiated outcomes against the L4P intermediate outcomes, *although the alignment is based on the evaluators' best estimates*. Harvested outcomes are assessed in detail in section 5.4; however, some of the harvested outcomes represent significant contributions to specific intermediate outcomes and are considered here. Outcome tables can be found in annexes C (Burundi), D (Colombia), and E (Myanmar).

In **pathway one** the achievements focused on women in politics (aspiring candidates, potential women peacebuilders) who were trained by BLTP, GEN, and NIMD Myanmar and Colombia. The MTR confirmed through a sample of stakeholders (and self-assessment) progress and contributions to intermediate outcomes by L4P that:

Capacities & behaviours: Female and male politicians work as allies to enhance women's participation.

- Women's knowledge of political participation (rights, campaigning, and/or barriers, etc.) have been strengthened through training initiatives in Burundi and Colombia. Stakeholders interviewed reported that male politicians understanding of women's political participation and obstacles they face increased in Burundi, but the extent of knowledge or action taken by men and women based on the new knowledge is not known with any specificity. Few participants in the L4P training were receiving other capacity building support at present, thus contribution to knowledge and skills is assumed to be a result of L4P initiatives. Some participants have participated in training with other international initiatives in the past.
- Men's participation in capacity building or awareness raising occurs in Burundi (with men from political parties and spouses of women in politics).

- Women’s knowledge of either women, peace and security or federalism has been strengthened (Myanmar), but due to the violent context in Myanmar women have had no or reduced opportunities to apply new knowledge in leadership positions or in local peacemaking roles. Some have shared their new knowledge related to WPS within their own communities or networks. Post military coup the women peace ambassadors interviewed stated they have fewer training opportunities; thus, it is assumed that L4P contributes to important opportunities for both capacity building and networking.

Attitudes & beliefs: Women nominate themselves for decision-making positions.

- Women’s self-nomination to decision-making roles based on L4P interventions is not known with any precision. Colombia adopts this intermediate outcome and tracks the women candidates. In the last national election (2022) 8 of 34 women who received training and mentoring from a partnership between NIMD and Exstituto de Política Abierta were elected to Congress (see outcomes harvested below in section 4.3). NIMD Colombia also asks women participating in training schools if they intend to present themselves as candidates (9% of 259 trained). Some external stakeholders in Colombia mention the abundance of training schools organised by various international organisations; however, in the interviews conducted with women in politics, few had participated in previous training opportunities.

Law & Policy: Women’s caucuses and networks are strengthened.

- Network or alliance strengthening is a focus in pathway one of Myanmar’s ToC and in Burundi’s pathway 4. At this stage, alliance building is in the early stages and networks or caucuses have not been consolidated and advocacy by these networks has not been undertaken. L4P focuses on Shan State and participants did not identify other state-based women’s networks, although JGG is aware of the Women and Peace Action Network (Shan state) and national networks for women in politics.

Pathway two relates to political actors such as political parties or political bodies (in Colombia NIMD engaged with community and municipal councils) gained enhanced understanding of the benefits of women’s political participation and reformed of internal mechanisms to promote such participation and leadership. JGG perceived limited initiatives in this pathway, although the 2022 L4P report to MFA included the work in Burundi with VSLAs for women members of political parties as evidence of progress in pathway 2. JGG considers VSLAs aligned with pathway one of the L4P ToC and it does fall within the first pathway of the country ToC. Substantiated outcomes include the following (see Annexes C, D, E and F for more details):

Capacities & behaviours: political actors understand the challenges and benefits of enhancing women’s political participation.

- The MTR confirmed that male and female political actors in Burundi (i.e., political parties’ members and respective women’s leagues, representatives from local administration) understand the challenges and benefits of enhancing women’s political participation and

are taking initial steps to facilitate this participation. The political actors, including men, interviewed viewed VSLA initiatives positively given these inter-party VSLAs promote solidarity among the members and have provided economic opportunities for women and disseminated information on the right to participation. It is not clear, beyond women's ability to pay for transportation to attend political events, how this strategy translates into enhanced political participation. Some women have attended training on VSLAs in the past (in previous projects); however, it is logical to assume that L4P has enhanced the cumulative effect of previous training and applied it to the political sphere.

Attitudes & Beliefs: Leadership integrates and supports women's participation internally.

- In Burundi, the MTR confirmed two examples of internal changes by political parties; however, only one is attributable to L4P. A political representative confirmed that following BLTP activities, his party decided to increase women's representativeness in the governing bodies of the party at all levels (national, provincial, communal, hills). The MTR was not provided with documentation of the political party's decision.

Law & Policy: Political actors implement internal gender equality regulations.

- Although this indicator is integrated in Burundi's ToC, no cases were found through data collection (interviews and document review) of political actors implementing internal gender equality regulations is the decision, which or may not be contained within a regulation. The MTR's lack of concrete evidence of gender equality regulations coincides with the report of zero on progress toward targets (Burundi has an annual target of 3 for the indicator: # Political actors who adopt measures and policies to improve the representation of women in their decision-making processes).
- Colombia shifted this pathway from planned work with political parties to work with municipal councils. The MTR confirmed that NIMD increased the capacity of a sample municipal council (Tierralta, Cordoba) related to a law that requires a regulation on the creation and functioning of a Legal Commission for Women. Following training NIMD provided technical support to adjust the council's non-compliant previous regulation. The sample council visited did not have support from any other organisation in this work.

5.2 Substantiated LTO2 outcomes and L4P contribution

Sub question: What have been the main (intermediate) outcome results achieved towards LTO2 (Supportive policy environment for women's representation and participation in peacebuilding)?

Finding 8.1: Advances toward LTO2 outcomes are significantly fewer than LTO1, especially in terms of pathway 3. The MTR confirmed that Colombia advanced in pathway 3 by convening or supporting multi-actor spaces to advance policies and laws that support women’s political participation. While Burundi’s ToC envisions government will adopt policies and practices to promote women’s political participation, the MTR could not confirm progress towards these outcomes. Still, BLTP appears to facilitate inter-party initiatives, including the development of a joint advocacy strategy (although the content of the advocacy is not clear).

Finding 8.2: L4P partners, especially GAPS, NIMD-Colombia and GEN-Myanmar, are creating conditions for collaborative advocacy among women CSOs at national and international advocacy events. Few precise and actionable recommendations directed at duty bearers in relation to the WPS agenda have been formulated to date.

Pathway 3 envisions collaboration among political actors through multi-party or multi-actor dialogue or platforms. As mentioned above, expected country outcomes do not always align with the L4P programme ToC; however, some country ToCs involve 2-3 incremental outcomes to achieve one L4P intermediate outcome. For example, NIMD Colombia has an outcome (Political actors have a safe space for discussing gender-equality issues) that represents a pre-condition for the development of multi-party agenda.

Capacities & behaviours: Political parties develop joint gender equality agendas.

- Joint advocacy among women politicians is expected in the Burundi ToC pathway 1. The MTR did not find evidence of political parties developing joint gender equality agendas. The 2022 annual report notes that women representatives from 10 political parties were working on a draft advocacy strategy, but it is not yet implemented. The MTR confirmed that L4P activities fostered dialogue and reduced tensions among political parties’ representatives.
- In Colombia, the MTR had partial confirmation of multi-party platforms to develop gender equality agendas. For example, in Bogota, in collaboration with the District Secretary of Women, NIMD supported a district wide meeting of women from local administration boards, which led to the creation of 10 women’s caucuses (among 20 local administration boards). While an interview was not held with members of a caucus to confirm the usefulness of the district meetings and action plans, an external stakeholder, confirmed these meetings allowed the women to move beyond their specific community problems to prepare a collective agenda related to women in politics.

Attitudes & Beliefs: Political actors jointly advocate for the implementation of gender equality legislation.

- No joint advocacy on the implementation of gender equality legislation was confirmed in Burundi.
- In Colombia, collaborative advocacy related to the preparation and promulgation of the Law on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women in politics is addressed within the next outcome.

Law & policy: Political actors collaborate for better policies.

- In Colombia, members (government agencies and national and international cooperation and specialized agencies) of the Observatory on violence against women in politics confirmed collaborative work to support elected women in Congress to prepare and lobby for the promulgation of the legislative bill on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women in Politics. Law 06 of 2023 was passed by the Congress in May of 2023.

Pathway 4

This pathway captures collaborative advocacy work by CSOs in favour of gender equality and women's political participation. JGG notes there is more explicit work on the WPS agenda in this pathway, here in the international L&A component and in Colombia and Myanmar. Based on the MTR data collected the following advances toward the intermediate outcomes were substantiated.

Capacities & behaviours: CSOs align for joint advocacy agenda.

- No outcome was found in Burundi ToC in relation to this L4P intermediate outcome. Burundi pathway 4 focuses solely on alliance building with no reference to advocacy. Collaborative advocacy among political actors is within pathway 1 of the country ToC. No evidence of results aligned with this intermediate outcome was found through MTR data collected. As mentioned above, a collective advocacy strategy is being developed.
- The Colombia ToC has an outcome related to this L4P intermediate outcome: Women CSOs/Feminist movements have capabilities to lobby and advocate vis a vis political actors. The MTR confirmed that members of the regional “nodes” of the National Women’s Network were trained in 1325/WPS in order to contribute effectively (with substantive knowledge on the WPS agenda) in local applications of the WPS agenda. The network representative also confirmed NIMD technical support for an action plan on youth and security. While the Network received support from the Canadian government for WPS publications, no other support for WPS training was identified by the Network.
- The collective LEAP4Peace knowledge product (“Pillars for Peace”) received contributions not only from the L4P Consortium Partners, but also from CSOs from other countries not included in the L4P programme. Still few external stakeholders knew of the document, although those that did (Colombia) found it useful. External stakeholders (who could help amplify WPS recommendations) queried about L&A activities noted that L4P

partners bring women to the table but do not disseminate clear messages or actionable recommendations on WPS pillars.

Attitudes & Beliefs: CSOs effectively monitor and lobby for policy change and implementation.

- GEN works within networks, especially WAC, to share information with international actors active in Myanmar and to advocate for women’s political participation and gender equality generally with the democratic opposition in Myanmar.

Law & Policy: International lobby and advocacy for supportive national policy environments

- Through document review the MTR has confirmed GEN has been able to advocate for more resources, delivered through flexible mechanisms, and attention to the conflict in Myanmar.¹⁶ External stakeholders that can amplify WPS messaging to armed actors have not received concise messages or recommendations to forward to the armed actors.
- GAPS attends international events and involves consortium partners; however, the MTR did not interview the UK permanent mission official who collaborated with GAPS for the WPS week event (where Pillars for Peace was presented). One attendee noted that the GAPS-UK event was an exchange of information without concrete recommendations directed toward UNSC countries. GAPS and NIMD Colombia and GEN-Myanmar have collaborated to ensure women’s voices from those countries are heard at international events.

5.3 Substantiated harvested outcomes and L4P contribution

(related to the previous 2 sub-questions, but separated due to difficulty with alignment to L4P pathways, in some cases)

Finding 9.1: Outcome harvesting allowed the country programme personnel, especially in Burundi and Myanmar, to identify qualitative results reflective of small behavioural changes that may seem insignificant if the armed conflict or post armed conflict contexts are not taken into consideration.

¹⁶ GAPS supported GEN’s attendance at the PSVI conference. GEN, Trip Report to PSVI Conference in London. Key message and recommendation at end of interventions: “Local civil society organizations and women’s rights organizations are first responders and they read the situation accurately as they see the conflict drivers and dynamics changing with time. These local actors are key in providing strategic directions. Thus, efforts must be made to facilitate meaningful participation and quality consultations that give them access to decision-making roles. When providing financial support to them, flexible and emergency funding mechanisms are important modalities. We demand reducing administrative burdens and minimizing the bureaucratic hurdles to the extent possible bearing in mind that the situation calls for discreet and flexible support.”

Finding 9.2: Seven of 13 selected harvested outcomes were substantiated and L4P contribution confirmed by the MTR.

Finding 9.3: Outcomes harvested by Colombia are representative of higher-level changes, some unexpected, that contribute to the achievement of pathways 2 and 3 of the L4P ToC. Outcomes related to VSLAs were substantiated in Burundi, while only one outcome could be substantiated in relation to Myanmar because the changes noted were individual behaviours that could not be observed.

Prior to examining whether the MTR substantiated the harvested outcomes identified by the L4P partners in the three countries, it is worthwhile to assess the methodology. First, outcome harvesting is usually conducted with stakeholders participating in an initiative. A “harvester” facilitates a participatory and inclusive process. This is not the approach adopted in L4P as the outcomes are identified by the implementing partner. Secondly, outcomes are defined as observable changes in behaviour (actions, practice, relationships) or policies among social actors that the project contributed to. Outcome harvesting is useful to identify behavioural or policy changes that are relevant but not necessarily expected in a theory of change. For example, NIMD Colombia’s contribution to a new law is an example of a harvested outcome that relates to important changes expected in the programme ToC. Many outcomes identified by L4P partners do not relate to changes in social actors at the level of an intermediate outcome. For example, individual behavioural changes among participants in Myanmar (e.g., putting on cameras in online training sessions as a sign of trust), are not behaviours that can be readily validated.

Still, JGG understands that the behavioural changes in key actors in the context of armed conflict (Myanmar) or post armed conflict (Burundi) may involve subtle shifts in attitudes or actions. It’s also important to note that an outcome may not have been substantiated by the MTR, but it can still be considered an important behaviour in the context. Higher level policy changes were among the outcomes harvested by NIMD Colombia and substantiated by JGG.

Burundi. Among six harvested outcomes assessed, four could be substantiated and contribution determined (or implied) through MTR data. It’s important to note that three of the four harvested outcomes substantiated relate to VSLAs; however, one of these outcomes related only to the creation of the groups, thus this could be considered as an activity rather than an outcome. The fourth outcome substantiated “One political party granted a permanent training room to another political party” illustrates the reduction of tensions among political parties through the BLTP activities. See Annex C for details.

Colombia. In the inception report JGG proposed the review of two harvested outcomes: i) Gender study (biannual diagnostic report) included in public policy (CONPES), and ii) Law on the prevention and sanction of violence against women in politics. Both of those outcomes were substantiated and the NIMD/L4P contribution confirmed. The law could be presented as an expected outcome in pathway 3 of the country and programme ToCs. The third outcome (In March 2022, the % of women in Congress increased by 9% (54 Congresswomen and 32 Senators)) is

discussed, but the MTR was unable to confirm the L4P contribution with a woman elected to Congress. See Annex D for details.

Myanmar. The outcomes harvested by GEN and NIMD were more challenging to verify through interviews and document review because they captured personal behaviours or internal work that would be evident in real time (e.g., women turn on their cameras) but challenging to confirm through post fact analysis. The GEN outcome “women show trust and solidarity” does not sufficiently describe a verifiable behaviour and it was also difficult to determine the contribution of GEN/L4P to the report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Myanmar. The MTR confirmed that 2 of 3 women interviewed who’d participated in NIMD-Myanmar training had a clear understanding of federalism, presumably due to the L4P training on that topic. See Annex E for details.

5.4 L4P contribution to Ministry indicators

Sub question: Can these achieved results be linked to the WRGE/SCS basket indicators?

Finding 10.1: L4P outcomes contribute to MFA’s WRGE/SCS indicators. Outcomes substantiated in Colombia and recorded in the “actual” column of the L4P tracking file contribute to the majority of the targets.

There are more programme indicators described in the L4P programme proposal (a total of 26 indicators are listed);¹⁷ however, the file received by JGG included data on nine Ministry (WRGE and SCS) indicators attributed to 18 intermediate outcomes. There are also additional L4P indicators applied by the consortium in its annual reports.

JGG reviewed the 2022 report (Excel), with a focus on the nine macro-level WRGE and SCS indicators that are based on country level measures. Based on the table below, the following observations were noted:

- The macro-level indicators appear to align with the strategic objective, LTOs 1 and 2, and outcomes in pathways 1 and 4 of the L4P ToC. Measures that contribute to these higher-level indicators incorporate intermediate outcome measures from country ToCs across all four L4P pathways.
- Three indicators will be measured at the end of the programme.
- Targets in five indicators (4 WRGE and 1 SCS) were surpassed in 2021 and 2022. In another indicator the target was surpassed in 2022 but not in 2021.

¹⁷ See page 87-88 of the programme proposal.

Table 7: 2022 report by L4P to MFA on ministry indicators

Indicator # (Ministry)	Presumed L4P LTO or pathway	Indicator	Annual targets met?	Observations based on MTR data,
WRGE 4.1.	Strategic objective, LTO 1 and/or 2	# of laws, policies and strategies blocked, adopted or improved to promote women's meaningful participation and leadership in conflict prevention, peace- and state-building and protect women's and girls' rights in crisis and post-conflict situations	To be measured at the end of programme. The target is set at 27.	Colombia law (Ley Para Prevenir, Atender, Sancionar y Erradicar La Violencia Contra Las Mujeres en la Política, Ley no. 10235) was promulgated in 2022.
WRG034	Strategic objective, LTO 1 and/or 2	# of laws blocked, adopted or improved to promote women's meaningful and equal participation and leadership in conflict prevention, peace- and state-building and protect women's and girls' rights in crisis and (post-)conflict situations	End of programme. The overall target is set at 2	
WRG035	Strategic objective, LTO 1 and/or 2	# of governmental policies & strategies blocked, adopted or improved to promote women's meaningful and equal participation and leadership in conflict prevention, peace- and state-building and protect women's and girls' rights in crisis and (post-)conflict situations	End of programme. The overall target is set at 2	Expect that the Colombian NAP on UNSCR 1325 under development with WRO inputs (and contribution from L4P) will contribute to this target by the end of the programme. It's not clear if BLTP will contribute to specific governmental policies.
WRG037	Strategic objective, LTO 1 and/or 2	# of by-laws blocked, adopted or improved to promote women's meaningful and equal participation and leadership in conflict prevention, peace- and state-building and protect women's and girls' rights in crisis and (post-)conflict situations;	Partial. Target not met in 2021: 3 achieved/5 target. Target met in 2022: 12 bylaws/2 target.	Report based on Colombia results. MTR confirmed a sample by-law (regulation).

Indicator # (Ministry)	Presumed L4P LTO or pathway	Indicator	Annual targets met?	Observations based on MTR data,
WRGE 4.2.	Likely pathway 4	# of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions on promote women's meaningful and equal participation and leadership in conflict prevention and peace- and state-building and protecting women's and girls' rights in crisis and (post-)conflict situations, through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or movement building (link SCS3)	Yes, targets surpassed in both years of implementation: 2021 – 19 spaces/target of 15 2022 – 33 spaces/target of 17	Based on 5 intermediate outcome indicators (inter-party dialogue; multi-stakeholder policy making, etc) from different pathways in the L4P ToC.
WRGE 5.2.1	Likely pathway 4	# of organizations (disaggregated by women-led, youth-led or other) with strengthened capacity to advance women's rights and gender equality	Yes. Targets surpassed both years. 2021: 11/target of 10 2022: 38/target of 4	L4P focuses on the enhanced L&A capacities of WROs (Colombia, 34 in 2022) and other non WRGE focused CSOs (GAPS, 11 cumulative in 2 years). The MTR didn't confirm actual numbers with the organisations.
WRGE 5.2.2.	Pathway 1	# of individuals with strengthened competencies to advance women's rights and gender equality (disaggregated by type, age and gender)	Yes. Targets surpassed both years. 2021: 1379/target of 492 2022:535/target of 332 Based on # of aspiring candidates and democracy school graduates.	Not disaggregated in Excel file; however, NIMD Colombia provides disaggregated information based on age, organizational affiliation, ethnicity, head of household status, and victimization during the armed conflict.
WRGE 5.2.3	Pathway 4	# of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency	Yes. Targets surpassed by GAPS and GEN Myanmar: 2021 – 3/target of 1 2022- 7/target of 2	International and regional events. MTR confirmed the participation of women in the regional event in Southeast Asia.

Indicator # (Ministry)	Presumed L4P LTO or pathway	Indicator	Annual targets met?	Observations based on MTR data,
SCS6	Pathway 4, mostly	# of CSOs included in SPs programmes	<p>Yes. Targets surpassed with contributions by GAPS, GEN and Colombia.</p> <p>2021: 60 /target of 22</p> <p>2022: 88/target of 14</p>	The MTR confirmed the participation of a sample of CSOs.

5.5 Effectiveness of strategies

Sub-question: Which of the programme interventions appear to be particularly effective in producing anticipated intermediate outcomes, and are most likely to contribute to programme outcomes? What appear to have been some least effective interventions? Why?

Finding 11.1: Capacity building has been a successful strategy in pathway one across the programme components; however, the participants don't always perceive sufficient follow-up after training to ensure new awareness or knowledge can be applied and networks can be strengthened.

Finding 11.2: Collaborative advocacy efforts among women's CSOs on WPS are limited and their success is challenging to confirm without further study of the consultation processes and the review of duty bearers' decisions. However, support or establishment to/of networks and alliances for the purpose of collective advocacy is recognized as an important initial strategy.

Finding 11.3: The success of intervention strategies is highly dependent on the national or local context and the ability for consortium partners to convene women in politics, political actors, and government officials on a regular basis. Technical assistance, provided by NIMD Colombia to political and governmental actors, was effective in achieving outcomes in pathways two and three and could be applied by BLTP to advance outcomes in those pathways.

Figure 5: Intervention Strategies



There are three intervention strategies aligned to each pathway (see Figure 5 above). The MTR did not question each strategy with stakeholders during interviews, but rather asked for their general perspectives on effective and least effective intervention approaches. It's important to note that capacity building was used in pathway 2 as well as pathway 1 and 4 and the consortium partners and external stakeholders reflected on other strategies not identified in the L4P ToC. It's important to note that during data collection, not all external stakeholders were asked to reflect on intervention strategies; however, their responses to other questions are useful in the reflection below.

5.5.1 The most effective interventions

Burundi.

- As mentioned above, BLTP's creation and support to VSLAs is identified only as an intervention without a direct outcome in the country ToC but is not mentioned in the L4P ToC. The livelihood support proved to be successful because women have their own source of income to help them access political events. For example, they could pay for transportation to political events. It also served to network women from different political parties. Given the VSLAs are a central strategy and there is an assumption that these associations support women's political participation it is important to add an outcome to the country ToC and then demonstrate how women's political participation is enhanced.
- The BLTP also engaged men, as anticipated in the L4P ToC. They did this through women's spouses at the local level and male leaders in political parties at the national level (in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior). According to men engaged at the local level the MTR could confirm their understanding of the importance of engaging women in their party and they attempted to sensitize other men in their party, although women still perceive resistance by men in their parties.
- External stakeholders found the new partnerships (alliances) among women from different political parties and women politicians and WROs to be effective given that these relationships had not previously been encouraged.

Colombia.

- NIMD has adopted incremental approaches (evident in strategies but also the outcomes in the country ToC) where targeted women in politics (e.g., in pathway 2) are engaged in training and then multiparty political dialogue and then technical assistance (e.g., for the development of action plans or regulations). The MTR found at times there are two steps (training + technical assistance). While external stakeholders confirmed the incremental approach, several noted they would appreciate support after the technical assistance (i.e., during the partners' implementation of the plan/regulation).
- JGG would also note that multi-stakeholder partnerships, such as the observatory on violence against women in politics, has been effective in producing outcomes. These partnerships allow NIMD and other members to provide specific technical support, based on each organisation's expertise or value-added.

International L&A.

- GAPS employed two tools to share with L4P consortium partners: "The 10 steps"¹⁸ tool designed to help identify success factors in the implementation of the WPS agenda, and the Beyond Consultation tool¹⁹ designed for engaging women in collective advocacy in conflict affected settings. The latter tool guides organisations through methodological steps for consultation processes, from partnership development, needs assessment, to agenda setting and representation, among other steps (there are a total of 9 steps). Ad hoc training was also provided to L4P partners upon request although the MTR notes there aren't indicators associated with this work. NIMD Colombia found this support helpful as it prepared to provide support to the National Women's Network in pathway 4.
- The effectiveness of advocacy strategies at international events or in relation to international actors could not be evaluated in the absence of actionable recommendations and internal follow up with the target audience by L4P. Some external stakeholders suggested clear and actionable messages on WPS be prepared for specific audiences.

5.5.2 The least effective interventions

Burundi

¹⁸ The 10 Steps: Turning Women, Peace and Security Commitments to Implementation prepared by GAPS and other partners for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK. <https://gaps-uk.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/The-10-Steps-Turning-Women-Peace-and-Security-Commitments-to-Implementation-GAPS.pdf>

¹⁹ Beyond Consultations tool was developed by GAPS, Women for Women International, Amnesty International UK, Saferworld and Womankind Worldwide.

https://beyondconsultations.org/images/Beyond_Consultations_Tool.pdf

- External stakeholders noted that training sessions served as refresher courses due to previous training; however, they also suggested follow up after training would be helpful. Follow up could involve mentoring or technical advice.
- While media campaigns are identified as an intervention in pathway 2 in the ToC, the annual 2022 programme report²⁰ refers only to Burundi radio programs as a media strategy. According to the report, the programs gave a voice to 10 women from 10 different political parties, were aired by five community radio stations. The reach or understanding of the messages by radio audiences are not known.

Colombia

- In pathway 2 NIMD-Colombia was unable to advance with the 5 step GRIPP methodology with political parties after signing agreements with two parties in 2021 and undertaking sensitization activities corresponding to the first step of the methodology.²¹ However due to the parties' focus on electoral campaigns in 2022 (national) and 2023 (municipal) and NIMD also realized that methodologies need to be adjusted to suit the national or local context. In pathways 2 (and also pathway 3 in some instances), NIMD engaged with locally elected councils.

Myanmar

- As mentioned by external stakeholders (participants) in Burundi and Colombia, women peacebuilders in Myanmar noted that they did not understand the goal of the training or networking as the events appeared to ad hoc and follow up was sometimes limited.

5.6 Potential for sustainability

Sub question: How likely are the achieved results to be sustainable?

Finding 12.1: The potential for sustainability is dependent on the effectiveness of the interventions and the level of support provided to partner organisations or political parties in the application of new capacities, agreements, regulations, or action plans.

Finding 12.2: L4P partners in Burundi and Colombia, due to the “post-conflict” contexts, were able to apply new skills or advance with formal policies or regulations, however in Myanmar the violent context and the limited progress on networking will limit the ability of women peacebuilders to apply new skills or advocate for women’s participation in peacebuilding.

²⁰ L4P Annual Report 2022, p. 10-11.

²¹ Colombia Annual Report 2021, p. 11.

5.6.1 Application of new capacities among consortium partners

The country programme personnel provided few examples of new capacities resulting from the L4P, however, learning and knowledge sharing among the consortium partners was valued (and discussed below in the next section). The results from this question included:

- A better understanding of other contexts and each country's contribution to the programme.
- For some partners, their capacities regarding WPS and UNSCR 1325 have improved due to the knowledge sharing and/or workshops prepared by GAPS.

5.6.2 Application of new capacities among women trained by partners.

The degree of application of new capacities among women in politics who participated in training is included in tables summarizing outcomes achieved (see Annexes C and D and outcome harvested tables). Here a summary of how women were able to apply their knowledge or skills.

Burundi

- At least six external stakeholders from political parties explained how they have shared what they learned related to gender equality and women's political participation in their political parties or associations, including replications of the workshops. And two of these stakeholders emphasized their aim is to increase women in decision-making positions. At least one woman spoke about encouraging other women to become involved in politics.
- Two stakeholders participating in VSLAs explained how they have mobilized other party members, trained women with regard to savings, and created credit chains. New groups will be established and financed as 3-year plans are implemented.

Colombia

- Eight stakeholders noted that NIMD provided substantive knowledge through training or technical assistance, which allowed individuals to apply the knowledge in local political mechanisms or their own institutional initiatives, including other training platforms for women in politics.
- One stakeholder noted an adjustment to its organisational strategy on political dialogue to ensure leaders from historically marginalized groups had the skills to participate in political dialogue.

Myanmar

- Three women have been able to apply new knowledge gained by GEN or NIMD in their organization (1) or with women in their communities (2). One woman noted she supported the development of prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy with her organisation after providing gender and GBV awareness.
- Two women (1 engaged with GEN, 1 engaged with NIMD) felt that the violent context (presence of armed actors) did not allow for application of the new knowledge, but both were interested in discussing how they could do so with the other women engaged in L4P (on Signal or via the planned caucus/network).
- One woman stated she is no longer engaged in politics.

5.6.3 Formalized policies or political mechanisms that maintain women’s participation in decision making.

The MTR found five examples of formal policies and informal agreements in Burundi and Colombia that maintain women in decision-making, although there may be more examples not captured by the evaluation. The contribution of L4P is not clear for one of the five examples.

- In Burundi, after training among women from various political parties, the women’s representative for a political party in one province organized a discussion involving members (men and women) from two political parties to promote peaceful coexistence between the parties. Problems of violence between youth members, which were causing women to feel insecure, were settled at this meeting, although an agreement wasn’t prepared in writing.
- In Colombia, as mentioned above, the Observatory on Violence against Women in Politics collaborated to advocate for the Law on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women in Politics.
- In Colombia, NIMD supported the National Women’s Network in their UNSCR 1325 action plan and advanced the agenda on youth, peace and security related to UNSCR 2250²² through research on the significance of peace and security for young women.
- In Colombia, NIMD supported the municipal council in Tierralta, among others in the country, to prepare or update the regulation creating and operationalizing the Legal Commission on Women’s Equality required by Law 1981 of 2019. This commission promotes women’s participation in political oversight of gender equality initiatives in the municipality.²³

²² <https://press.un.org/en/2015/sc12149.doc.htm> <https://press.un.org/en/2015/sc12149.doc.htm>

²³ <https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=98190>

- In Colombia, a political party stated they developed a protocol on gender violence in the party, although the specific contribution of NIMD through L4P was not clear.

5.6.4 Evidence of collaborative mechanisms to advance GE policies and laws.

As mentioned previously, in Burundi the VSLAs have promoted inter-party coexistence and in Colombia, the Observatory members interviewed confirmed they are preparing to monitor the implementation of the new law on violence against women in politics and are also encouraging women to register any incidents of violence with a complaint handling unit that has been established. Other collaborative mechanisms in Colombia, such as the action plans developed by women's caucuses of the local administration boards in Bogota, were not verified by the MTR.

6. PARTNERSHIP COLLABORATION

6.1 Added value of consortium partnerships

This sub-section 5.1 aligns with key question 5: What has been the added value of the collaboration between the different Consortium Partners and between the Consortium Partners and the MFA and its embassies?

6.1.1 Added value of the consortium among partners

As was mentioned above, during data collection the MTR team found that some questions were repetitive. Here, two sub-questions (5.1 and elements of 6.1) from the evaluation matrix are addressed together in this sub-section.

Sub-question: To what extent (and how) has the collaboration between the different consortium partners created added value to the partner organisations and in the interventions in programme countries?

Sub-question (elements of question 6.1 in the evaluation matrix): What factors related to the Partnership facilitated outcome achievement? What factors hindered outcome achievement?

Finding 13.1: The L4P partners perceive real benefits to being members of the consortium. Namely, they have increased access to technical and financial resources, especially to enhance their knowledge of lobbying and advocacy related to WPS, depending on their baseline capacities at the outset of the programme.

Finding 13.2: The technical and financial resources shared among the consortium partners allow them to continue activities previously implemented or to design new types of activities. These activities contributed to outcomes substantiated above.

Finding 13.3: Coordination and communication is improving, although pandemic restrictions prevented the timely consolidation of the consortium. Sharing experiences among L4P partners, for example, GAPS experience related to WPS advocacy or BLTP's experience related to microfinancing with women in political parties, is a priority for partners has allowed some partners to implement new initiatives in their countries.

The assumption when designing the L4P programme was that the three countries could find common ground and learned from WPS strategies used at different stages of armed conflict. This assumption may not have been accurate given the unique national circumstances and varying levels of knowledge and attention to WPS in the three countries.

The consortium partners agreed that the partnership was weak prior to the first in-person meeting in Nairobi, Kenya and didn't function as a consortium. This was due to the pandemic, the lack of direct contact among the partners, the military coup in Myanmar, and personnel changes at NIMD in The Hague. In Kenya partners were able to understand how they contributed to the programme objectives and develop a learning agenda. They also noted learning related to international L&A on WPS, the substance of the UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions from GAPS, and the value of sharing different strategies related to women's political participation even though the context in each country is unique. One partner noted that the programme partnership allowed them to see that the barriers women face and the challenges in addressing the barriers are similar, despite the different contexts. Thus, strategies used in other regions could be useful in their country, e.g., how to engage men or political fund-raising strategies to use with women candidates. Admittedly, current strategies used in Myanmar are not as relevant to the current Burundian and Colombian contexts.

According to the L4P partners, there are two factors facilitating the consortium's contribution to effective interventions: i) the expertise of GAPS on the WPS agenda, and ii) programming frameworks and formats for planning and reporting. The programming frameworks were addressed in the first section of findings and won't be assessed here. As mentioned immediately above, the value added of the consortium is primarily the focus on WPS and the opportunity provided to partners, primarily NIMD Colombia and NIMD Myanmar and BLTP, to learn more about UNSC resolutions on WPS and advocacy efforts. This has led to effective interventions, such as:

- NIMD Colombia has been able to provide training for the National Women's Network on local application of the WPS agenda.
- NIMD Colombia has been able to engage GAPS to share its experience related to NAPs from other countries to the multi-actor roundtable on the formulation of the first NAP in Colombia.

- Women from Colombia have been able to share their experience at advocacy events in New York during WPS week and at the Stockholm Forum on Peace and Development (GAPS being a partner of the organizer, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute).
- GEN-Myanmar, already having worked on WPS prior to L4P, has had increased access to some international events due to collaboration with GAPS.
- GAPS has learned about WPS advocacy in distinct national contexts.
- BLTP has prepared an advocacy strategy on WPS for implementation in Burundi.

The L4P programme has also provided new opportunities in countries through new local partnerships. In Burundi, BLTP has engaged with the Ministry of Women and Gender for the first time and has been able to contribute to the ministry's draft strategic plan, especially in relation to women's political participation. In Colombia, the L4P has allowed NIMD to continue and strengthen work started under the Power of Dialogue programme (e.g., work on violence against women in politics).

The pandemic and tensions in relation to partner coordination were the primary factors identified as hindering the partnership at the outset of the L4P programme. The change in personnel at the Secretariat has enhanced coordination among partners, primarily through improved communication and time spent on understanding the local contexts. This change in turn helped the GEN-NIMD coordination in Myanmar.

6.1.2 Added Value of MFA and Embassies

Sub-question: What has been the added value of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), and separately, of its embassies, to the Partnership? And what is the added value of this Partnership to the MFA?

Finding 14.1: While the L4P partners value the Strategic Partnership with the ministry and the opportunities derived from it, they do not perceive a particular value added of the partnership with embassies in relation to women's political participation or WPS given country strategies of the Dutch government don't necessarily align with L4P objectives.

Finding 14.2 While all Dutch diplomats and government officials perceive value of the relationship with L4P partners, especially to better understand the political and security context for women in the targeted countries, collaborative WPS advocacy could be enhanced, especially with the ministry and UN permanent mission.

Dutch embassies don't necessarily know the L4P programme at all (Burundi) or in any detail (Colombia and Myanmar) given that the programme is overseen by MFA in The Hague and the fact that NIMD, in the case of Colombia and Myanmar, has worked on women's political participation and leadership through previous initiatives, such as the Power of Dialogue (POD) programme. The POD programme appears to be more widely known to embassy staff. It's important to note that the national strategies of the Dutch government do not focus on WPS (or even gender equality, in the case of Colombia) and thus they reference the MFA global WPS strategy to guide any WPS work.

The value added of L4P for the ministry and also the Dutch permanent mission is the opportunity to advance the Netherlands' strategy on WPS in collaboration with L4P partners. External stakeholders confirmed the benefit of face-to-face meetings with L4P partners to discuss substantive and operational issues. The Dutch permanent mission had knowledge of L4P because the ministry representative from The Hague attended and their deputy permanent representative delivered closing remarks at the WPS event organized by UK permanent mission to the UN and GAPS. Also, NIMD was engaged in the Dutch WPS event which focused on Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. According to interviewees, UN permanent missions can be used to reach UN members, especially Security Council members, with actionable recommendations on WPS in country contexts. As mentioned above, these types of recommendations are not always included in presentations at L&A events with L4P participation.

Given the country priorities and contexts, not all L4P partners have regular contact with Dutch embassies. GEN has not had any contact with the Dutch embassy given their L&A on WPS reaches diplomats from countries that actively apply their governments' global WPS strategies in country contexts (e.g., Canada, Norway, Sweden, and UK in, or with regard to, Myanmar), and BLTP has had limited contact with the embassy in Burundi except to discuss the country context along with other CSOs. GAPS, given its base in the UK, has contact with the FCDO rather than the MFA.

Embassy personnel that have contact with L4P partners often seek "on the ground" information and analysis related to the political and armed conflict context, but some noted they are also available to connect L4P partners with government and civil society actors or share specific WPS advocacy messages with government and, in some cases, armed actors. Three of six diplomats interviewed felt L4P partners did not take sufficient advantage of this opportunity. Some of the L4P partners (at least two) do not perceive the embassies as potential networkers or messengers.

6.2 Governance and knowledge sharing

This section corresponds to key question 6: How did the Partnership support or hinder programme delivery?

6.2.1 Partnership decision-making/governance

Sub-question: How have power imbalances in decision-making in the Partnership been addressed, and how is ownership by the Partners and leading from the South being advanced in the Partnership?

Finding 15.1: The consortium has not succeeded in making decisions collaboratively among the partners. While there are ministry requirements that may reduce options or solutions, the partners do not feel they are decision-makers as anticipated in the proposal and a guidance note for the consortium.

The L4P partners do not perceive a participatory approach to decision-making²⁴ and consequently there is not evidence of joint decision-making or leadership from the global south.²⁵ Rather, according to the partners interviewed, most steering committee meetings involve a report by the NIMD Secretariat on decisions already made by NIMD. This experience is not consistent with the role of the steering committee, as set out in a guiding document:

The Consortium partners jointly develop and formulate the overall focus and direction of the programme, including budget allocation, oversight and control. Decision-making takes place in the Steering Committee (SC) in which the Parties participate on an equal basis. They will decide the execution of the programme in accordance with the grant provider's requirements; however, these are not subject to approval of the Steering Committee but will be executed by the Lead Partner.²⁶

While steering committee meetings should be held at least once per year according to the above-referenced guidance note, two steering committee members referred to quarterly meetings. The need for quarterly meetings was also suggested in minutes of the June 2021 meeting. Based on the minutes of steering committee meetings available to JGG, it appears the steering committee meets approximately twice per year; however, documents from some meetings may be missing. Additional programming meetings are also held with the coordinators from each L4P partner. Minutes for the programming meetings were not found or reviewed; however, it's understood that the programming meetings are a combination of operational and thematic issues. Although some discussions are held at these programming meetings, two partners expressed the need for more substantive discussions on WPS.

The NIMD Secretariat is aware of the challenges identified by the L4P partners. For example, it is aware that the tender called for southern leadership, but the ministry requirements place the financial responsibilities, reporting, and risk management in the Secretariat, thus distorting the balance of power and making it difficult to apply the principles set out in the programme proposal.

²⁴ Decision-making is expected between NIMD The Hague, GAPS, GEN and BLTP. NIMD Myanmar and Colombia have special status at the steering committee but have a vertical relationship with NIMD The Hague.

²⁵ Principles set out in the programme proposal include joint decision-making, equality and anti-racism (p. 13).

²⁶ Operating guidance note on the coordination of the L4P program 2021-2025, p. 3.

It's also important to note that last year NIMD examined north-south power imbalances through a small research grant; however, the results of that work are not known to the MTR.

The dynamics of the consortium may affect local ownership for some partners; however, at least half of the partners felt they have assumed “L4P ownership” in their country and introduced their work using the programme name, logo, and communication guidelines.

Although not related to the consortium governance per se, the coordination in Myanmar between NIMD and GEN, and between NIMD-The Hague, GEN and NIMD-Myanmar has improved after discussions to clarify communication channels in 2022.

6.2.2 Partner collaboration in knowledge sharing and learning

Sub-question: How have partners collaborated in developing a knowledge and learning agenda, and in the creation and sharing of knowledge, especially regarding the key topics selected: gender stereotypes, women's voices, male involvement, women working together, and Resolution 1325?

Finding 16.1: Implementation of the internal knowledge sharing and learning agenda has not advanced, although it has been discussed among the partners in 2021 and 2022. While key topics have been identified, there may be a lack of resources and guidance to capture data and conduct analysis on the topics.

The L4P partners have perceived an ad hoc approach to knowledge sharing and learning among the consortium partners until recently. This perception is consistent with the overall perception that the consortium partnership was weak prior to the first in-person meeting in Kenya. This is where the “internal knowledge and learning agenda” was first discussed collaboratively among the partners, although in 2021 a short seven-point knowledge agenda was formulated. In the documentation provided, JGG also found a brief knowledge agenda for 2022 with three learning questions. Neither of these agendas provide guidance on analysis based on distinct conflict settings or concrete plans to gather information to respond to the priorities or learning questions. Partners progress has not been made on these collective agendas; perhaps because the agendas have not been robust and annual work plans and budgets do not include knowledge and learning responsibilities among the partners.²⁷

For example, one of the learning priorities in 2021 was the application of the GRIPP methodology in Colombia and Myanmar. Neither of these countries have been able to apply this methodology with political parties for different reasons; however, there is not an internal knowledge product

²⁷ Some partners have completed country-focused studies, such as BLTP's review of political parties' legal and institutional commitments to women's representation and participation in Burundi. The results of this study were disseminated in Burundi but it was not conceived as part of the learning agenda of the consortium.

reflecting on the challenges encountered. Similarly, the third priority on the engagement of men in gender equality work has not been addressed by all partners.

At times knowledge sharing refers to “external knowledge sharing,” which is, according to most partners, the responsibility of GAPS.²⁸ This external knowledge sharing resulted in the Pillars for Peace publication and international events, addressed above. However, GAPS has also contributed to internal capacity building and opportunities.

After the second in-person meeting in June 2023 the steering committee members perceived a more collaborative approach to knowledge sharing and learning, although all partners suggest that more opportunities to share national experiences and to collaboratively generate knowledge on WPS and women’s political participation in their conflict-affected settings are needed. Only one partner claimed to use the knowledge exchange platform or hub.

Two partners suggested that M&E should be emphasized in the knowledge exchange activities, and in fact the data generated by the programme’s M&E tools could provide information for the consortium’s knowledge and learning reflections.

²⁸ The external knowledge sharing or L&A on WPS was set out in a “Global Influencing Strategy.” This document includes guiding principles, including the participation of women from the global south in events.

PART 3 – ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7. CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED AND GOOD PRACTICES

Some stakeholders, including consortium partners, shared challenges and good practices or successful approaches. These issues can also be formulated as lessons learned. Thus, this section merges the main observations of stakeholders and adds the perspective of the evaluators. The issues are organized in two categories: issues related to programming and progress toward outcomes, and others related to the partnership.

7.1 Challenges

A1. Pandemic + online activities. Two partners noted the challenges faced by commencing the L4P programme during the pandemic. It led to a delayed in-person meeting of the consortium, and it required significant effort in the preparation of security protocols for online training and file sharing at the country level. In Myanmar challenges related to internet connectivity and electricity also needed to be addressed. Actions were taken to ensure women could access training activities. In Colombia, the pandemic and the national strike in 2021 required online work but led to new ways of working online.

A2. Changing social norms related to gender equality. Partners in Burundi and Colombia identified the challenge of advancing women's political participation in patriarchal cultures. Ongoing awareness raising with women and political actors and working with actors who are not committed to gender equality were identified as possible solutions. Other strategies identified in initiatives to change norms on gender equality include engagement with youth, men, and journalists and influencers. This issue could benefit from further reflection among consortium partners.

A3. Lobbying and advocacy strategy. The initial global L&A strategy is very brief and not linked explicitly to expected outcomes and the advocacy work of partners at the national level. Actionable advocacy messages on WPS could also be disseminated to targeted duty bearers, including non-state armed actors, who have WPS responsibilities. This L&A strategy could be updated or an annual work plan and budgeted to ensure both GAPS and the country partners have sufficient funds.

A4. Coordination and networking with women peace ambassadors in Myanmar. Both Myanmar partners and JGG evaluators note the challenge of preparing women peacebuilders in Shan State (and GEN is also engaging women in Kachin state) and consolidating two different networks. Joint training on local peacebuilding could facilitate progress toward outcomes in the country ToC.

A5. Distance and coordination. While partners acknowledge the challenge of coordinating among organisations working in different countries and languages, they would also appreciate more regular programming meetings, including sharing monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) practices or alternative online communication to be able to plan mutually beneficial L&A activities and exchange information.

A6. Collaborative analysis, learning agenda and knowledge products. The different contexts (political, armed conflict) present a major challenge to the consortium, especially in relation to the learning agenda. Partners appreciated working on the Pillars for Peace knowledge product; however, its usefulness for L&A was not confirmed in the MTR.²⁹

A7. Budget allocation. The overall budget is limited and thus the partners also expressed frustration related to lack of input into budget allocations to the secretariat and to partners. When comparing the budget to the country and programme ToCs, a more detailed feasibility assessment could prove beneficial.

7.2 Lesson Learned

A8. Changing political context and the use of PEAs and ABPC. The programme is implemented in insecure and politicized contexts, thus ongoing and up to date analysis of the context and actors was identified by some as a challenge. A PEA process, conducted by programme personnel, was perceived as a more efficient and effective option for the purposes of programme planning.³⁰ Ensuring a gender perspective in the analytical steps is important to integrate in PEA for women's political participation.

7.3 Good Practices

A9. Engaging women and political actors at different levels. The country partners note that working with political actors at both the national and sub-national or local levels is important and that a good practice identified was facilitating engagement between women working at both levels. Women in Myanmar who participated in the MTR would like more support to implement community-based peacebuilding.

²⁹ GAPS notes that reflections on its usefulness were included in the concept note for the next knowledge product. The main reflection is that the knowledge product was- useful in global space but less so/not at all in national space. Lessons learned for L&A are being taken into account for the next product.

³⁰ JGG has reviewed gendered PEA approaches applied by personnel within other organizations that help identify formal rules and rights (political system), social, cultural and economic structures and norms, values and beliefs, and drivers of social or political change, and actors. A gendered PEA layers gender-based analysis throughout all elements of the PEA. Finally, potential change pathways (opportunities for reform) and change agents who could address obstacles in the areas of focus are identified. The MTR notes that the PEA guidance does not set out the analytical steps and substantive elements of the expected analysis.

A10. Incremental process with targeted political actors. Implementing sequential activities (training + technical assistance) with the same actors in Colombia contributes to higher level outcomes, although some external stakeholders, especially those engaged in pathways 1 and 2, in Colombia and also Burundi recommended accompaniment over time as a way to ensure application of new skills or functioning of new mechanisms.

8. CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Relevance of design

C1. For the most part the programme ToC is conceptually sound, although the higher-level logic does not correspond to the current L4P interventions. For example, strategic and long-term objectives seek to ensure women's participation in peacebuilding while the interventions are tailored to building or enhancing inclusive democracies with the premise that democratic values and practices will help implement commitments in peace agreements or sustain peace over time. While enhancing women's participation in decision making positions is one element of the participation pillar, the MTR did not identify any L4P initiatives (to date) directly related to peacebuilding. However, the Myanmar ToC envisions women building capacities as peacebuilders. (Findings 1, 2 and 7)

C2. L4P initiatives, taken together, are responsive to the four problems identified in the programme proposal although few partners, besides BLTP, are engaging men (an intervention strategy in pathway one, although it could be applied in pathways 2 and 3 as well) or working with actors not supportive of gender equality in decision-making and political spheres. Given the partners' focus and experience in women's political participation, economic empowerment of women as a precursor to their political participation is not explicit in the ToC, although it is a recognised barrier to participation. (Findings 2, 3, 9, A8 and A2).

C3. L4P partners have effective tools, namely gendered PEA and ABPC, conflict sensitive and implicit awareness of some feminist principles, to design initiatives relevant to the local context that target key change agents. However, there may not be sufficient initiatives or financial resources to achieve all outcomes in country ToCs. (Findings 1, 4, 5, 6 and A8)

8.2 Progress towards outcomes and objectives

C4. Progress toward L4P programme outcomes and objectives is challenging to track with precision given the country ToCs are not always directly aligned, especially in the case of Burundi, to the L4P programme outcomes (although they are conceptually coherent). There are also country-based indicators for country-based outcomes to consider. Still the L4P initiatives, especially those implemented in Colombia, have successfully contributed to five of six WRGE/SCS indicators that can be measured during the programme implementation. (Findings 3, 10)

C5. Pathway one has more resources (each country-based partner has significant education and awareness raising activities) dedicated to it, and while knowledge on important democracy and WPS issues has increased, women could participate more fully in political or peacebuilding spaces with additional skills-based technical training and follow-up support from partners. This is especially important in the Myanmar context. (Findings 7, 11, A4, A7)

C6. The full implementation of the L4P programme ToC may be hindered by the limited financial resources and a limited number of initiatives in pathways 2 and 3. For example, the MTR could not confirm activities to influence changes in gender equality policies or practices by government officials in Burundi. Thus, the MTR only had data confirming outcomes in pathway 3 based on initiatives in Colombia. (Findings 1, 7, 8 and A7).

C7. The programme partners are facilitating collective advocacy among women CSOs in national and international mechanisms or events, however, the content and precision of the advocacy messages, related to either WPS or women's rights, and the uptake of those recommendations by duty bearers require more attention. (Findings 8, 11, A4 and A4).

C8. Proven intervention strategies, including joint initiatives (with other L4P partners or local allies), working at national and local levels, post training mentorship, accompaniment or technical assistance to carefully selected women, key political actors and government entities, will help deepen and sustain the programme's outcomes. Given resources are limited, the good practice of sequential and cumulative initiatives with a smaller number of actors (women in politics, women peacebuilders, male political actors, government officials, and international and national "advocacy" targets (duty bearers)) could deepen outcomes, thus enhancing the potential for sustainability. (Findings 11, 12 and A9, A10).

C9. Harvested outcomes captured different types of change, from individual behaviours that indicate trust in a conflict-affected setting to policy or legal changes that have the potential to impact women more broadly. Ideally outcome harvesting will identify changes that are not considered in the existing indicators and can contribute to the learning agenda as well as the ToC. (Finding 9, A5, A6).

8.3 Partnership

C10. The consortium is providing resources and new opportunities to the partners; however, the decision-making and communication has not been as inclusive as expected. The pandemic,

limited resources, language diversity and security and social contexts in the three countries present significant challenges to inclusive consortium coordination and also to the implementation of the knowledge and learning agenda. (Findings 13, 15, 16, A1, A5, A6, and A7)

C11. The Strategic Partnership between the consortium and MFA is valuable to both the Dutch government and the L4P partners, especially in relation to the understanding of the context in the target countries. Some non-NIMD partners have no or very limited communication with Dutch Embassy officials. This is because the Netherlands WPS strategy does not appear to be operationalized, or the WPS agenda is not a priority issue in the L4P countries. Thus, some partners coordinate WPS advocacy with other diplomatic missions. (Findings 8, 14, A3)

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations are directed to the consortium and the Strategic Partnership with the ministry. The rationale is to enhance the overall programme implementation and partnership coordination and suggest minor adjustments to design and M&E.

9.1 DESIGN AND MEASUREMENT

R1. In relation to the alignment between the programme and country ToCs and challenges with reporting on outcomes in the L4P ToC, it is recommended that steps be taken to simplify the linkages between initiatives at the country or component level and the L4P ToC. (C1, C6)

- a. Map current country initiatives against L4P intermediate outcomes to visualize the country or component contribution to each L4P intermediate outcome. This will also allow the consortium to identify programming gaps that need to be filled.
- b. In the L4P programme ToC, update intervention strategies to include “engaging men” in pathways other than pathway 1.
- c. In this programme or a subsequent initiative, consider engaging allies specializing in women’s economic empowerment to complement the consortium’s efforts towards removing barriers to women’s political participation.

R2. In future programming link indicators to specific outcomes in a theory of change. In the current programme, link L4P objectives with the WRGE framework and cross reference L4P initiatives and the objectives. (C4)

R3. Consider using outcome harvesting for two purposes in the next two years of the L4P programme(C9):

- a. Adjust the instruction on outcome harvesting to capture observable changes in political or social actors’ conduct or policies related to women’s political participation where a contribution by a consortium partner is measurable. For example, changes subsequent to training or policy advocacy initiatives should be the focus of the outcomes harvested.

- b. Adopt the participatory outcome harvesting method,³¹ as originally designed by Ricardo Grau, with political actors in each of the three countries to query selected learning questions in an updated knowledge and learning agenda (see R11 below).

R4. In future programmes, design a monitoring, evaluation and learning system where outcomes and indicators contribute to a knowledge and learning agenda as well as outcome reporting. This will require qualitative as well as quantitative indicators. If feasible, review the current L4P indicators or harvested outcomes to identify measures that will provide learning opportunities across the three countries and international L&A. (C1 and C4)

R5. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Review WRGE indicators related to enhanced capacity to ensure they measure change in capacity and not only the number of participants in training activities. (C4)

R6. L4P, in the next 2.5 years, use outcome harvesting methodology consistently to capture higher level changes generated by participants following training. (C9)

R7. For future programmes, update the PEA guide to ensure it provides NIMD and programme partners with a practical tool to analyse political context and actors through a gender transformative lens.³² The guide should provide tools for application by programme personnel rather than consultants. (C3).

9.2 ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARD OUTCOMES

R8. In pathways 1 and 2 of the L4P ToC, follow training workshops with additional support, such as mentoring, accompaniment or technical assistance, so that new capacities are further developed and the participants generate further changes in other political actors, political party policies, national or local democratic mechanisms or civil society advocacy networks. This recommendation may require fewer but more concentrated capacity building activities with select political actors. (C5, C8)

R9. Clarify and enhance multi-actor initiatives with duty bearers in Burundi that contribute to intermediate outcomes in pathway 3 of the L4P ToC. (C6)

R10. In pathway 4 of the L4P ToC prepare targeted and actionable WPS advocacy messages/recommendations for dissemination internationally and among country-based diplomats, including Dutch and other missions, by GAPS, NIMD, GEN-Myanmar, BLTP, and NIMD Colombia. The messages/recommendations should be tailored to specific duty bearers, including state officials and, in Myanmar de facto authorities in liberated areas. Track

³¹ See various sources on outcome harvesting: <https://outcomeharvesting.net/> ; <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/outcome-harvesting-best-practices-learning-reflection> ; <https://monitoring-toolkits.civicus.org/toolkit/outcome-harvesting/>

³² NIMD may wish to contact the Westminster Foundation for Democracy to learn about their PEA approach

pronouncements or decisions of duty bearers (who received the recommendations) to assess the degree to which the recommendations were adopted. (C7, C8)

R11. Working with men to promote shifts in social norms related to gender was noted in the 2021 knowledge agenda. Enhance the engagement with men, especially in relation to adoption of gender equality regulations in political parties (pathway 2) and new policies that advance gender equality (pathway 3) in Burundi and Colombia. (C2)

9.3 PARTNERSHIP

R12. As a consortium, merge the internal and external agendas for knowledge, learning and advocacy in a strategy that is aligned with the L4P strategic objective (a conducive environment for women’s full and meaningful inclusion in political and decision-making processes to sustain peace). (C10)

- a. Select one topic/learning question that can be interrogated in each country context and provide information related to women’s participation in conflict-affected settings. For example, “To what extent and how are aspiring women political and civic leaders (engaged by L4P partners) becoming influential actors of change in the country context?”³³
- b. Prepare a knowledge, learning and WPS advocacy strategy and a budgeted work plan with clear responsibilities for GAPS, NIMD Secretariat, and each partner.
- c. Appoint a facilitator to support the implementation of the strategy.

R13. In relation to consortium decision-making (C10, C11):

- a. To the consortium: Review the “L4P Operating Guidance Note – Coordination and Cooperation” to ensure the operating principles and practices remain relevant. Make necessary adjustments to ensure information is shared prior to Steering Committee Meetings and partners have the opportunity to prepare and voice responses to proposals.
- b. To NIMD Secretariat: Make proposals for changes to budgets and operational plans in writing in advance of Steering Committee meetings, so that members can prepare and have a fulsome discussion before making actual changes to relevant documents. For example, R11 will require consortium technical, operational and financial decisions on the suggested knowledge, learning and advocacy strategy.³⁴
- c. Consider synchronous and asynchronous options to enhance communication among consortium partners.

³³ This is a question from the 2022 learning agenda.

³⁴ Consortium wide activities will need to be budgeted, thus reducing funds to partners for country specific activities.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A: EVALUATION MATRIX

Key Questions	Sub-questions	Indicators or Factors	Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods
Theory of Change, context analysis, and risk analysis				
1. To what extent is the programme design relevant given the problems it tries to address?	1.1 To what extent is the Programme's Political Economy Analysis (PEA) useful and up to date? Related to TORs questions 1.1 and 1.3	1.1.1 Perception among Consortium Partners of the usefulness of the PEA PROCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members LEAP4Peace Secretariat 	Individual interviews
		1.1.2 Existence of regularly updated PEAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country-level political economic analyses LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels 	Document review Grouped/individual interviews
	1.2 To what extent do the programme objectives and intended outcomes represent a relevant response to the problems the Programme tries to address? Related to TORs question 1.1	1.2.1 Ongoing alignment between the problems identified in the L4P programme proposal and other planning documents and the stated programme's objectives and intended outcomes (at programme-wide and country levels)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents (programme proposal, Multi-Annual Programme Plan, country-level annual plans, TOCs, PEAs) LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels Representatives from Dutch embassies in Burundi, Colombia (to identify barriers and opportunities) 	Document review Grouped/individual interviews

Key Questions	Sub-questions	Indicators or Factors	Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampled women leaders and participants in L4P activities (to identify barriers and opportunities) • Other sampled key stakeholders at international and country levels (to identify barriers and opportunities) 	
	1.3 How well does the Programme address key aspects of feminist programming, such as being gender transformative, responsive to the priorities of women, and integrating intersectional, power dynamics, and conflict sensitive analysis? TORs question 4.3	1.3.1 Existence of an implicit or explicit feminist analysis informing the Programme design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents (Multi-Annual Programme Plan, annual reports, TOCs, PEAs) • LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels • MFA 	Document review Grouped/individual interviews
		1.3.2 Evidence of feminist principles and methods in delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents (Multi-Annual Programme Plan, annual reports, TOCs, PEAs) • LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels • MFA 	Document review Grouped/individual interviews
	1.4 To what extent are the TOCs feasible ³⁵ and plausible ³⁶ ? TORs question 1.1	1.4.1 Degree of plausibility of the programme and country TOCs – logical sequencing in the pathways; validity of the assumptions in each pathway; based on the progress to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents (programme proposal, TOCs, annual reports) • LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members • LEAP4Peace Secretariat 	Document review Grouped/individual interviews

³⁵ Feasibility examines whether the initiative can realistically achieve its intermediate outcomes and long-term objectives: Do the organizations have adequate resources? Do they need additional partners? Is the scope and timeline realistic?

³⁶ Plausibility examines the logic of the outcome pathway: Does it make sense? Are the elements of the ToC in the right sequence? Are the interventions and assumption sufficient to reach the intermediate outcomes and long-term objectives? Are there gaps in the logic?

Key Questions	Sub-questions	Indicators or Factors	Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels • Evaluator analysis of problems compared to assumptions in TOC 	
		1.4.2 Degree of feasibility of the TOCs (Sufficiency of resources, time, partnerships to achieve outcomes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents (programme proposal, TOCs, annual reports) • LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members • LEAP4Peace Secretariat • LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels 	Document review Grouped/individual interviews
	1.5 To what extent has the programme TOC informed the country-level adaptations? TORs question 1.2	1.5.1. Degree of coherence between the programme and the country-level TOCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents (programme proposal, TOCs) • LEAP4Peace Secretariat 	Document review
		1.5.2. Type of adaptations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country level • LEAP4Peace Secretariat 	Grouped/individual interviews
	1.6 To what extent is the Actor-Based Pathways of Change approach effective in engaging women and relevant political actors? TORs question 1.4	1.6.1 Alignment between the categories of actors identified in the Actor-Based Pathways of Change and the categories of actors engaged by the Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents (annual reports, actor-based pathways of change, knowledge products) • 	Document review Grouped/individual interviews
		1.6.2 L4P personnel's perceptions on the effectiveness of the Actor-Based Pathways of Change in engaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country level 	Grouped/individual interviews

Key Questions	Sub-questions	Indicators or Factors	Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods
		women and relevant political actors		
Achievements to date on the intermediate and outcome level				
2. What progress has been made so far towards the Programme's long-term outcomes (LTO) in the three programme countries?	2.1 What have been the main (intermediate) outcome results achieved towards LTO1 (Women are represented in decision-making roles for peacebuilding.)? TORs questions 2.1&2.2	2.1.1 % of targets reached, by Consortium Partner and reasons for variation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline report, annual reports and other MEL documents 	Document review
		2.1.2 Examples of outcomes/changes substantiated by actors (stakeholders) engaged by implementers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampled women leaders and participants in L4P activities • MFA and MFA embassies in countries • International and national stakeholders involved in/targeted by the programme • LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members • LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country level 	Grouped/individual interviews
		2.1.3 Examples of contributions of the L4P programme to the confirmed outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampled women leaders and participants in L4P activities • International and national stakeholders involved in or targeted by the programme • LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members • LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country level 	Grouped/individual interviews

Key Questions	Sub-questions	Indicators or Factors	Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods
		2.1.4 Alternative or additional factors that contributed to the confirmed outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampled women leaders and participants in L4P activities International and national stakeholders involved in or targeted by the programme 	Grouped/individual interviews
	2.2 What have been the main (intermediate) outcome results achieved towards LTO2 (Supportive policy environment for women's representation and participation in peacebuilding)? TORs questions 2.1&2.2	2.2.1 % of targets reached, by Consortium Partner and reasons for variation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline report, country reports and other results-related documentation 	Document review
		2.2.2 Examples of outcomes/changes substantiated by engaged actors/stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampled women leaders and participants in L4P activities LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country level MFA and MFA embassies in countries 	Grouped/individual interviews
		2.2.3 Examples of contributions of the L4P programme to the confirmed outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampled women leaders and participants in L4P activities International and national stakeholders involved in/targeted by the programme LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country level 	Grouped/individual interviews
		2.2.4 Alternative or additional factors that contributed to the confirmed outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampled women leaders and participants in L4P activities 	Grouped/individual interviews

Key Questions	Sub-questions	Indicators or Factors	Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International and national stakeholders involved in or targeted by the programme 	
	2.3 Can these achieved results be linked to the WRGE/SCS basket indicators? TORs question 2.1	2.3.1 Explanation of whether and how the achieved results are aligned with the WRGE/SCS basket indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WRGE/SCS basket indicators Achieved results as collected from data collection methods MFA 	<p>Document review</p> <p>Grouped/individual interviews</p>
	2.4 How likely are the achieved results to be sustainable? TORs question 2.1	2.4.1 Evidence of application of new capacities among Consortium Partners (L&A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels 	Grouped/individual interviews
2.4.2 Evidence of application of new capacities (skills, knowledge) among women participants in training by Consortium Partners		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampled women leaders and participants in L4P activities 	Grouped/individual interviews	
2.4.3 Evidence of formalized policies and/or political mechanisms that will maintain women's participation in decision-making		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National stakeholders, including local implementing partners and other relevant organisations 	Grouped/individual interviews	
2.4.4 Evidence of collaborative advocacy mechanisms to advance gender equality policies and laws		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National stakeholders, including local implementing partners and other relevant organisations 	Grouped/individual interviews	
3. What have been the most effective intervention	3.1 Which of the programme interventions appear to be particularly effective in producing anticipated intermediate outcomes, and are most likely to contribute to	3.1.1 Identification of the most effective interventions and related explanatory/success factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents (harvested outcomes, annual reports) LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels LEAP4Peace Secretariat 	<p>Document review</p> <p>Grouped/individual interviews</p>

Key Questions	Sub-questions	Indicators or Factors	Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods
strategies ³⁷ ? Which ones have been the least effective? What can be learned?	programme outcomes? What appear to have been some least effective interventions? Why? TORs question 2.3	3.1.2 Identification of the least effective interventions and related explanatory factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampled participants in L4P activities 	
4. What are the main challenges, lessons learned and good practices emerging regarding the implementation of programme interventions?	4.1 What are the main challenges, lessons learned and good practices emerging regarding the implementation of programme interventions? TORs question 4.4	4.1.1 Analysis from the data collected on the previous questions		
		4.1.2 Challenges, lessons learned and good practices identified by interviewed stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels MFA 	Grouped/individual interviews
Partnership Collaboration				
5. What has been the added value of the collaboration between the different Consortium Partners and between the Consortium	5.1 To what extent (and how) has the collaboration between the different Consortium Partners created added value to the partner organisations and in the interventions in programme countries? TORs question 3.1	5.1.1 Consortium Partners' views as to the added value of the partnership among partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members LEAP4Peace Secretariat LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels 	Grouped/individual interviews
		5.1.2 Examples of how the partnership has contributed to effective interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents (annual reports) LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members LEAP4Peace Secretariat 	Document review Grouped/individual interviews

³⁷ By intervention strategies we refer to the following strategies identified in the LEAP4Peace Multi-Annual Plan 2012-2025: Democracy education: Female Leadership Academy, Mentoring and Advocacy, and Engaging Men (pathway 1); Gender Roadmap for Inclusive Political Parties, (Social) media campaigns, Support to women's wings (pathway 2); Interparty dialogue platforms/women caucuses, INSPIRED-method based multi-stakeholder dialogue, Peer learning and knowledge exchange across countries (pathway 3); CSO capacity-building assessment and strategy, The '10 Steps' and 'Beyond Consultation' L&A tools, Gender Policy Analysis tool (pathway 4).

Key Questions	Sub-questions	Indicators or Factors	Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods	
Partners and the MFA and its embassies?			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels 		
		5.1.3	Examples of how the partnership has contributed to the Consortium Partners' own organizational strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents (annual reports) LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members LEAP4Peace Secretariat LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels 	Document review Grouped/individual interviews
		5.1.4	Other examples of added value as identified by interviewed stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents (annual reports) LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members LEAP4Peace Secretariat LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels 	Document review Grouped/individual interviews
	5.2 What has been the added value of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), and separately, of its embassies, to the Partnership? And what is the added value of this Partnership to the MFA? TORs question 3.4	5.2.1	Consortium Partners' views as to the added value of the partnership between partners and the MFA/its embassies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant MFA staff (L4P programme officer and relevant staff of the MFA embassies in the three countries and in UK) LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members LEAP4Peace Secretariat LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels 	Grouped/individual interviews
		5.2.2	Examples of how the partnership has contributed to MFA's and embassies' work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant MFA staff (L4P programme officer and relevant staff of the MFA embassies in the three countries and in UK) LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members LEAP4Peace Secretariat 	Grouped/individual interviews

Key Questions	Sub-questions	Indicators or Factors	Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels 	
6. How did the Partnership support or hinder programme delivery?	6.1 What factors related to the Partnership facilitated outcome achievement? What factors facilitated knowledge generation and sharing? What factors hindered outcome achievement and/or knowledge generation and sharing? Reformulated TORs question 3.2	6.1.1 Aspects of the partnership identified by Consortium Partners as supporting programme delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members LEAP4Peace Secretariat LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels 	Grouped/individual interviews
		6.1.2 Aspects of the partnership identified by Consortium Partners as hindering programme delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members LEAP4Peace Secretariat LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels 	Grouped/individual interviews
		6.1.3 Aspects of the partnership identified by Consortium Partners as supporting Partners' learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members LEAP4Peace Secretariat LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels 	Grouped/individual interviews
	6.2 How have power imbalances in decision-making in the Partnership been addressed, and how is ownership by the Partners and leading from the South being advanced in the Partnership? Reformulated TORs question 4.1	6.2.1 Consortium Partners' perspectives on whether the partnership facilitates power sharing (shared decision making), ownership of the programme by each Partner, and leadership from the South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEAP4Peace Steering Committee members LEAP4Peace Secretariat 	Grouped/individual interviews
	6.3 How have partners collaborated in developing a knowledge and learning agenda, and in the creation and sharing of knowledge,	6.3.1 Existence of a knowledge and learning agenda collectively developed by Consortium Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents (knowledge products, knowledge and learning agenda) Leap4Peace Secretariat 	Document review Grouped/individual interviews

Key Questions	Sub-questions	Indicators or Factors	Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods
	especially regarding the key topics selected: gender stereotypes, women's voices, male involvement, women working together, Resolution 1325? TORs question 3.3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leap4Peace Steering Committee members • LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels • • 	
		6.3.2 Types of knowledge products collectively developed and/or shared about the key areas of knowledge identified as priority by the Consortium Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents (knowledge products, knowledge and learning agenda) • Leap4Peace Secretariat • Leap4Peace Steering Committee members • LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels • Other sampled key stakeholders at international level (to verify access to the knowledge products) 	Document review Grouped/individual interviews
7. What are the main challenges, lessons learned and good practices emerging regarding the Partnership collaboration?	7.1 What are the main challenges, lessons learned and good practices emerging regarding the Partnership collaboration? TORs question 4.2	7.1.1 Analysis from the data collected on the previous questions		
		7.1.2 Challenges, lessons learned and good practices identified by interviewed stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEAP4Peace Programme personnel at country and international levels • Leap4Peace Secretariat • Leap4Peace Steering Committee members 	Grouped/individual interviews

ANNEX B: SAMPLING STRATEGY

Coverage of the pathways of change through data collection in the countries and at international level

Actors	LTO1		LTO2	
	Pathway 1	Pathway 2	Pathway 3	Pathway 4
Elected women	NIMD- Myanmar (women elected in 2020) Colombia	Colombia Burundi	Burundi Colombia	
Women leaders and peacebuilders (including aspiring candidates)	Burundi Colombia NIMD and GEN Myanmar		Colombia	Colombia
Political parties			Burundi Colombia	
Local governance mechanisms		Colombia	Burundi Colombia	
National state institutions			Burundi Colombia	Colombia
Women's rights organizations and other CSOs				Burundi Colombia
Diplomats and officials of multilateral organizations (at country and international levels)				Burundi Colombia GEN- Myanmar GAPS

Harvested outcomes

Registered by organisation	Country	Outcome description
BTLP	Burundi	UPORNA granted a permanent training room to RANAC
BTLP	Burundi	Women from different political parties develop aid initiatives
BTLP	Burundi	Consensus reached on prioritisation and adoption of an action plan
BTLP	Burundi	Income generation groups (VSLA) members increase their revenue
BTLP	Burundi	CDP includes gender analysis in their documents

Registered by organisation	Country	Outcome description
BTLP	Burundi	2021 creation of savings groups (L4P)
NIMD Colombia	Colombia	Gender study included in CONPES
NIMD Colombia	Colombia	+9% representation of women in Congress
GEN	Myanmar	Recommendations included by special rapporteur
GEN	Myanmar	Women show trust and solidarity
NIMD Myanmar	Myanmar	Women understand federalism
NIMD Myanmar	Myanmar	Participants turn on their cameras in online discussion

Burundi

Actors	LTO1		LTO2	
	Pathway 1	Pathway 2	Pathway 3	Pathway 4
Elected women		Women leaders of political parties who participated in L4P training and workshops	Women parliamentarians who participated in the national workshop-debate and in the elaboration of the document on barriers to women's political participation	
Women leaders and peacebuilders (Burundi: women politicians)	Trained women politicians at the commune and provincial levels and members of the income generation groups (VSLA)			
Political parties			Presidents of two political parties and the women from those two	

			political parties' leagues	
Local governance mechanisms			Administrators who took part in L4P sensitization activities (provincial and communal authorities)	
National state institutions			Representatives from the Ministry of the Interior, Community Development and Public Security, and the Minister of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender	
Women's rights organizations and other relevant CSOs				Trained women's rights organizations in each province Community radios involved in the programme
Diplomats and officials of multilateral organizations				MFA embassy Representatives from UNDP/UN Women and/or an INGO working on women's political participation

Colombia

Actors	LTO1		LTO2	
	Pathway 1	Pathway 2	Pathway 3	Pathway 4
Elected women		Municipal council representatives Tierralta Córdoba Representatives of the women's caucus in the local administrative	A woman who participated in the first encounter of political /elected women	

		council in Antonio Nariño (Bogotá)		
Women leaders and peacebuilders	5 women ¹ (virtual focus group) trained at empowerment and/or democracy schools	Participants of the Dialogue, Innovation and Leadership Schools (Tierralta)		A sample of women who participated in the election for the municipal peace jurisdiction seat, representing women affected by the armed conflict (virtual discussion)
Political parties			A high-level political party official who has participated in multiparty committee on gender in Bogota.	
Local governance mechanisms		Tierralta legal commission on women's equality (see above).	District Secretary for Women, Bogota	
National state institutions			Presidential Council for Women's Equality (CPEM) Ministry of Interior	Presidential Council for Women's Equality (CPEM)
Women's rights organizations			Violence against Women in Politics Observatory	National Network of Women representative, A woman in Choco, trained through Alliance of CSO with National Network of Women (virtual)
Diplomats and officials of multilateral organizations				Dutch Embassy

Myanmar

Actors	LTO1		LTO2	
	Pathway 1	Pathway 2	Pathway 3	Pathway 4
Elected women	NIMD-Myanmar (women elected in the 2020 election)			

Women leaders and peacebuilders	Peacebuilders, GEN-Myanmar Training participants, NIMD-Myanmar			
Political parties				
Local governance mechanisms				
National state institutions				
Women's rights organizations				
Diplomats and officials of multilateral organizations				Check L&A by GEN-Myanmar (documentation or interview)

GAPS

Actors	LTO1		LTO2	
	Pathway 1	Pathway 2	Pathway 3	Pathway 4
Diplomats and officials of multilateral organizations				Representatives from the UK and Dutch permanent missions to the UN who participated in the WPS week in October 2022

ANNEX C: LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

LEAP4Peace documents

- 1 LEAP4Peace Multi-Annual Plan 2021-2025
- 2 L4P Harvested Outcomes 2021-2022 Excel file
- 3 L4P Annual Report 2021
- 4 L4P Annual Report 2022
- 5 Overview Targets Actuals LRP WRGE SCS Indicators Excel file
- 6 L4P Indicator Reference Sheet
- 7 Corrected L4P Operating Guidance Note – Cooperation and Coordination
- 8 BLTP Annual Plan 2022
- 9 BLTP Annual Report 2021
- 10 BLTP Annual Report 2022
- 11 BLTP 2022 Actor-Based Pathway of Change Excel file
- 12 BLTP Theory of Change 2021 English
- 13 GAPS Annual Report 2022
- 14 GEN Myanmar Actor-Based Pathway of Change 2021 Excel file
- 15 GEN Theory of Change 2021
- 16 GEN Myanmar Situational Analysis Report
- 17 GEN Myanmar Trip Report to PSVI Conference in London
- 18 GEN Myanmar Outcome Harvesting Report 2022
- 19 GEN Myanmar Annual Report 2021
- 20 GEN Myanmar Annual Plan 2022
- 21 GEN Myanmar Annual Report 2022
- 22 NIMD Myanmar Actor Based Pathway of Change 2022 Excel File
- 23 NIMD Myanmar Outcome Harvesting 2022
- 24 NIMD Myanmar Annual Report 2022
- 25 NIMD Colombia Annual Plan 2022
- 26 NIMD Colombia Annual Report 2022
- 27 NIMD Colombia 2022 Actor-Based Pathway of Change Excel file
- 28 NIMD Colombia Outcome Harvesting 2022
- 29 NIMD PEA Process Guide
- 30 Partnership Agreement NL MFA – LEAP4Peace
- 31 Knowledge agenda 2021 -2025
- 32 Knowledge and Learning agenda 2022
- 33 Global Influencing Strategy
- 34 Influencing Work Plan
- 35 Women, Peace and Security: Pillars for Peace
- 36 Extra information on the SCS MTRs
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- 40 Better Evaluation (2021): [Utilisation-focused evaluation](#)
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- 47 [Burundi - Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund \(wphfund.org\)](#)
- 48 [World Report 2022: Burundi | Human Rights Watch \(hrw.org\)](#)
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- 50 [Burundi – 1325 National Action Plans \(peacewomen.org\)](#)
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- 55 [Burundi-NAP-3.pdf \(peacewomen.org\)](#)

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ANNEX D: BURUNDI

1. Data Collection

The MTR conducted the following interviews: 1 preliminary interview with BLTP, 1 interview with steering committee member, 1 interview with 2 programme personnel, 9 individual interviews (political party and CSO representatives, Dutch Embassy), 2 focus group discussions (group interviews, one in each province visited).

2. Country Theory of Change with observations

Strategic objective	Women politicians, their organisations and CSOs acquire a strong capacity to influence Burundian culture, attitudes and practices of political parties and public authorities, for an enabling environment for women's effective participation in political and decision-making processes in Burundi			
Long term objectives/outcomes	1. Women politicians have increased their capacity to influence the Burundian community, political party leaders and public authorities regarding their constitutional political rights and they are (qualitatively and quantitatively) represented at least 30% in (political and technical) decision-making bodies		2. Supportive policy environment for women's rights and political participation in peacebuilding	
Assumptions	Women politicians have compatible interests and can work together towards a common political goal.	Advocacy work effectively represents the real interests and needs of women in their political participation	Government / political parties can translate policy improvements into effective changes in their programmes	CSOs have compatible interests and can work together towards a common policy goal.
Intermediate Outcomes	1. Women are aware of the risk of not asserting their political rights.	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	6. Government adopts policies that promote women's participation in decision-making bodies. No MTR data on this. Measurement will be	9. Stronger and broader alliances are built between CSOs and women's political structures & organizations. What

	<p>2. Women are able to put in place advocacy strategies. (for the purpose of...)</p> <p>3. Women are well represented in political decision-making processes (similar to LTO 1 in L4P ToC)</p>	<p>5. Women politicians influence political and governmental decision makers</p>	<p>conducted after the communal and electoral laws are in place.</p> <p>7. Government adopts practices that promote women's participation in decision-making bodies. No data on this.</p> <p>8. Political parties adopt policies that promote women's participation in decision-making bodies (similar to outcomes in L4P pathway 2) In L4P ToC, changes in political parties' regulations are under pathway 2 (intermediate outcome: "political actors implement internal gender-equality regulations") rather than pathway 3.</p>	<p>action will these broader/stronger alliances take? WPS advocacy? GE advocacy? Could be more precise. 9 and 10 seem like L4P pathway 1 network strengthening outcome. One could see Burundi outcomes 9 and 10 as part of this L4P intermediate outcome on strengthening women's networks.</p> <p>10. Stronger and broader alliances are built between churches and women's political structures & organizations (L4P pathway 1 caucuses and networks strengthened? However, BLTP states that the intention here is to enhance collective advocacy to</p>
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				enhance women's political participation. The outcome could be worded accordingly)
Assumptions	<p>Ownership of the process by strong, competent players with a good understanding of advocacy, networking and synergy between key players for successful advocacy.</p> <p>An implicit assumption is that "women have access and control over financial resources"</p>	<p>Political discussions require political will and must take place under good conditions of mutual understanding and collaboration.</p>	<p>The process of women's participation in decision-making bodies does not negatively affect political parties</p> <p>Political will is important to achieve good results.</p>	<p>Peace and security remain relatively stable</p>
Interventions	<p>Sensitisation, awareness-raising and training for elected women, women involved in politics and their spouses on the status of Burundian women, their rights and duties, and the importance of their participation in political decision-making bodies</p> <p>Common understanding of the roles and responsibilities of a female politician at household and community level, the dynamics around this issue and proposed solutions</p> <p>Promotion of gender-sensitive household economics,</p>	<p>Awareness raising and capacity building for elected women on their rights, roles and responsibilities, and in lobbying and advocacy techniques</p> <p>The creation of frameworks for exchange and dialogue between elected women, women politicians and political actors on the subject of women's political participation</p> <p>Production and dissemination of public information, education and communication messages through radio</p>	<p>Conducting studies :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effective and strategic positioning of women in the 7 most represented political parties in the field • The presence of women in decision-making bodies • Women's political participation <p>To use the results of these studies as tools for</p>	<p>Awareness raising and capacity building of CSOs on (i) gender sensitive political and democratic governance, (ii) the importance of women's political participation in Burundi; (iii) obstacles to Burundian women's political participation; (iv) the role and responsibility of CSOs in promoting women's political participation in Burundi</p>

	<p>especially with the commitment of men to support the political participation of their wives</p> <p>Financial support and accompaniment to women in politics in the process of empowerment/micro-projects (this was a prominent activity according to data collected but there's not an explicit link to the outcomes above).</p>	<p>programmes on women's effective political participation (problems and solutions).</p> <p>Prepare and implement an advocacy strategy for women's political participation"; and influence list building within political parties (50%)</p>	<p>awareness raising and advocacy with political parties and public authorities in order to reach a common understanding of the situation.</p> <p>Establishment and capacity building of multi-stakeholder exchange frameworks to debate and discuss obstacles to women's political participation in Burundi, the role and responsibility of Burundian women, their political rights and duties</p> <p>Women politicians engage in negotiations with their political parties on the blockages of Burundian women's political participation and strategies for improvement.</p>	<p>Creation of these forums for CSOs and other stakeholders to discuss women's participation in decision-making processes and related issues</p> <p>Strengthening synergies and networking between women politicians and CSOs / Provincial level + development and implementation of an advocacy strategy for women's political participation in decision-making bodies</p> <p>Develop a learning and knowledge management plan at local, national, regional and international levels.</p>
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<p>Key actors</p>	<p><u>Local level (hill-commune)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in politics • Elected women • Women in positions of responsibility • Spouses of women in politics • Local government • Community-based organisation <p><u>Intermediate level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in politics • Women in CSOs • Elected women • Women in positions of responsibility at the provincial level • Spouses of women in politics • The provincial administration <p><u>National level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in politics 	<p><u>Local level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women Leaders of the 10 most represented political parties • Deconcentrated services at the communal level, especially the CDFC • Local government <p><u>Intermediate level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Women Leaders of the 10 most represented political parties • Deconcentrated services at provincial level, especially the CDFC • Community radio stations • The provincial administration <p><u>National level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders of the 10 most represented political parties • The permanent dialogue forum of political parties 	<p><u>Local level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hill and municipal leaders of the 10 most represented political parties • Hilly and communal elected officials • Municipal and hillside administration <p><u>Intermediate level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial leaders of the 10 most represented political parties • Departments of the Ministry of Human Rights and Gender within its remit • Community radio stations • The provincial administration <p><u>National level</u></p>	<p><u>Local level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women elected at hill and community level • CSOs at the grassroots • The parish churches • Women's grassroots organisations • Local government <p><u>Intermediate level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provincial administration • CSOs • The diocesan churches • Women's organisations • Community radio stations <p><u>National level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in politics
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women CSOs • Elected women (parliamentarians and senators) • Women in positions of responsibility at national level • Spouses of women in politics • The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Gender • Women's organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Senate committee with respect for constitutional balance in its remit • The National Women's Forum • The members of the Joint Committee of the Inter • The Ministry with responsibility for human rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders of the 10 most represented political parties • The permanent dialogue forum of political parties • Senate committees dealing with political issues, gender issues, fundamental rights and freedoms in their attributions • Parliamentary committees dealing with gender and equal opportunity issues, political and administrative affairs, and human rights within their remit • The National Women's Forum • Women parliamentarians and senators • Women appointed by Decree 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs • The Churches • Women's organisations • The media • Social networks
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The members of the Joint Committee of the Inter • The Ministry of Human Rights and Gender in its remit • The Constitutional Court 	
	<i>Pathway 1</i>	<i>Pathway 2</i>	<i>Pathway 3</i>	<i>Pathway 4</i>

3. Analysis of coherence between country adaptations and the L4P Programme ToC

Burundi. BLTP has two main long-term results that appear to integrate various aspects of the four pathways of the L4P programme ToC, thus causing the JGG team significant confusion related to alignment between BLTP initiatives and the outcomes set out in the L4P ToC. Still, generally there is conceptual coherence between the Burundi and L4P programme ToCs.

- In 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” initiatives appear to align with L4P pathway 1 (RLT1.I2.A2 capacity building), pathway 2 (RLT1 I3A4: Awareness raising and advocacy with political parties), L4P pathway 3 (RLT1.I2.A5 (b), multi-party cohesion) and L4P pathway 4 related to women CSO advocacy (RI.1.5., Women politicians influence political and governmental decision makers).
- The micro-finance initiatives (VSLAs) appear to be a major feature of the work with women; however, this element is identified as an intervention but not an intermediate outcome. There appears to be an implicit link between VSLAs and country outcome 3 “Women are well represented in political decision-making processes,” although an increase in women’s political participation would be a more direct outcome, according to the data collected. The country ToC could make the link between access to economic resources and women’s political participation more explicit.

- In long-term result 2, “Burundian political and governmental actors are implementing policies and practices to enable women to access decision-making positions,” appears to capture elements of the L4P pathways 2 and 3.
- The 6/10 intermediate outcomes are distinct from the L4P outcomes and specific to Burundi, while one (in Burundi’s pathway 3), is similar to two outcomes in the L4P pathway 2³⁸, one outcome in Burundi’s pathway 1 is similarly worded to the L4P LTO1,³⁹ and two BLTP outcomes related to stronger and broader alliances among women’s political structures and CSOs and churches may be aligned to L4P pathway 1 (strengthened networks) or pathway 4 (CSOs align for joint advocacy). Regardless of the challenges with alignment, the intermediate outcomes are, for the most part, conceptually coherent with the L4P ToC. Although it is important to note that Burundi outcomes 9 and 10 focus solely on alliance building and not advocacy resulting from that alliance building.
- Indicators used to measure country-level ToC outcomes are not internally coherent. For instance: under the Burundi ToC, LTO2, pathway 3, the intermediate outcome “Government adopts practices that promote women’s participation in decision-making bodies” is measured with an L4P indicator reported to the MFA: “Political actors develop their capacities through training, awareness raising on key gender and leadership issues.” It’s not automatic that awareness raising will lead to changes in government practices. JGG notes, however, that in the 2022 L4P programme report, the indicator “share of women candidates” will be used in 2025 (p. 11).

4. Stakeholders’ Perceptions of the validity of L4P programme assumptions

Assumption	Burundi
Women have an interest in actively participating in political decision-making processes	3/3 external stakeholders: yes

³⁸ An outcome in Burundi’s pathway 3: Political parties adopt policies that promote women’s participation in decision-making bodies; while in L4P pathway 2 outcomes include: “Leadership (referencing political party leadership) integrates and supports women’s participation internally” and “political actors implement internal gender equality regulations.”

³⁹ BLTP ToC, intermediate outcome in their pathway 1: Women are well represented in political decision-making processes. The L4P LTO1 states: Women are represented in decision-making roles for peacebuilding.

Political actors have incentives to enhance women's participation	1/1 external stakeholder responded in the affirmative.
Political actors understand the challenges and benefits of enhancing women's political participation	1/2 responded yes & no: not everyone has the same level of understanding. 1/2 responded no (few understand the challenges and benefits).
Like-minded CSOs see the need for and value in joint advocacy	3/3 respondents responded in the affirmative; however, CSOs noted that women politicians align with political parties rather than women's organizations.

5. Substantiated Outcomes in relation to the L4P ToC

LTO 1: Women are represented in decision-making roles for peacebuilding

Pathway one

Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
Capacities & Behaviours: Female and male politicians work as allies to enhance women's participation		
<p>There is no intermediate outcome in Burundi ToC directly aligned to this programme-wide intermediate outcome. However, MTR data indicate contribution towards this programme-wide intermediate outcome. Interviewed male and female political party representatives and women in politics reported that they are conducting awareness-raising activities within their respective political parties and with other actors (local authorities) on gender equality and the importance of women's political participation. Administrative authorities, in collaboration with political party leaders and with the advocacy of women leaders, have made a major contribution to improving the security environment for women's contribution/participation (e.g., Cibitoke). Women in politics reported another important result under this outcome: the capacity to "deal with" political parties and act as mediators of conflicts.</p>	<p>Participants in one of the two group interviews conducted at the provincial level (Cibitoke) reported that following the training activities, they started sharing the key messages from the training with members (both male and female) of their own political parties to sensitize them on the importance of women's political participation. Other interviewed participants in L4P initiatives reported that the activities led to renewed commitment to continue awareness-raising activities on gender equality and the importance of women's political participation.</p>	<p>No other specific initiatives were mentioned by interviewed participants in LEAP4Peace training activities, though in Burundi other actors like UN Women, CARE and Cordaid have been conducting activities on women's political participation for several years. These activities have started bearing their fruits; the major political parties are increasingly supporting women's political participation in their governing bodies and in electoral processes.</p>
Attitudes & Beliefs: Women nominate themselves for decision-making positions		
<p>There is no intermediate outcome in Burundi ToC aligned to this L4P programme intermediate outcome. Consultations held with stakeholders in Burundi and reviewed documents did not confirm cases of women nominating themselves for decision-making positions following the L4P programme activities. However, one external stakeholder stated that her Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA) group members are working towards getting their respective political parties to support women in the nomination process.</p>		

Law & Policy: Women's caucuses and networks are strengthened		
There is no intermediate outcome in Burundi ToC aligned to this programme-wide intermediate outcome. Alliance strengthening is part of another pathway (pathway 4) in the country ToC. From conducted interviews and document review, the MTR confirmed that VSLA has become a space for their members to connect, exchange, and collaborate. All interviewed women members of a VSLA confirmed the usefulness of these groups in reducing the barriers created by the rivalry existing between political parties to women's inter-political party collaboration.	The financial support and training by the LEAP4Peace programme were identified by interviewed VSLA members as key to enable the creation of these solidarity groups.	No other intervention was identified as contributing to this result.

Pathway Two

Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
Capacities & behaviours: political actors understand the challenges and benefits of enhancing women's political participation		
The MTR confirmed that political actors (i.e., political parties' members and respective women's leagues, representatives from local administration) understand the challenges and benefits of enhancing women's political participation; with major political parties in Burundi working towards the increased representation of women within their bodies. In addition, political parties' members are engaged in awareness-raising and training activities on women's political participation within and outside their political parties.	Interviews with representatives from political parties and their women's leagues confirmed that the LEAP4Peace activities contributed to further raise awareness of the importance of women's political participation and gender equality. Following the activities, interviewed participants reported to have <u>continued</u> the awareness raising activities they were already engaged in within their respective political parties. Interviewed VSLA members also reported to have promoted the establishment of other VSLA and sensitized their respective political parties to support the establishment of these solidarity groups.	While interviewed stakeholders did not provide the name of specific initiatives, they referenced to the fact of having attended past training activities on gender equality and women's political participation. Given the presence of other development actors in Burundi working on these themes and conducting similar activities (like CARE and UN Women), it is likely that the LEAP4Peace activities contributed to the cumulative effect of the various past and current initiatives.
Attitudes & Beliefs: Leadership integrates and supports women's participation internally.		
The MTR found two cases of political parties taking measures to support women's participation internally, though only one that can be linked to the LEAP4Peace programme's contribution.	The representative from one of the political parties participating in the LEAP4Peace activities indicated that following the activities, his party decided to increase	While no other specific initiatives were identified as contributing to the identified case of political parties taking measures to support women's participation internally,

	women's representativeness in the governing bodies of the party at all levels (national, provincial, communal, hills). According to the interviewed representative, it will be possible to see this change at the next party's national congress since it is expected that one of the members of the party's steering committee will be a woman.	interviews with political parties' representatives reported their participation in training and awareness-raising activities on women's political participation and gender equality organized by other actors. This suggests that the LEAP4Peace activities contributed to the cumulative effect of the various past and current initiatives. Indeed, organizations like CARE and UN Women have been conducting activities in the areas of WPS, women's political participation, and gender equality in Burundi for several years.
Law & Policy: Political actors implement internal gender equality regulations		
Burundi ToC includes a similar intermediate outcome under LTO2 "Political parties adopt policies that promote women's participation in decision-making bodies", (corresponding indicator: # Political actors who adopt measures and policies to improve the representation of women in their decision-making processes). No cases were found through data collection (interviews and document review) of political actors implementing internal gender equality regulations.	N/A	N/A

LTO 2: Supportive policy environment for women's representation and participation in peace building.

Pathway 3

Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
Capacities & behaviours: Political parties develop joint gender equality agendas		
Joint advocacy among women politicians is expected in the Burundi ToC pathway 1. No evidence was found of political parties developing joint gender equality agendas. Interviewed stakeholders reported that their political parties have not yet collaborated to develop such agendas. While not the focus of MTR interviews, the 2022 annual report notes that women representatives from 10 political parties were working on a	One external observer stated that BLTP brought women from different political parties together to advocate collectively. According to interviewed participants in one of the two provinces, L4P activities contributed to foster dialogue and less tense relationships among political parties' representatives. This, in	Not known.

Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
draft advocacy strategy. It's also important to note that interviewed participants reported that there is less animosity between political parties and that this is a key step for them to be able to collaborate in the future.	turn, has created a more enabling – because less violent - environment for women to engage in politics.	
Attitudes & Beliefs: Political actors jointly advocate for the implementation of gender equality legislation		
No evidence from interviews and document review was found of political actors jointly advocating for the implementation of gender equality legislation.	N/A	N/A
Law & Policy: Political actors collaborate for better policies		
No evidence was found of political actors collaborating for better policies.	N/A	N/A

Pathway 4

Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
Capacities & behaviours: CSOs align for joint advocacy agenda		
No outcome was found in Burundi ToC in relation to this L4P intermediate outcome. Burundi pathway 4 focuses solely on alliance building, although the actual intention appears to be collective advocacy. An outcome in the Burundi ToC states “Women are able to put in place advocacy strategies.” The development of a collective strategy was mentioned by BLTP but no external stakeholder interviewed.	N/A	N/A
Attitudes & Beliefs: CSOs effectively monitor and lobby for policy change and implementation		
No outcome was found in Burundi ToC in relation to this L4P intermediate outcome. No evidence of results aligned with this outcome was found through data collection	N/A	N/A
Law & Policy: International lobby and advocacy for supportive national policy environments		

No outcome was found in Burundi ToC in relation to this L4P intermediate outcome. No evidence of results aligned with this outcome was found through data collection.	N/A	N/A
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6. Substantiated Harvested Outcomes

Harvested outcomes	Evidence confirming the harvested outcomes	Evidence confirming LEAP4Peace contribution to the harvested outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
One political party granted a permanent training room to another political party.	The interview held with a representative from the “granting” political party confirmed that the party’s meeting rooms were made available to other political parties upon request. However, data on how many rooms and to which political parties are unavailable since this data was not collected by the “grantee.”	The interviewed party representative confirmed L4P’s contribution to this outcome: through the meetings with political parties organized by BLTP in the framework of the L4P programme, political parties were encouraged to have a more collaborative attitude among each other. This L4P contribution to collaborative attitudes among political parties was noted by other interviewed participants and BLTP staff.	Other activities conducted by BLTP with political parties in the past may have supported a more collaborative attitude among political parties since one interviewee who participated in BLTP’s past activities mentioned that BLTP demonstrates ability to bring people together.
Women from different political parties develop aid initiatives	Interviewed VSLA members reported the development of aid initiatives to support each other and other community members.	Interviewed VSLA members reported that the creation of the VSLA and the monthly meeting to discuss about the VSLA operations, they started to be more friendly toward each other, were able to overcome the mistrust because of belonging to different political parties, and thus began to work together.	No contribution from other initiatives was identified through data collection.
Consensus reached on prioritisation and adoption of an action plan ⁴⁰	No mention of the action plan was made by the interviewed stakeholders.	Not applicable	Not applicable
Creation of savings groups	The two focus groups conducted with members of savings and loan associations (VSLA) in Makamba and Cibitoke and the individual interviews conducted with representatives of political parties confirmed that BLTP supported the creation of these	The focus groups and interviews conducted indicated that L4P supported the creation of the VSLA by providing them with financial resources – 5 million Burundian Francs per association - to establish and operate the association. Training was also provided. In addition, according to one	No contribution to the creation of these saving groups by other interventions was identified through data collection. It is noteworthy that VSLA are common associative forms among women in Burundi and that other development partners (e.g.,

⁴⁰ “En mars 2022, les femmes leaders des partis politiques, les femmes parlementaires élues dans les 5 provinces d’intervention et les femmes membres du bureau du parlement et du Sénat ont eu un consensus sur trois défis prioritaires à attaquer dans le processus de plaidoyer et un draft générique de plan d’action y relatif a été adopté pour le plaidoyer.”

Harvested outcomes	Evidence confirming the harvested outcomes	Evidence confirming LEAP4Peace contribution to the harvested outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
	associations composed of women members of political parties.	interviewed VSLA member, existing VSLAs are promoting the creation of additional VSLAs.	CARE) have supported their creation and operation across Burundi.
Income generation groups (VSLA) members increase their revenue	This outcome related to the work conducted by BLTP in a province that eventually was not visited for data collection (the province of Ngozi). However, a similar result may have been achieved in other provinces where BLTP implemented L4P initiatives: according to a participating member of a VSLA in Cibitoke, at the end of 2022, 65 000 Burundian Francs had been redistributed among the members of her VSLA. According to the interviewee, the funds allow the women to travel to party functions.	While there's no MTR data that mentions a specific contribution by L4P in terms of increasing VSLA members' revenue, the focus group discussions and individual interviews in Cibitoke confirmed that BLTP played a pivotal role in bringing 10 parties together in the group and provided training. Thus, the L4P support in the establishment and operation of the group led to a concrete outcome that was not unexpected, given the purpose of the VSLAs.	As mentioned in the LEAP4Peace Annual Report 2021, VSLA members participated in a training by CARE on the VSLA-NAWE NUZE approach.
A political party includes gender analysis in their documents	A provincial political party representative was interviewed; however, there is no mention of gender analysis in documents in her reflections on support from BLTP, nor did the national evaluator receive party documents to review. Interviews provided evidence of gender sensitivity.	N/A.	N/A.

ANNEX E: COLOMBIA

1. Data Collection

The MTR conducted the following interviews or meetings: 1 preliminary interview with country personnel, 1 meeting to discuss the sampling strategy, 1 interview with steering committee representative, 1 interview with programme personnel, 11 individual interviews with external stakeholders, 1 group interview with women participating in training, and 1 meeting with programme personnel to clarify information.

2. County ToC with observations

NIMD COLOMBIA – L4P UPDATED TOC WITH INDICATORS (in purple)				
Strategic objective	A conducive environment for women’s full and meaningful inclusion in political and decision-making processes to deepen peace in Colombia.			
Long term outcomes (essentially the same as programme TOC)	Women are represented in decision-making roles for the implementation of the peacebuilding agenda		Supportive policy environment for women’s rights and political participation in peacebuilding	
	Women’s satisfaction with participation in political and peacebuilding processes		# of laws blocked, proposed, adopted or improved to promote women’s voice, agency, leadership, and representative participation in (political) decision-making processes in conflict prevention, peace- and state-building # of policies blocked, proposed, adopted or improved to promote women’s voice, agency, leadership, and representative participation in (political) decision-making processes in conflict prevention, peace- and state-building # of by-laws blocked, proposed, adopted or improved to promote women’s voice, agency, leadership, and representative participation in (political) decision-making processes in conflict prevention, peace- and state-building	
Assumption (adjusted)	Women are elected for seats at local councils, departmental assemblies, or congress.	Political actors integrate women in leadership posts, including nominating them for elected posts.	The authorities enforce the policies developed by political actors and / or the existing policies that support gender equality measures for	Women CSOs/Feminist movements and political actors are continuously involved in implementing gender equality agenda.

					<i>women's political participation.</i>			
Intermediate Outcomes	Women nominate themselves for decision-making positions. (same)	Share of women candidates (NIMD measures women's interest in presenting as a candidate)	Political actors implement internal gender-equality regulations. same	# political actors who implement internal measures and/or policies to enhance representation of women in their decision-making	Political actors jointly advocate for the implementation of gender-equality agenda	# of advocacy initiatives carried out by political actors	Women CSOs/Feminist movements effectively monitor and lobby for policy change and implementation	# of national advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs
			Political actors develop internal gender-equality regulations new (a step toward above outcome)	# political actors who adopt internal measures and/or policies to enhance representation of women in their decision-making	Political actors develop joint gender-equality agenda	# agreements reached as a result of dialogue platform meeting	Women CSOs/Feminist movements develop joint gender-equality agenda	# of multi-stakeholder dialogue/platform meetings # studies for evidence-based L&A disseminated to political actors
	Women increase their capabilities and abilities to partake in politics (adjusted)	# of women (aspiring) leaders trained # of democracy schools graduates	Political actors assess their status on gender-equality (new, step towards above, but similar to ToC outcome re understanding)	# political actors trained	Political actors have a safe space for discussing gender-equality issues	# of political actors participating in dialogue platforms (disaggregated by type) # interparty dialogue meetings	Women CSOs/Feminist movements have capabilities for lobby and advocate political actors	# women-led CSOs with increased L&A capacities # of women-led CSOs included in the programme activities

Assumptions	<i>Women in peacebuilding prioritized territories are interested in public affairs, gender-equality issues and or/ Peace Agreement implementation within their communities.</i>	<i>Political actors are willing to work on gender-equality</i>	<i>Political actors are willing to work together on enabling policy framework for women political participation</i>	Women CSOs/Feminist movements are interested in lobbying and advocating decision-making spaces.
Interventions	<i>Democracy Schools for women Mentoring & Networking Programs E-learning platform</i>	<i>Gender Roadmap for Inclusive Political Parties Technical Assistance Gender-sensitive Trainings</i>	<i>Multiactor Dialogue Platform (Multiparty Women's Board) Joint researches and studies Joint public awareness campaigns</i>	<i>L&A Trainings Multiactor Dialogue Platform Joint researches and studies Joint public awareness campaigns</i>
Key actors	<i>Political Parties Civic & Political leaders Mayorships & Governorships Ministry of Internal Affairs</i>	<i>Political Parties Mayorships & Governorships Councils & Assemblies Congress</i>	<i>Political Parties Ministry of Internal Affairs Women Presidential Counsellors Mayorships & Governorships Councils & Assemblies National Electoral Council Congress</i>	<i>CSOs Political parties Congress National Electoral Council Councils & Assemblies Mayorships & Governorships Women presidential Counsellors Ministry of Internal Affairs Civic and political leaders</i>
	<i>Pathway 1</i>	<i>Pathway 2</i>	<i>Pathway 3</i>	<i>Pathway 4</i>

3. Analysis of alignment between country ToC and L4P Programme ToC

Colombia. The ToC prepared by NIMD-Colombia is conceptually consistent and closely aligned with the programme ToC and this facilitated the MTR assessment of Colombia's contribution to the L4P ToC.

- The two long term objectives in the country ToC are almost verbatim the LTOs in the programme ToC.
- Many of the intermediate outcomes in the country ToC are selected directly from the programme ToC. New outcomes introduced in pathways 2 and 3 (related to political actors and collaboration between political actors) of the Colombia ToC represent incremental steps toward the highest-level intermediate outcome in the pathway. This highest-level intermediate outcome is adopted from the L4P programme ToC.
- The intermediate outcome “share of women candidates” is not consistent with statements made by country programme personnel who emphasized NIMD could not guarantee women presented as candidates. NIMD Colombia measures women’s interest in presenting as candidates rather than the actual share of women’s candidates.

4. External Stakeholders’ Perceptions of the Validity of Assumptions

Assumption	Colombia
Women have an interest in actively participating in political decision-making processes	7/7 external stakeholders: yes; however, 4/7 noted that there are barriers that reduce participation, including violence.
Political actors have incentives to enhance women’s participation	3/9 political parties don’t have incentives to enhance women’s participation. 3/9, political parties have few incentives, but understanding varies in party leadership; the State should provide women with economic incentives. 3/9, yes political actors have incentives, including women candidates provides legitimacy to the party, and it’s the law. Another stakeholder confirmed there are legal incentives, but they don’t resolve patriarchal attitudes.
Political actors understand the challenges and benefits of enhancing women’s political participation	3/7, no, political actors don’t understand. 3/7, somewhat. Male leaders don’t want to cede their decision-making positions. 1/7, yes.
Like-minded CSOs see the need for and value in joint advocacy	4/10, no. There are multiple training schools for potential candidates and no collaboration between the providers. Women candidates don’t collaborate among themselves.

	<p>3/10, yes this is evident (these stakeholders tend to work within collaborative initiatives).</p> <p>3/10, yes and no, there are advances but still challenges, especially related to lack of engagement between CSOs and politicians.</p>
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5. Substantiated Outcomes against the L4P Programme ToC
LTO 1: Women are represented in decision-making roles for peacebuilding

Pathway 1

Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
Capacities & Behaviours: Female and male politicians work as allies to enhance women’s participation		
<p>This outcome is not part of the TOC for Colombia and no MTR pointed toward this alliance between male and female politicians. The Colombia ToC includes this outcome related to capacities: Women increase their capabilities and abilities to partake in politics. The women in politics interviewed, who participated in training (in the schools for democracy, dialogue & innovation...), confirmed an increased in knowledge with regard to power, political campaigning, inclusive leadership (considering ethnic, gender, sexual diversity), collective leadership, public speaking, negotiation skills, and barriers to women’s political participation, among other topics. NIMD reports on the # of women trained (259 in 2022), # of graduates (113 in 2022), and # of women who intend to present as candidates (see intermediate outcome below).</p>	<p>The women interviewed confirmed the relevance of NIMD’s training and highlighted it was practical and prepared them to be candidates, if they chose to do so.</p>	<p>As mentioned above, there are other organizations offering training for women in preparation of their political participation, especially in the pre-electoral period. Two of three women interviewed had participated in training initiatives on political participation with UN Women, Centro de Investigacion y Educacion Popular Programa Por la Paz (CINEP), the National Women’s Network, and institutions for public servants: Escuela Superior de la Administracion Publica (ESAP) and Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (SENA).</p> <p>The Electoral Observation Mission (MOE) and NIMD have collaborated to provide such training, although this may not be within L4P.</p>
Attitudes & Beliefs: Women nominate themselves for decision-making positions		
<p>This outcome aligns with an outcome in Colombia’s ToC (1.2). NIMD tracks women’s declared interest in a future candidacy at the end of the training courses. The 2022 annual report states that 102 declared their interest in presenting themselves as candidates, mostly at the local level. (90.25% of 113 in 2022 who graduated expressed interest; 39% of 259 trained).</p>	<p>During the MTR it was not possible to speak to elected women who had participated in NIMD training and/or mentoring for candidates at the national level. However, in pathway 2 NIMD worked with municipal councillors (see pathway 2 below and see outcome harvesting section).</p>	<p>See information related to the above outcome in pathway 1.</p>

Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
Law & Policy: Women’s caucuses and networks are strengthened		
This L4P outcome is not part of the Colombia ToC. Women interviewed who had participated in schools stated there was not follow up by NIMD after the schools. The work with the National Network of Women falls within pathway 4 (collective lobbying and advocacy).	N/A	N/A

Pathway 2

Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
Capacities & behaviours: political actors understand the challenges and benefits of enhancing women’s political participation		
N/A	N/A	N/A
Attitudes & Beliefs: Leadership integrates and supports women’s participation internally.		
Although NIMD has not completed its collaborative training with the Liberal Party (ongoing in 2023), an agreement was signed before the pandemic with the women’s organization of the party.	N/A	N/A
Law & Policy: Political actors implement internal gender equality regulations		
The MTR confirmed that NIMD increased the capacity of a sample municipal council (Tierralta, Cordoba) related to the law (Ley 1981 de 2019 para la Conformación de las Comisiones Legales para la Equidad de la Mujer) requiring a regulation on the Legal Commission for Women and then technical support in the development of the regulation. JGG was unable to arrange an interview with the “council” of a local district of Bogota regarding the development of their action plans.	Interviewees from the municipal council of Tierralta confirmed new knowledge related to the law on the formation of Legal Commissions for Women’s Equity (only offered to the Secretary and one councillor), and subsequent technical assistance on the revisions to the regulation for the Commission. While the regulation creating the Commission in Tierralta was created in 2020, it did not meet legal requirements. NIMD provided the technical assistance to adjust the regulation; however, the Institute did not provide assistance for the Commission’s operation.	No other organization has supported the municipality of Tierralta with this work.

LTO 2: Supportive policy environment for women’s representation and participation in peace building.

Pathway 3

Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
Capacities & behaviours: Political parties develop joint gender equality agendas		
<p>NIMD supports multiparty initiatives to promote gender equality. For example, in the district of Bogota, in collaboration with the District Secretary of Women, supported a meeting of women from local administration boards, which led to the creation of 10 women’s caucuses (among 20 local administration boards). NIMD provided technical support to these multi-party women’s caucuses in the preparation of their actions plans (according to progress reports). JGG was unable to proceed with a group interview of members of the women’s caucus of a local administration board regarding the development of their action plans (they confirmed but did not attend). However, another interview confirmed the collective work of local council women in Bogota.</p>	<p>NIMD helped coordinate the district meetings among women from local administration boards. According to an external stakeholder, these meetings allowed the women to move beyond their specific community problems to prepare a collective agenda related to women in politics, especially political violence faced by these women.</p>	<p>It is not known if other organizations are supporting the women’s caucuses of the local administration boards in Bogota.</p>
Attitudes & Beliefs: Political actors jointly advocate for the implementation of gender equality legislation		
<p>Advocacy related to the law on the prevention and eradication of violence against women in politics is addressed below and in Harvested Outcomes.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
Law & Policy: Political actors collaborate for better policies		
<p>Members of the Observatory (elected women, government agencies and national and international cooperation and specialized agencies) on violence against women in politics interviewed for the MTR confirmed collaborative work to advance the law on that topic. The law was passed in May 2023.</p>	<p>See outcome harvesting table below.</p>	

Pathway 4

Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
Capacities & behaviours: CSOs align for joint advocacy agenda		



Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
<p>The Colombia ToC has an outcome related to this L4P intermediate outcome: Women CSOs/Feminist movements have capabilities for lobby and advocate political actors. Members of the National Women’s Network “nodes” were trained in 1325/WPS in order to contribute effectively (with substantive knowledge on the WPS agenda) in local application of the WPS agenda, especially in three regions (note NIMD reports 4 regions). The network representative also confirmed NIMD technical support for an action plan on youth and security. The work with NIMD demonstrated the effectiveness of collective advocacy.</p>	<p>The MTR did not receive specific information whether the National Network is receiving training on WPS from other organizations; however, from the description of the relationship with NIMD, it would appear that L4P has contributed to the cited outcome through capacity building. Of 26 “nodes” of the network, there is a direct relationship with NIMD in 16 regions, and a more indirect relation in another 10. In the NIMD annual report, this training with the National Network reached 33 organisations in four regions .</p>	<p>The website of the National Network includes significant information on the WPS agenda and two 2023 publications on the local application of WPS was supported by the Government of Canada. https://www.rednacionaldemujeres.org/documentacion/practicas-de-localizacion-de-la-agenda-mujeres-paz-y-seguridad-en-el-cauca However, no other cooperant was identified in relation to training.</p>
<p>Attitudes & Beliefs: CSOs effectively monitor and lobby for policy change and implementation</p>		
N/A	N/A	N/A
<p>Law & Policy: International lobby and advocacy for supportive national policy environments</p>		
<p>The Colombia ToC includes an outcome somewhat aligned (although not international advocacy) with this L4P intermediate outcome: Women CSOs/Feminist movements develop joint gender-equality agenda. Although the process is ongoing, NIMD has offered technical support to the government’s NAP process and will engage with GAPS to harness its NAP experience.</p>	<p>The development of the NAP on 1325 is a collective process that is at the initial stages.</p>	<p>See link to UN Women,⁴¹ various international actors, including NIMD, OAS-MAPP, Government of Canada, among other agencies are support the development of the NAP.</p>

⁴¹ <https://colombia.unwomen.org/es/stories/noticia/2023/03/el-plan-de-accion-nacional-de-la-resolucion-1325-partira-del-reconocimiento-de-los-saberes-de-las-mujeres-en-la-construccion-de-paz>

6. Substantiated Harvested Outcomes

Harvested outcomes	Evidence confirming the harvested outcomes	Evidence confirming LEAP4Peace contribution to the harvested outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
Gender study (biannual diagnostic report) included in public policy (CONPES)	JGG confirmed the text of the policy ⁴² which commits the Presidency (through the Presidential Council on Women's Equality) to prepare a biannual diagnostic report on violence against women in politics. The Presidential Council on Women's Equality will prepare that report.	An interview with the consultant contracted by NIMD to support work on violence against women in politics was invited by the national planning department to prepare the text that was eventually inserted in the policy. A government stakeholder confirmed NIMD's support to undertake the first diagnostic survey and report on violence against women in politics.	No other initiative contributed to this outcome.
Law on the prevention and sanction of violence against women in politics.	NIMD participates in an Observatory on Violence Against Women in Politics. The Observatory worked with women senators to advocate for Law 06 of 2023, passed by the Congress in May of 2023. ⁴³	Interviewees from government agencies participating in the Observatory emphasized the logistical, financial and technical support received from NIMD to advocate for the law. One interviewee highlighted NIMD's technical contribution on digital violence and referred to the Institute as their "technical advisor." The interviewees also noted the knowledge gained related to tracking cases of violence against women in politics.	The legislative proposal was led by 3 senators and supported by the Observatory, which includes NIMD as well as other national and international organizations, including the Electoral Observation Mission (MOE), a Colombian civil society electoral monitoring initiative, that also reported on its contribution to the law. ⁴⁴
In March 2022, the % of women in Congress increased by	While reports prepared by NIMD Colombia describe the networking and mentoring strategy instituted by NIMD and a partner organization for women candidates at the national level, it was not possible to confirm	The contribution of the Institute (and a partner) to the political campaign of candidates who received training and support was not confirmed. An external stakeholder perceived	Not known.

⁴² Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social, Departamento Nacional de Planeación, "CONPES 4080: Política Pública de Equidad de Género para las Mujeres: Hacia el Desarrollo Sostenible del País", 2022, P. 103

⁴³ <https://www.senado.gov.co/index.php/component/content/article/13-senadores/4562-aprobado-proyecto-de-ley-que-previene-y-sanciona-la-violencia-politica-contra-la-mujer>

⁴⁴ <https://www.moe.org.co/ley-para-prevenir-y-sancionar-la-violencia-politica-contra-la-mujer-es-un-logro-de-cara-a-elecciones-locales-moe/>

Harvested outcomes	Evidence confirming the harvested outcomes	Evidence confirming LEAP4Peace contribution to the harvested outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
9% (54 Congresswomen and 32 Senators).	and interview with one of the elected women. According to NIMD of the 34 candidates who participated in the initiative, 8 were elected to Congress.	that the gender perspective was not strong in the training and mentoring provided.	

ANNEX F: MYANMAR

1. Country Theory of Change with observations

Myanmar. Due to the military coup on February 1, 2021 GEN and NIMD prepared a revised ToC in 2022.

Strategic objective	Contribute to a conducive environment which supports women’s full and meaningful inclusion at different levels of peace process structures in Myanmar, and which is responsive to the needs of Myanmar’s ethnic diverse population relevant to sustain peace. Does “different levels of peace process structures” refer to top-down peace negotiations? In the current context a bottom-up process where women identify opportunities to contribute and lead local peace-making initiatives could be more feasible.		
Long term outcomes	Women’s positions are represented and included in decision-making on the emerging democratic peace-making processes in Myanmar.	Supportive policy environment for women’s rights and political participation in the democratic peace-making processes at the subnational level feeds into the national level.	
Assumption	Emerging democratic peace-making processes continue to function and are receptive to ideas around the meaningful inclusion of women's positions		The Peace Process leadership is receptive to advocacy messaging of the CSO network.
Intermediate Outcomes	Network of women peace ambassadors advocate jointly for women’s protection and prevention from violence, especially conflict affected violence, and participation in the emerging democratic peace-making at various levels.		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, UNSCR 1325,)
			CSOs working for Gender Equality and Women Rights effectively monitor implementation of gender sensitive policies, procedures and practices for increased participation of women and positions by the democratic peace-making process leadership

	<p>Network of peace ambassadors are established and functional. Are networks in Shan State (where other networks are active) feasible? Women peace ambassadors still require peace-making knowledge and skills.</p>			<p>CSOs lobby for the increased meaningful participation of women in democratic peacemaking processes This outcome is similar to the first outcome in pathway one.</p>
	<p>Peace ambassadors collaborate to jointly identify challenges and priorities for women’s meaningful participation in emerging democratic peace-making. Can these peace ambassadors collaborate with male leaders from ethnic armed groups and political parties to facilitate everyday peace-making efforts and to foster local-level peace-building initiatives that will be sustainable?</p>			<p>CSOs to collaborate on a joint advocacy agenda on gender sensitive policies, procedures and practices in the democratic peace- making processes</p>
Assumptions	<p>Women Peace Ambassadors were active in the informal peace processes and are interested in acquiring positions in the democratic peace-making processes (not sure this is accurate, based on interviews)</p> <p>Women can consistently and fully attend activities organized by NIMD Myanmar</p> <p>Communities feel safe and willing to open up to women peace ambassadors about their interests; women are able to access emerging peace-making processes and these processes are open to considering community concerns.</p>			<p>CSOs are willing to collaborate, coordinate and participate in joint lobby and advocacy activities</p> <p>(new) emerging peace structures will be put in place</p>

	<p>Women peace ambassadors maintain interest and continue engaging through NIMD Myanmar's democracy education/networking activities.</p> <p>Women peace ambassadors recognize the importance of collaboration and participation of women in emerging peacemaking processes.</p> <p>Women peace ambassadors safely and regularly communicate with each other; they continue to find value in the maintaining amicable and supportive relations with each other.</p> <p>women peace ambassadors continue to have access to community voices and can regularly and safely communicate with stakeholders.</p>			
Interventions	<p>NIMD- Myanmar & GEN Updated Gender PEA/ Situational analysis on emerging peace process in Myanmar and identification of women peace ambassadors</p> <p>NIMD-Myanmar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targeted training for peace ambassadors on Democratic principles, values and skills - Recurring dialogue meetings and mentorship; Establishment of a dialogue platform/network of women peace ambassadors; Dialogue facilitation 	-		<p>GEN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage CSOs to collaborate in a process for advocacy and policy change - Development of policy briefs and papers - Create standardized messages and Information Education and Communication materials to be disseminated in targeted areas

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Practical safety services to reduce risks to peace ambassadors - Creation of reference material for women peace ambassador network on relevant topics identified by women during dialogue events or through needs assessments <p>GEN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targeted Training for WPS Agendas: - Expert knowledge sharing on relevant peace related topics like political, social and security dimensions. - Creation of reference material for women peace ambassador network on lobby and advocacy 			
Key actors	Women peace ambassadors: women who are potential leaders in the emerging peace-making processes including women political leaders, CSOs, and other civic/political actors			CSOs (e.g Women Advocacy Collation- Myanmar, Women League of Burma, Progressive Voices) working on women representation in the democratic peace-making processes
	<i>Pathway 1</i>	<i>Pathway 2</i>	<i>Pathway 3</i>	<i>Pathway 4</i>

2. Analysis of coherence between country adaptations and the L4P Programme ToC

The two LTOs in the Myanmar ToC are closely worded to align with the L4P programme LTOs and the intermediate outcomes, adapted to the current context in Myanmar, correspond to L4P pathways 1 and 4. Both GEN and NIMD work with women peace ambassadors to strengthen capacities (although this is not an outcome in their ToC); rather, the outcomes in pathway 1 focus on strengthening a network of peace ambassadors and encouraging joint advocacy to protect other women from violence. In the pathway related to LTO2, where only GEN is active, the intermediate outcomes are consistent with the L4P pathway 4 outcomes focused on collaborative advocacy among women’s CSOs. JGG understands that the ToC below encompasses GEN and NIMD initiatives.

3. Stakeholders’ Perceptions of the validity of L4P programme assumptions

Assumption	Myanmar
Women have an interest in actively participating in political decision-making processes	1/1 yes, especially women in ethnic states, although given the situation it is risky.
Political actors have incentives to enhance women’s participation	1/1 stated it was difficult to assess the validity of this statement, although the respondent expected some political actors in the democratic opposition may have incentives.
Political actors understand the challenges and benefits of enhancing women’s political participation	Question not posed.
Like-minded CSOs see the need for and value in joint advocacy	Question not posed.

4. Substantiated Outcomes in relation to the L4P ToC

LTO 1: Women are represented in decision-making roles for peace building

Country/Component	Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
Capacities & Behaviours: Female and male politicians work as allies to enhance women's participation			
GEN-Myanmar	This L4P intermediate outcome is not part of the Myanmar ToC.	N/A	N/A
NIMD-Myanmar	As mentioned, there is not a specific outcome in the country ToC related to male and female allies working together due to the context. Women who have been involved previously in party politics are engaged with NIMD as potential peacebuilders in preparation for peace dialogue. The women interviewed agreed that the training on federalism improved their knowledge and one mentioned she felt more empowered, but only one described how she shared information while engaged in humanitarian efforts.	JGG interviewed women engaged in political parties but not elected as MPs in the 2020 election (although all three had been candidates). While before the coup these women had training opportunities from NIMD and other international organisations, such as the Danish Institute for Parties and Democracy, at present 2/3 are only engaged with NIMD training at present. One woman had contact with her political party (offering internal training but not engaging in public political activities).	One of the three parties registered with the junta's Union Election Commission to participate in anticipated elections. Another party, not registered, continues to provide internal training to party members.
Attitudes & Beliefs: Women nominate themselves for decision-making positions			
GEN-Myanmar	This intermediate outcome is not part of the Myanmar ToC due to the current political situation and armed conflict.		
NIMD-Myanmar			
Law & Policy: Women's caucuses and networks are strengthened			

Country/Component	Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
GEN-Myanmar	The three intermediate outcomes in the Myanmar pathway 1 focus on the establishment of women peace ambassadors' network and collective advocacy by the network rather than capacity building or alliance building with men. Women peacebuilders interviewed confirmed attendance at one or more activities, including an exchange with women from other countries, a workshop on the CEDAW shadow report, digital security training, and recent WPS training. The women interviewed confirmed their knowledge increased, especially related to WPS, although without providing any specific details on useful topics. However, 2/3 women stated they are not currently politically active due to the military repression in the country. Furthermore, they stated they don't know how to apply the new knowledge.	Two of three women interviewed only had engagement (and training) with GEN on WPS, while one woman who had worked on WPS in the past found that the GEN training allowed her to link WPS to other issues.	There is a network of women on WPS in Northern Shan State supported by Metta Foundation. There are WPS focal persons from different areas of Northern Shan State in that network.
NIMD-Myanmar	NIMD is facilitating a network of women peace ambassadors for the women from Shan State engaged in L4P activities. Two of three women interviewed stated the "caucus" has not met regularly following the meeting in Thailand (due to lack of availability of the staff person at NIMD), and one stated it hasn't met since the coup. This led JGG evaluators to assume that the third woman may have been referencing a different caucus or network or has not participated in the zoom meetings scheduled by NIMD. The intention is that eventually the network or caucus will advocate collectively for women's participation and nominations to leadership roles in peace dialogue at different levels.	JGG could confirm the usefulness of activities only.	There are a number of networks active in Myanmar. One, the Myanmar Women Parliamentary Network engages women who won seats in the previous election. In Shan State the Women and Peace Action Network is also active. Other international organisations are providing training and support to both of these networks.

Pathway 2

N/A

LTO 2:



Pathway 3

N/A

Pathway 4

Country/ Component	Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
Capacities & behaviours: CSOs align for joint advocacy agenda			
Myanmar GEN	The Myanmar ToC includes joint advocacy in pathway 1 and pathway 4. GEN is undertaking international and national advocacy as GEN or with WAC and other coalitions, but there was no indication that women engaged as peace ambassadors are engaged in GEN’s advocacy efforts to date. No results from advocacy were confirmed.		
Myanmar NIMD	Are both GEN and NIMD working toward this outcome in pathway 1: “Network of women peace ambassadors advocate jointly for women’s protection and prevention from violence, and participation in the emerging democratic peace-making at various levels”?		
Attitudes & Beliefs: CSOs effectively monitor and lobby for policy change and implementation			
GEN-M	GEN works within networks, especially WAC, to share information with international actors active in Myanmar and to advocate for women’s political participation and gender equality generally with the democratic opposition in Myanmar.		
NIMD-M	N/A		
Law & Policy: International lobby and advocacy for supportive national policy environments			
GEN-M	Through document review the MTR has confirmed GEN has been able to advocate for more resources, delivered through flexible	L4P has provided resources allowing GEN to attend WPS events.	GEN has developed relations with various international actors, including Embassies of various

Country/ Component	Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
	mechanisms, and attention to the conflict in Myanmar. ⁴⁵ External stakeholders that can amplify WPS messaging to armed actors have not received concise messages or recommendations.		countries in Myanmar and their permanent missions at the UN in New York.
NIMD-M	N/A		

5. Substantiated harvested outcomes

Harvested outcomes	Evidence confirming the harvested outcomes	Evidence confirming LEAP4Peace contribution to the harvested outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
GEN - Recommendations included by special rapporteur	<p>Text presumably referencing a women’s human rights defender found in the report (cite). https://media.un.org/en/asset/k1c/k1ce2ho7yu</p> <p>“A woman human rights defender” was quoted by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Myanmar during a presentation to the UN Human Rights Council on September 21, 2022. Perhaps that quote can be attributed to GEN; however, recommendations by Mr. Andrews are based on various sources.</p> <p>An October 2022 report by the Special Rapporteur includes various recommendations. The only recommendation</p>	It was not possible to verify the degree of contribution to the Special Rapporteur’s report. L4P allows GEN to expand its international advocacy work; however, the MTR did not locate recommendations or action points directly related to WPS pillars in the Special Rapporteur’s report or in summaries of remarks at international events.	Various women’s rights activists have been involved in international advocacy initiatives, including the Women’s League of Burma, Women’s Organizations Network, as well as GEN. Various sources are cited by the UN Special Rapporteur on the human

⁴⁵ Trip Report to PSVI Conference in London. Key message and recommendation at end of interventions: “Local civil society organizations and women’s rights organizations are first responders and they read the situation accurately as they see the conflict drivers and dynamics changing with time. These local actors are key in providing strategic directions. Thus, efforts must be made to facilitate meaningful participation and quality consultations that give them access to decision-making roles. When providing financial support to them, flexible and emergency funding mechanisms are important modalities. We demand reducing administrative burdens and minimizing the bureaucratic hurdles to the extent possible bearing in mind that the situation calls for discreet and flexible support.”

Harvested outcomes	Evidence confirming the harvested outcomes	Evidence confirming LEAP4Peace contribution to the harvested outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
	referencing women is in paragraph 94 (b): “Provide robust funding for research and advocacy to support human rights and the interests of human rights defenders, journalists, lawyers, women’s rights advocates, the LGBTQ community, the disability community, indigenous and ethnic minority populations and other at-risk groups in Myanmar.” There is no specific recommendation on WPS.		rights situation in Mynamr.
GEN - Women show trust and solidarity	This is an abstract outcome without a clear behavioural change. As expected, the MTR was unable to collect relevant data through interviews. Women “peacebuilders” have attended a diverse range of activities, including one WPS workshop, since September 2022 but not all women are active in peacebuilding initiatives in their communities where they can demonstrate solidarity. One woman reported on humanitarian activities.	Not possible to assess.	Not applicable.
NIMD - Women understand federalism	Two of three women interviewed provided slightly more descriptive information about federalism (e.g., the role of government in a federal system). An external stakeholder noted that a woman trained by NIMD was able to demonstrate strong knowledge of various political and governance concepts during a meeting. Pre and post tests weren’t applied thus the change in knowledge about federalism is difficult to demonstrate.	NIMD prepared the training and engaged various national and international experts on federalism.	Since the coup the women stated there are fewer capacity building opportunities for political party members (e.g., from the Danish Institute for Parties and Democracy). Women may have participated in Power of Dialogue activities.
NIMD - Participants turn on their cameras in online discussion	As expected, this outcome was difficult to validate through phone interviews. However, the participants interviewed valued the in-person workshop in Thailand and regretted not receiving materials via email as they were asked not to travel with any physical notes for security reasons. They also mentioned that NIMD “took care of the participants” so a certain level of trust could be imbued.	The initial in-person meeting in Chiang Mai and the strict security protocols followed by NIMD would contribute to participants’ confidence in revealing their identity to other participants.	Cameras are often turned off due to poor internet, as well as fear for personal security.

ANNEX G: GAPS

Country/ Component	Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
Capacities & behaviours: CSOs align for joint advocacy agenda			
International L&A	The process for the preparation and the publication of Pillars for Peace was reviewed and confirmed.	The collective LEAP4Peace knowledge product (“Pillars for Peace”) received contributions not only from the L4P Consortium Partners, but also from CSOs from other countries not included in the L4P programme.	Other NIMD partners in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Uganda.
Attitudes & Beliefs: CSOs effectively monitor and lobby for policy change and implementation			
International L&A	N/A		
Law & Policy: International lobby and advocacy for supportive national policy environments			
International L&A	GAPS attends international events and involves consortium partners; however, the MTR did not interview the UK permanent mission official who collaborated with GAPS for the WPS week event (where Pillars for Peace was presented). One attendee noted that the GAPS-UK event was an exchange of information without concrete recommendations directed toward UNSC countries. GAPS and NIMD Colombia and GEN-Myanmar have collaborated to ensure women’s voices from those countries are heard at international events.	Between 2021 and 2022, various events were organized by GAPS to advocate for women’s participation in peacebuilding, including but not limited to the 2022 side event at the UNSC Open Debate, an event at CSW66 and PSVI, and two virtual events in 2021 to launch the L4P knowledge product. According to the documents reviewed, the various events were attended by governments, UN agencies, and CSOs. Two of the three events conducted in 2021 were used by GAPS to launch and disseminate the collective LEAP4Peace knowledge product “Pillars for Peace”, which saw the participation of 41 CSOs. L4P is enabling the participation	N/A

Country/ Component	Evidence confirming outcome	Evidence of L4P contribution to outcome	Contributions by other initiatives
		of GAPS and country partners in international WPS fora.	

ANNEX H: ALIGNMENT OF PROBLEMS WITH LTOs AND OUTCOMES

Problems in L4P proposal	LTO1: Women are represented in decision-making roles for peacebuilding		LTO2: Supportive policy environment for women's representation and participation in peacebuilding	
	Pathway 1: women enhance knowledge and skills	Pathway 2: political actors strengthen internal mechanisms to enhance women's participation	Pathway 3: duty bearers collaborate to advance gender equality	Pathway 4: national and international L&A engage CSOs in the promotion of women's rights and inclusive policies.
<p>Persistent patriarchal and exclusionary power structures that reproduce social norms and perpetuate gender inequalities</p>	<p>The ToC implies that men should be engaged as allies to change social norms in this pathway, which aligns with the problem. The MTR found that interventions in Myanmar and Colombia in this pathway focus primarily on actual or potential women politicians or peacebuilders. However, in Burundi men were engaged in awareness raising activities related to women's political participation.</p>	<p>Conceptually the outcomes in this pathway align with the problem identified. While interventions in this pathway are not feasible in the current context in Myanmar, political parties were not directly engaged in reform of internal mechanisms by BLTP and NIMD in Burundi and Colombia. Indirectly, after awareness raising with BLTP, one party decided to increase women's representation voluntarily. In Colombia, due to the electoral cycle and lack of prioritization among political parties, the focus shifted to municipal councils' Legal Commissions on Women's Equality rather than internal party mechanisms.</p>	<p>Aligned. This pathway is critical to respond to the patriarchal and exclusionary power structures given that expected outcomes include gender equality legislation, policies and agendas.</p> <p>Burundi XX</p> <p>In Colombia NIMD supports multi-party committees on gender. (how does this change power structures?)</p>	<p>Aligned. xxx</p>

Problems in L4P proposal	LTO1: Women are represented in decision-making roles for peacebuilding		LTO2: Supportive policy environment for women's representation and participation in peacebuilding	
	Pathway 1: women enhance knowledge and skills	Pathway 2: political actors strengthen internal mechanisms to enhance women's participation	Pathway 3: duty bearers collaborate to advance gender equality	Pathway 4: national and international L&A engage CSOs in the promotion of women's rights and inclusive policies.
Ignorance, lack of willingness, and intended and unintended barriers for women to political participation and decision-making processes	This pathway is partially aligned to address "ignorance" and other barriers through education; however, the target population for these activities are mostly women. To address this problem awareness raising and education programs need to include men as well as women, or at least, training for women should be accompanied by initiatives in pathway 2 so that barriers within political parties or political structures (e.g., municipal councils) are removed.	This pathway is aligned with the problem. As mentioned by women interviewed, men and some women are biased against women in decision-making roles in politics. This includes some men within political parties, thus changing internal party mechanisms is relevant, although as noted, activities in this regard are fairly limited in Burundi and Colombia.	This pathway is aligned to the problem of barriers to women's participation and essential to address it. Gender quotas... Legislation and policy... NIMD Colombia responded to barriers related to violence against women in politics though the work of the Observatory to pass a law on the same topic.	L&A – facilitates women's participation (does it address ignorance or lack of political will and other barriers to women's participation and decision-making?)

Problems in L4P proposal	LTO1: Women are represented in decision-making roles for peacebuilding		LTO2: Supportive policy environment for women's representation and participation in peacebuilding	
	Pathway 1: women enhance knowledge and skills	Pathway 2: political actors strengthen internal mechanisms to enhance women's participation	Pathway 3: duty bearers collaborate to advance gender equality	Pathway 4: national and international L&A engage CSOs in the promotion of women's rights and inclusive policies.
Insufficient and exclusionary legal and policy environments in post-conflict settings	While this pathway does not directly address the legal and policy environments, raising awareness of women and men in educational activities can provide them with the skills needed for legal and policy advocacy.	In theory this pathway is aligned with the problem in that internal party mechanisms may exclude women or present barriers to women's political participation (in post conflict settings or other situations). In practice, the programme has not focused on reform of exclusionary mechanisms in political parties.	This pathway is aligned with the problem identified. Burundi and Colombia can be considered post-conflict settings (at least with regard to the peace agreement with the FARC-EP in Colombia). While Colombia includes initiatives focusing on policy and legal environment, there was no evidence from data collection in Burundi that political actors jointly advocated for the implementation of gender equality legislation with support from L4P.	This pathway is aligned with the problem and initiatives in Colombia, Myanmar, and international L&A (GAPS) women's rights organizations are engaged in promoting the WPS agenda or women's equality rights.

Problems in L4P proposal	LTO1: Women are represented in decision-making roles for peacebuilding		LTO2: Supportive policy environment for women's representation and participation in peacebuilding	
	Pathway 1: women enhance knowledge and skills	Pathway 2: political actors strengthen internal mechanisms to enhance women's participation	Pathway 3: duty bearers collaborate to advance gender equality	Pathway 4: national and international L&A engage CSOs in the promotion of women's rights and inclusive policies.
Shrinking space for civil society to advocate for gender equality	One of the intended outcomes is to strengthen women's networks and caucuses, aligning with this problem. In country ToCs, with the exception of NIMD-Myanmar, strengthening networks are not included as intended outcomes in this pathway. In Burundi the inter-party income generation groups for women have the effect of reducing inter-party rivalries that make create barriers from women.	This pathway is not focused on civil society advocacy.	The intended outcomes in this pathway do not identify duty bearers' obligation to consult with civil society in the policy and legislative development process. In Colombia, two civil society organizations participating in the Observatory collaborated with duty bearers to advocate for the Law on Violence Against Women in Politics.	The outcomes in this pathway are explicitly aligned with the problem. In practice, GAPS, GEN-Myanmar and NIMD-Colombia engaged with CSOs for joint advocacy related to gender equality and the WPS agenda.