



**Women's Peace &  
Humanitarian Fund** ▶▶

A United Nations & Civil Society Partnership

**2024**

# ANNUAL REPORT

**FINANCING WOMEN ON THE FRONTLINES  
ADVANCING PEACE**

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Main text: Erica Stillo  
Contributing editors: Tonni Ann Brodber, Dina Amrisheva, Matthew Rullo  
Designer: Blossom  
Design and copy edit support: Viola Pezzotti and Beatriz Ciordia



# Acronyms

<b>BMZ</b>	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>CAR</b>	Central African Republic
<b>COP</b>	United Nations Climate Change Conference
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>CSW</b>	Commission on the Status of Women
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>GFFO</b>	German Federal Foreign Office
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IGA</b>	Income Generating Activity
<b>INGO</b>	International Non-Governmental Organization
<b>LAC</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>L-HUB</b>	Global Learning Hub
<b>MPTFO</b>	Multi Partner Trust Fund Office
<b>NAP1325</b>	National Action Plan 1325
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PSEAH</b>	Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
<b>RFC</b>	Regular Funding Cycle
<b>RRW</b>	Rapid Response Window on Women’s Participation in Peace Processes and the Implementation of Peace Agreements
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>UNSCR</b>	United Nations Security Council Resolution
<b>WHRD</b>	Women Human Rights Defender
<b>WPHF</b>	Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund
<b>WPS-HA</b>	Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action
<b>YPS</b>	Youth, Peace and Security



# Foreword

## In Solidarity with Women Advancing Peace

I joined the United Nations Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) in October 2024, deeply honored to build on the incredible legacy of my predecessor Ghita EL Khyari. In a year marked by intensification of conflicts and humanitarian crises, WPHF continued to demonstrate that it is fit for purpose. As a Multi-Partner Trust Fund, WPHF worked in close collaboration with different UN agencies and INGOs, leveraging their comparative advantages to deliver critical support to local women's civil society organizations (CSOs), women human rights defenders (WHRDs) and their families across the globe.

Over the course of the year, communities in 34 countries have benefited from WPHF's investment in women through 399 grants to 579 local women's rights and women-led organizations worldwide. WPHF has now supported over 1,400 CSOs through 833 grants since 2016 – demonstrating a 147% increase since 2021. Nearly half of the organizations that receive WPHF funding are receiving UN funding for the first time through their WPHF grants. It is therefore no surprise that the Secretariat has demonstrated that the Fund is a flexible and effective mechanism effectively collaborating with UN entities, and non-governmental organizations to reach grassroots organizations and individual women when and where they need it most. Further proof that WPHF delivers in a timely way on the investment in localization within women, peace, security and gender-responsive humanitarian action in a comprehensive way.

This would not be possible without partnerships. With the unwavering support of our global community of donor partners and strategic guidance of our Funding Board, we have ensured that more women and their communities on the frontlines have timely access to the funding they need. Eligibility for WPHF financing expanded last year to serve local women's civil society in new countries from Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Chad, to the Central African Republic and Libya.

Through its dedicated Funding Window for Women Human Rights Defenders, WPHF provided individual WHRDs with vital protection grants and financial support to access strategic regional and global spaces to continue their advocacy. In 2024, this financing instrument supported 344 WHRDs and their 1,132 dependents across 20 crisis-affected countries. In my early months with the Fund, many women personally shared how this support, particularly through the WHRD Window, was not only empowering, but lifesaving.

The WPHF Rapid Response Window on Women and Peace Processes and the Implementation of Peace Agreements (RRW) financed 41 new interventions supporting women's full participation in peace negotiations and the implementation of peace agreements across 19 countries—including Afghanistan, Colombia, Liberia, Sudan, Ukraine, and Yemen—through its short-term grant and direct support stream. The team leading the Window has been closely monitoring the shifting sands of peace negotiations and working closely with our INGO partners to ensure this mechanism remains responsive and effective.

In 2024, the WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-HUB) continued to deliver on its mandate by fostering capacity strengthening, knowledge sharing, peer learning, and movement building. Over 1,500 civil society activists engaged on topics related to sustaining the work of local women's organizations in fragile settings and provided grants to tandems of WPHF CSO partners for peer-learning around the world.

WPHF is proud of its close partnership with UN Women, which hosts our Technical Secretariat within the Peace Security and Resilience Unit. As one of the two UN Multi-Partner Trust Funds hosted by UN Women, we benefit from their expertise on the WPS agenda, with UN Women serving as the primary UN management agency implementing WPHF funds in countries. WPHF expanded its partnership by supporting additional UN management entities in service to local women's civil society, including UNFPA in Syria, Libya and Chad.

Last year WPHF achieved its highest annual resource mobilization since it was established in 2016, mobilizing over \$63.5 million for local women's civil society organizations and WHRDs worldwide. We are profoundly grateful to each of our donor partners. We will continue to demonstrate the value of your investment.

Behind every statistic are lives transformed, communities supported, and futures rewritten. These achievements exist with continued crises, new and intensifying emergencies, and reduced global financing. Humanitarian crises are impacting lives across every region. The vital work of local women's civil society

groups and peacebuilders has proven to contribute to more peaceful and just societies for all. History has shown that when we work together, when women are at the table, we rise, and we recover.

2025 marks a pivotal inflection point for women and girls with Beijing+30 and the 25th anniversary of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. We look forward to working alongside each of you to invest in the transformative and unlimited power of women and women-led organizations on the frontlines throughout this year, and looking ahead to WPHF's 10th year anniversary in 2026.

**Together, we will continue to support the transformative work of women civil society leaders, amplify their voices, and strengthen their capacity to build peace, respond to crisis and forge a better world for all. We deeply value your continued partnership as we navigate these changing times and ensure that WPHF plays its unique and critical role in delivering on the peace so beautifully outlined in the UN Charter.**



In solidarity,

*Jenni Anna Rødder*

# Acknowledgements

WPHF is proud to acknowledge the steadfast support of its donors, board members, and partners—whose commitment and collaboration continue to drive meaningful impact for women in conflict-affected settings.

## DONOR GOVERNMENTS



## FOUNDING CSO BOARD MEMBERS



Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP)



Cordaid

## GLOBAL INITIATIVES



The 'Global Action Network on Forced Displacement: Women as Agents of Change' funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)



WOMEN HAVE WINGS

## 2024 WPHF BOARD MEMBERS



UNHCR



UN Women



UNFPA



UN Peacebuilding Support Office



Feminist Humanitarian Network



Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation



Reach Out Cameroon



She's the First

## PRO-BONO, FIDUCIARY AND CELEBRITY PARTNERS



ACAST Podcast



UN Foundation



UN Office for Partnerships



Pledge.to



Every.org



Witness



Raizes Teatro



Care International



WPHF Global Advocate Kristen Bell

# WPHF Overview

## Supporting the Global Impact of Local Women's Organizations on the Frontlines

CONTRIBUTE TO PEACEFUL AND GENDER EQUAL SOCIETIES



## WPHF Funding Windows: Dynamic and Flexible Financing Opportunities for Women's Civil Society

### REGULAR FUNDING CYCLE

Established in 2016 in response to UNSCR 1325 to increase women's meaningful participation across the WPS-HA agenda. Funds are allocated for country or regional responses, articulated around the 6 WPHF impact areas and channelled through two streams – institutional funding for a maximum of 30,000 USD and programmatic funding ranging from 30,000 – 200,000 USD for a maximum of 24 months.

Represents **80%** of WPHF investments

### RAPID RESPONSE WINDOW ON WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PEACE PROCESSES AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PEACE AGREEMENTS

Established in September 2020 to support women peacebuilders and women's rights organizations to enhance women's meaningful participation or influence formal peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements. Applications are received on a rolling basis. Funds are channelled through two streams – direct support and short-term grants – implemented together with INGO partners and the UN.

Represents **9%** of WPHF investments

### WINDOW FOR WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

Established in 2022 to contribute to the protection and participation of WHRDs from/working in crisis and conflict-affected countries who work for the promotion of human rights and inclusive peace. Applications are received on a rolling basis. Funds are channelled through two streams – direct support for advocacy initiatives and safety net grants – implemented together with INGO partners.

Represents **5%** of WPHF investments

### GLOBAL LEARNING HUB (L-HUB)

In addition, the L-HUB offers enhanced training, exchange, and mentoring opportunities to a wide pool of local CSO leaders working to build peace and respond to crises across the globe.

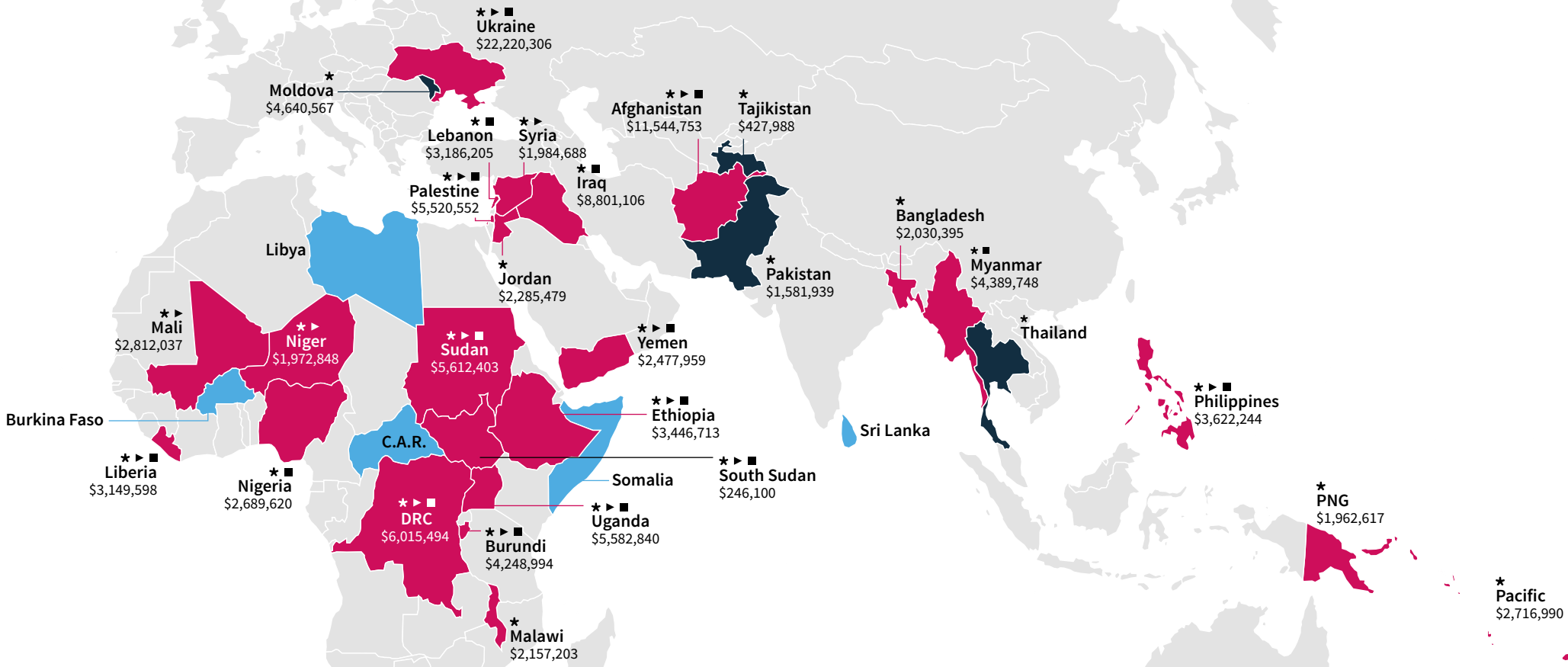


# Country Presence and Investments

2016-2024

- Active Countries
- Reserve List Countries
- Regional Response
- Regular Funding Cycle
- Rapid Response Window
- COVID-19 ERW

Countries for the Window on WHRDs are not included for security/protection. Investments for RRW and Window for WHRDs are not included.



Local Impact.

Global Reach.

# Building Peace Takes a Global Village

## Voices of our Civil Society and Member States



*“Women like me – brave, resilient, and determined – are fueling the feminist movement in Haiti, filling the gaps left by government actors and reaching the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.”*

**Jesula Blanc**  
WPHF-supported civil society partner from Haiti



*“The United Nations Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) enables women from women’s rights organizations to participate in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response.”*

**Kelly Campo Becerra**  
WPHF-supported civil society partner from Colombia



*“You have to keep going; you have to find hope, pride, and happiness, and feel content when you see a single life changed. We do see that through our work, and that’s what keeps us motivated and going forward. I have days when I want to quit, where I think that’s it. But I also know that if we don’t do this work, then who’s going to do it?”*

**Fajer Rabia Pasha**  
WPHF-supported civil society partner from Pakistan



*“WPHF has really helped us a lot. Not only has the funding allowed us to engage more women in peacebuilding processes, but it’s also supported us to underscore the need for female leadership in these spaces, where we’re often left aside.”*

**Vimbai Kapurura**  
WPHF RRW-supported civil society partner from Eswatini



*“Gender equality and the rights of women and girls continue to be key priorities for France. As a first concrete action of our new feminist foreign policy, we are proud to have joined the WPHF community of donors as a new board member in 2025.”*

**Delphine O**  
Ambassador-at-large and Secretary-General for the Generation Equality Forum (Beijing+25), France



*“Ireland is a big fan of WPHF. We’ve supported this mechanism from the beginning and witnessed how it keeps growing and delivering on its mission of supporting local women’s organizations in conflict and crisis.”*

**Dónal Cronin**  
Deputy Permanent Representative,  
Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations, Ireland



*“The role of women’s organizations in shaping inclusive peace and climate action is key. Germany is proud to support the WPHF Initiative on Women and Climate Action, which should be a model for innovative financing for other funds.”*

**Christina Wegelein**  
Head of the Climate Security Division at the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), Germany



*“Women at the grassroots level need support, but funding has to be flexible, tailored to the needs of women and girls, and address advocacy needs, not just humanitarian. That’s exactly the kind of support WPHF provides.”*

**Jacqueline O'Neill**  
Ambassador of Canada for Women, Peace and Security, Canada



*“Italy has been contributing to WPHF since 2022 with over 6 million EUR, much of which is unearmarked to ensure we’re responding to the true needs of women-led and women’s rights organizations on the ground.”*

**Luca Fratini**  
Coordinator, WPS, YPS, and Mediation Policies, Italy



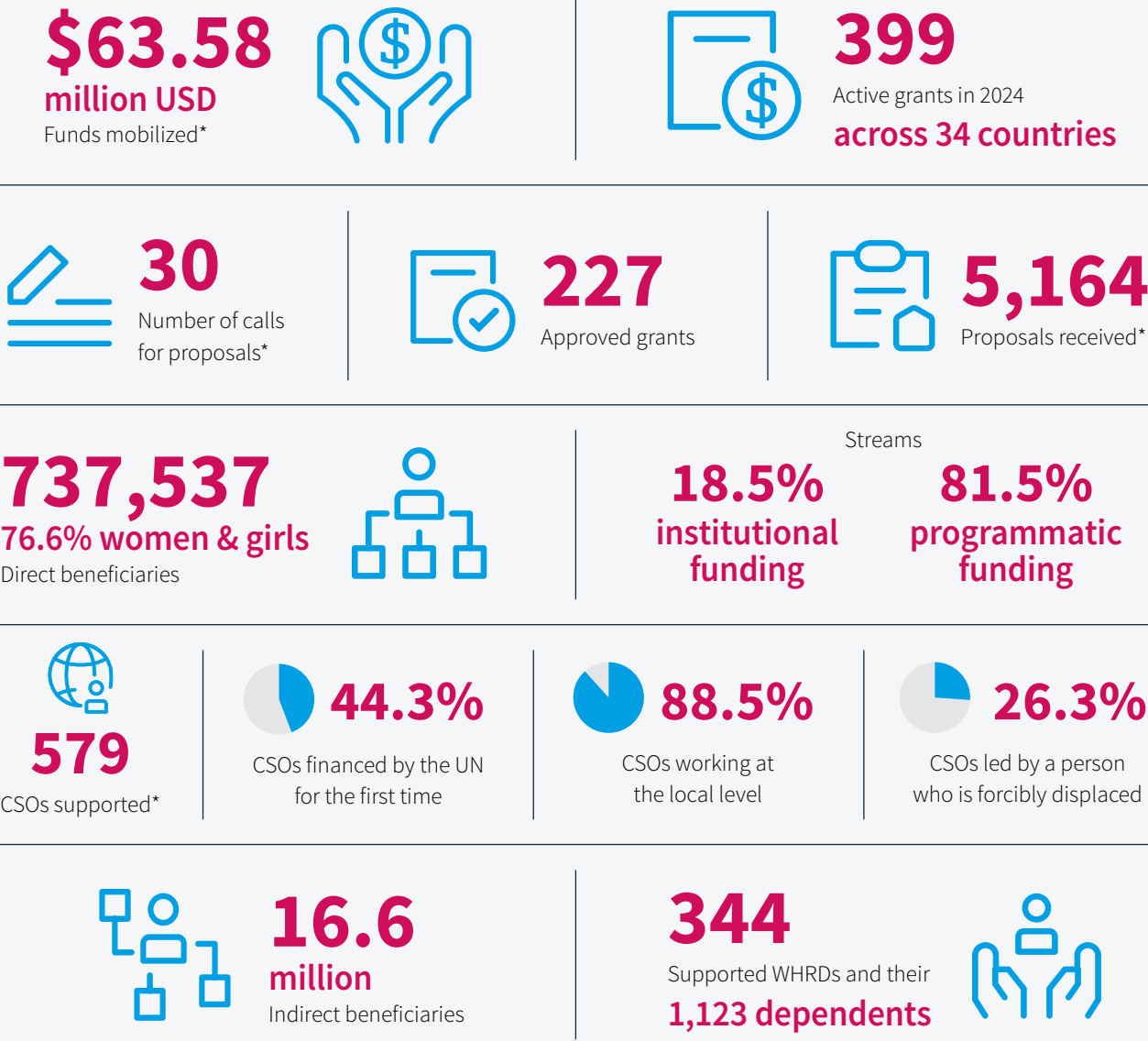
*“Acknowledging that crises can be sudden and protracted, planning is essential. That is why Austria has increased its multi-year funding to WPHF until 2025, showcasing our commitment for the long term.”*

**Alexander Marschik**  
Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations, Austria

# WPHF in Numbers

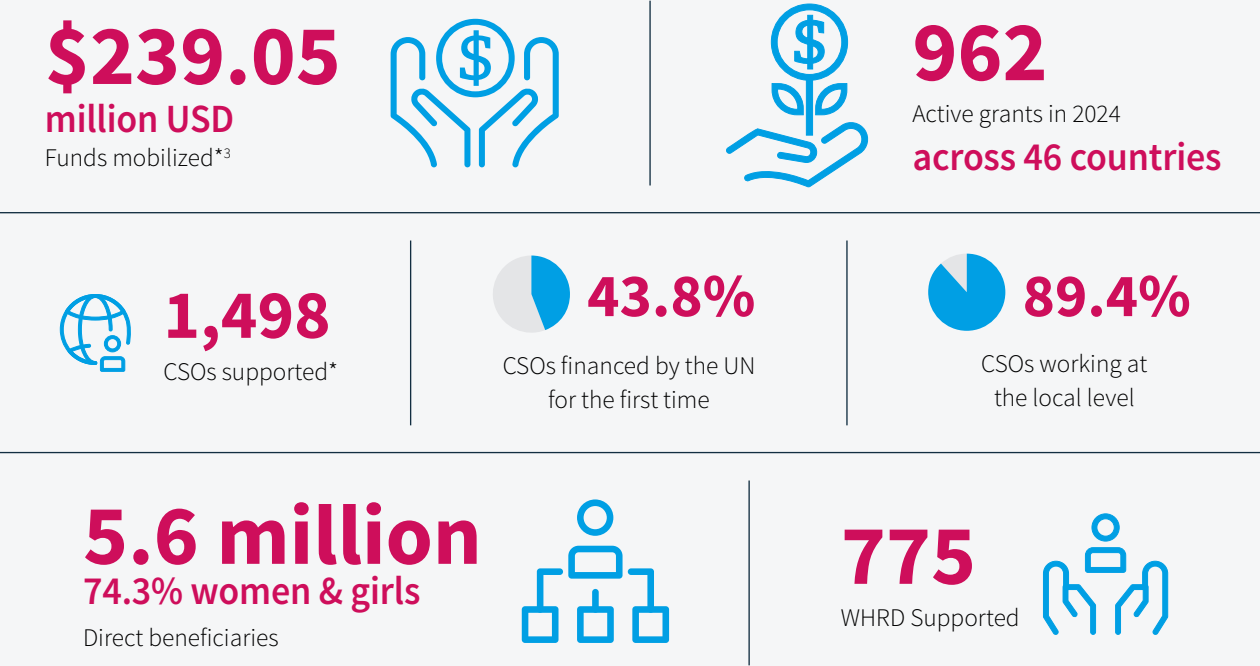
## Key Results at a Glance

IN 2024:

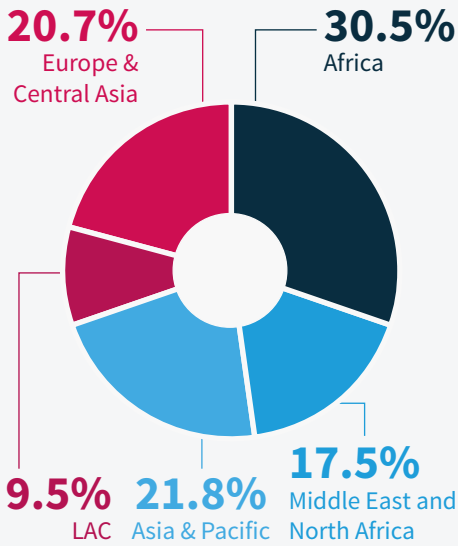


\* WPHF Fund Level Indicators  
1 This includes funds that are pledged or transferred as per MPTFO in 2024.  
2 Inclusive of CSOs working at the local and sub-national levels.

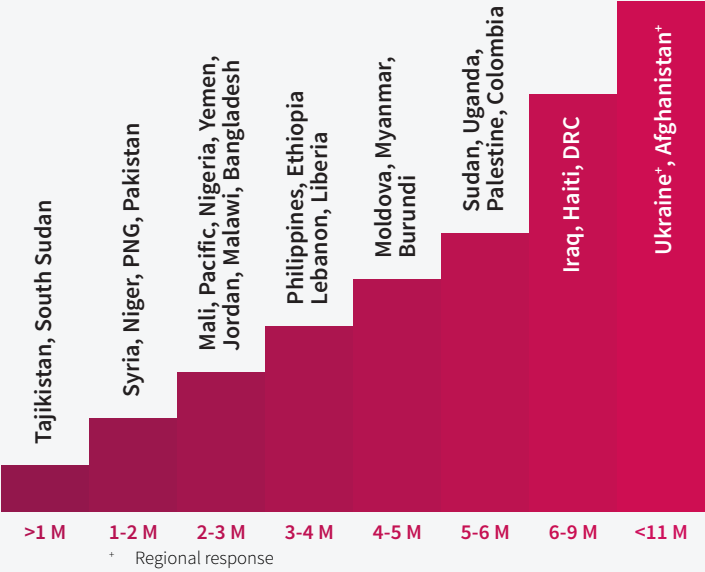
SINCE WPHF'S ESTABLISHMENT IN 2016:



### INVESTMENT BY REGION (2016-2024)<sup>4</sup>



### INVESTMENT BY COUNTRY<sup>5</sup>



\* WPHF Fund Level Indicators  
3 This includes funds that are pledged or transferred as per MPTFO in 2024.  
4 Based on funds approved as per MPTFO and allocated to country management entities.  
5 Investments since 2016. Does not include investments for RRW or the Window on WHRDs.  
6 Regional response.

# WPHF Impact in 2024

## Concrete Steps Towards a More Peaceful & Equal World



### INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING

#### 74 women's rights and youth focused organizations

in 16 countries have increased their institutional capacity and sustained their organizations for a combined **128 months** for an average of 9.1 months each and retained **729** staff and volunteers. Since 2016,

#### 1,816 CSO personnel

have been retained as a result of core funding.



#### OUTCOME 1

##### Enabling Environment for Women, Peace and Security

#### 460 CSOs

actively involved in NAP1325 design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, involving

#### over 840

women and young women in advocating for accountability for the implementation of commitments and resolutions.

*"The Sudan NAP although suspended in 2022, is still in action at the local level. There is still the need to make changes in the laws that will lead to equality, prevent violence against women and contribute to increased participation in the reconstruction process."*

Sudan UNW Country Office



#### OUTCOME 2

##### Conflict Prevention

#### 10,592

women participated in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response across seven countries, resulting in

#### 1,784

conflicts being averted, resolved or referred through local, regional and national gender-responsive mechanisms. Since 2016, mediators and women leaders have addressed over 63,798 conflicts.

*"I never imagined I would mediate GBV cases in men's homes—but now, it's my daily work, and they listen to me."*

Mediator, Uganda



#### OUTCOME 3

##### Humanitarian and Crisis Response

#### 12,273

women and young women and 23 CSOs actively participated in decision making processes in humanitarian planning and crisis response across eight countries addressing the most acute needs of

#### over 98,100

people in crisis settings, 72% of them women and girls.

*"If the war in Ukraine has proven anything, it is that civil society organizations are quicker, more flexible, better equipped, and more efficient than other national and international actors at closing gaps and addressing urgent needs, particularly in the first months of the war."*

CSO from Ukraine



#### OUTCOME 4

##### Conflict Resolution

#### 1,095 women

peacebuilders and activists participated in Track I and Track II peace processes, negotiations or the implementation of peace agreements in 19 countries through the Rapid Response Window. An additional

#### 2,863 women

and young women influenced or participated in formal or informal peace processes through WPHF's regular funding cycle.

*"This programme has been a real opportunity for us women, as it has not only strengthened our representation on the land commission but also enabled us to influence the decisions taken within these bodies. For example, one of the women who benefited from this program recently recovered her land inheritance rights after 15 years of denial on the pretext that women had no rights to land."*

CSO from Niger



#### OUTCOME 5

##### Protection of Women and Girls

#### 341 CSOs

including local women's organizations and autonomous social movements coordinated efforts and/or influenced the protection of women and girls' human rights, mental health and end sexual and gender-based violence in 13 countries, resulting in

#### over 16,700 women

accessing survivor-centered services.

*"In the face of the ongoing war, [women have] recognized the importance of self-care and sought psychological support. They openly discussed challenges, including stress, fatigue, lack of sleep, high level of responsibility, and difficulties in managing their personal life and health. With guidance, they have developed effective strategies."*

CSO from Ukraine



#### OUTCOME 6

##### Protection of Women and Girls

#### 18,302 women

with increased agency and resilience in 14 countries as a result of access to new economic and productive resources, including those who are forcibly displaced.

#### 10,475 women

actively participated in political and decision-making processes in 12 countries

*"I am just one of thousands of women who have faced unimaginable struggles, but programmes like this give us a chance to rebuild our lives. After the government's collapse in August 2021, my father lost his job. With no source of income, we encountered relentless challenges: food insecurity, soaring house rents, and lack of access to essential services. Over four months of hands-on training from [a CSO], I gradually gained confidence and skills. Now, I have regular work and receive fair payments for my efforts. With this newfound stability, I can support my family and provide them with basic necessities."*

Benafsha, CSO partner from Afghanistan

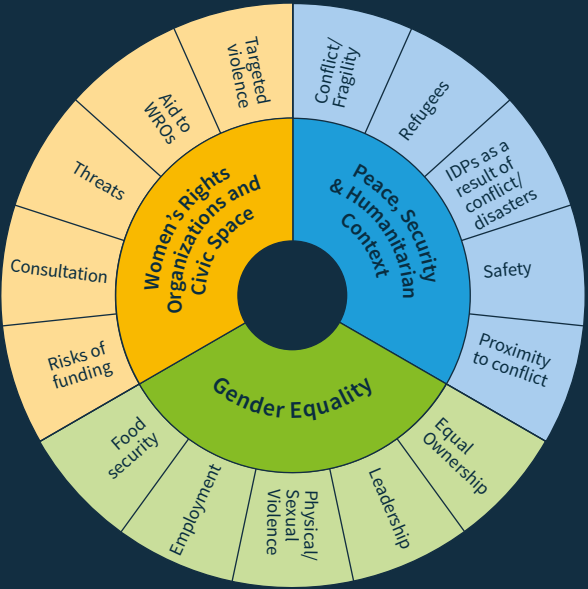


# The WPHF Global Index for Women, Peace and Security & Humanitarian Action

## Tracking Peace, Gender Equality, and Civic Spaces for Women’s Rights Organizations in Conflict and Crisis Settings

The WPHF Women, Peace, and Security and Humanitarian Action (WPS-HA) Index is an innovative tool which captures changes in peaceful and gender equal societies across three dimensions i) peace, security and humanitarian contexts; ii) gender equality; and iii) women’s rights organization and civic space, of targeted regions and countries where WPHF supports local women’s rights and women-led organizations.

Findings from 2024 demonstrate that across all domains there is still a long way to go toward peaceful and gender equal societies, with an overall value of **0.577**<sup>7</sup> (where an ideal value of 1.000 is the highest score that can be obtained and considered to be peaceful and gender equal). This represents a small positive increase (+0.013) from 2022, where the value was **0.564**.



The 2024 index also shows diversity across the three domains of peace, security and humanitarian context, gender equality and women’s rights organizations and civic space. The domain of *peace, security and humanitarian context*, scored highest among the three domains and a value of **0.646**, based on measures related to forced displacement, including IDPs as a result of disasters, women who report feeling safe to walk alone at night, and women who live within 50 kilometers of at least one-armed conflict during the time period. The status since 2022 (0.645), however, has remained unchanged with a difference of only +0.001.



Followed by this, the domain of gender equality has a value of **0.550**, captured by measures of ownership of immovable property by women, seats held by women in national parliaments, women and girls who have experienced intimate partner violence, female employment to population ration, and moderate or severe food insecurity of women. The status since 2022 (0.545) has remained consistent with a change of only +0.005.

Changes since the 2022 index was released, however show little to no change in the overall situation of peace, security and humanitarian action (by 0.001), and little in gender equality (by 0.005). At the same time, a more positive change in the domain of women’s rights and civic space was seen (by 0.033).

Despite the gains made since the adoption of UNSCR 1325 and global calls for enhanced women’s leadership and participation in WPS-HA, the findings demonstrate that there is still a long way to go to achieving peaceful societies and gender equality.

To increase the situation of these countries, it is essential to invest across all three domains, specifically for women’s rights organizations to make lasting peace. The nexus between peace, security and humanitarian context, gender equality, and the space for local women peacebuilders, humanitarians and women human rights defenders and their organizations, demonstrates the continued opportunity and importance of investing in local women’s rights organizations as key actors to advance peaceful and gender equal societies in conflict, crisis and humanitarian settings.

7. The previous pilot index value has been re-calculated following the change in indicators and structure and differs slightly since the publication of the WPHF Annual Report (2022). Moving forward the values in this report will be used.



# Global Voices in Conflict, Crisis & Humanitarian Settings

## Key Priorities of Women Civil Society Leaders

“

*“Many donors tend to prioritize larger national or international organizations, overlooking local, women-led groups that possess a deeper understanding of and stronger connections to the communities they serve. As a result, grassroots initiatives, which are vital for fostering sustainable peace, advancing gender equality, and providing effective humanitarian assistance, often face limited funding.”*

CSO from Ethiopia

Working across the peace-development-human rights nexus, local women’s organizations are best placed to foster transformative and sustainable changes to achieve peace and gender equality in conflict and crisis-affected contexts. They expand the reach and impact of humanitarian aid, accelerate economic recovery, prevent and mediate conflict, respond to the immediate needs of the most marginalized people and advance gender equality, which results in more sustainable and inclusive

peace. Despite this, their work is consistently underfunded and often goes unrecognized.

The lack of funding and support for local women’s organizations is increasingly worrying in the context of escalating conflicts and crises such as Sudan, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Myanmar and Haiti, in addition to forgotten crises in many countries where funding remains scarce in the face of rising needs for women and girls.





*“Funding remains insufficient for programmes aimed at the long-term protection of women and girls, especially in protracted conflicts and humanitarian crises. While short-term assistance is often funded, programmes that provide sustainable access to justice, psychosocial support, rehabilitation, and addressing gender-based violence remain largely underfunded..”*

#### CSO from Ukraine

In 2024, WPHF launched its fifth global survey with 224 representatives from local women’s rights and women-led organizations that have received programmatic or institutional funding from WPHF since its establishment in 2016. Over half (53%) of respondents are from organizations who have received funding through the UN system for the first time. The objective of this survey was to take stock of the space and the extent and quality

of support for local women’s organizations working on women, peace, security and humanitarian action (WPS-HA) issues in countries where WPHF is channeling funding, uncover priorities of women civil society leaders, and effectively advocate with the international community for more flexible and quality funding for local women’s rights organizations on the frontlines.

## Risks to the work and existence of local women’s organizations

Findings reveal that close to half (46%) of local women’s organizations across WPHF targeted regions felt that their organization was at either a high or very high risk for continuity due to the lack of programmatic or institutional funding for local women’s organizations working on WPS-HA, showing a significant decrease from 2023 (over 66%). However, this is more alarming when including those who also felt a moderate level of risk, with over 80% of women’s organizations identifying themselves at risk due to the lack of sustained funding.

Nearly half of the organizations surveyed (46%) also noted that risks threatening the continuity of their operations or ability to implement programming have persisted and remained constant over the past 12 months, as a result of increased violence and conflict and volatile contexts, lack of long-term funding, and funding that does not prioritize vulnerable groups such as those who are forcibly displaced, living with disabilities or from LGBTIQ+ communities.

Barriers to accessing funding and the lack of flexibility in the donor environment for grassroots organizations working in crisis and fragile contexts continues to be a concern with almost one quarter of CSOs noting

that funding is not prioritized for local and grassroots organizations in crisis and conflict settings – a unique feature of the WPHF, which has to date supported over 89% organizations at the local and sub-national levels.

An overwhelming 80% of CSOs surveyed called for the need to balance between programmatic and institutional funding in order to effectively deliver in this space. In 2020, WPHF established institutional or core funding as a new stream for local women’s organizations to sustain themselves and strengthen their institutional capacities – funding which is often not available to smaller or emerging entities.

To date, over 200 women’s organizations have received institutional support through WPHF, established during the height of COVID-19, to ensure their continuity and ability to adapt. Despite this, 28% feel this risk has continued to threaten their sustainability in the past 12 months. More alarming is the fact that 69% of CSOs highlight that if their external funding ended immediately, they would not be able to sustain themselves for more than six months, with 33% having no other reserves or savings.

## Threats and retaliation faced by local women’s organizations in WPS-HA

The security and/or political situation, in countries where WPHF is active, also continued to impact local women’s organizations, particularly in Afghanistan, Ukraine, Myanmar, Ethiopia, Palestine and Haiti. Overall, 65% of organizations reported that the security or political context in which they work negatively impacted their ability to effectively carry out their mandate in WPS-HA and gender equality.

Moreover, just under half of all organizations (46%) reported that their organization and staff have directly received threats as a result of their work in WPS-HA in the last 12 months. This trend is generally consistent over the past three years (43% in 2023, 47% in 2022, and 45%

in 2021), demonstrating the continued risk that local women’s organizations face in engaging in WPS-HA work in their contexts. CSOs from Myanmar, Yemen, Liberia and Papua New Guinea reported the highest rates of threats as a result of their work, with over 83% of CSOs reporting direct threats.

It is also evident in the growing number of requests by women human rights defenders (WHRDs) for relocation, medical care, and psychosocial support through WPHF’s Window for WHRDs, which was launched in 2022. In 2024 alone, the Window for WHRDs received over 1,450 requests for urgent protection support due to their activism and to ensure the safety of their dependents.



# The critical role of women’s rights organizations in WPS-HA

Despite the challenges persistently faced by local women’s rights organizations working in conflict and crisis settings, some positive transformations are occurring. In the last three years, more than sixty percent of all organizations have consistently been consulted or invited to engage on policy or action plans in WPS-HA by local authorities, NGOs and the donor community at local, regional or national levels. In 2024 specifically, 62% of local women’s organizations stated that they were sometimes, often or frequently consulted to engage on WPS-HA issues, indicative of women’s rights organizations increasing influence and consolidating their positions as critical agents of change.

Key priorities voiced by these organizations include the protection of women and girls in conflict and crisis settings and peacebuilding and economic recovery with 28% and 23% respectively citing this as their main priority. Another 13% note that humanitarian action and response is a priority given the escalating crises over the last 12 months, including the provision of mental health and legal services. Intersecting issues were also highlighted and the need to allow gender-responsive initiatives addressing the root causes of inequality.

“Funding often fails to address the intersectionality of issues, such as how gender inequality intersects with poverty, conflict, and climate change.”

CSO from Pakistan

While CSOs highlight the challenges working in and from conflict and crisis settings, including funding gaps, they persevere, with the support from funds like WPHF. As stated by a CSO partner from Colombia, “We need mechanisms like WPHF to promote the work of women human rights defenders and make their voices heard in global spaces.” The focus on reaching women’s rights traditionally excluded from funding sources because of their size and focus must continue to be a priority. As highlighted by a CSO from Malawi, “gender equality funding has drastically reduced and is an afterthought with many donors....there is limited political will to build on the gains and strides we have been registering in the past years. It’s a struggle, and WPHF support cannot be overemphasized - we need to be persistent and not relent. Receiving funds from WPHF has significantly increased our visibility and fostered trust within communities.”

As we start the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary year of UNSC Resolution 1325, there’s an urgent need to accelerate flexible and quality funding to support local women’s rights organizations and invest in women human rights defenders working in and from crisis and conflict settings, including with multi-year funding and direct technical support in solidifying impact.

Please see [WPHF’s 2024 Annual CSO Survey Findings on WPS-HA](#) advocacy brief for more.





# In Focus: Enabling Environment for Peace

## Women's Organizations and Activists on the Frontlines working across the Nexus

2024 was a particularly challenging year with escalating conflicts and protracted crisis. Working across WPS pillars of prevention, participation, protection and relief and recovery, women's rights organizations, human rights defenders and activists, have taken a wholistic and integrated approach in addressing the critical needs, root causes and structural inequalities present in their communities.

In 2024, WPHF supported 399 active projects from CSOs working across this spectrum. And while, our data shows siloed results across six outcomes, this is far from the reality - CSOs are advancing their vision of the 'nexus' approach and mainstreaming the focus of gender equality and peace throughout. They are ensuring not only do communities have access to humanitarian relief, but that they are simultaneously addressing the participation gaps of women in planning and response, conflict prevention and resolution, protection, and recovery efforts.

One way in which this can happen is allowing for flexible and CSO driven design and response to all calls for proposals. The majority of these organizations have multiple mandates, and their experience is varied in addressing all four pillars. While organizations apply to a specific outcome area, their designs are encouraged to consider the broad continuum of WPS areas.

Projects active in 2024 demonstrate the synergies and coordination across multiple outcomes and pillars. For example, of 40 programmatic projects that received humanitarian funding and were active during the year, 23% worked on ensuring survivors were protected through community-based mechanisms and had access to legal, psychosocial and health services, while 13% supported economic and livelihood opportunities. For example, in Iraq, Odessa Organization for Women Development, supported women's participation in humanitarian response and crisis management, however coordinated across women's groups to carry out community awareness on gender-based violence and mentored women entrepreneurs.

Similarly, 13% of CSO projects focused on conflict prevention and early warning systems, equally integrating initiatives for the prevention and response of sexual and gender-based violence. This was seen in Niger from Actions Contre la Misère au Niger, where 100 women from four associations improved their financial autonomy through income generating activities and over 1,500 people were also involved in conflict prevention skills building, prevention of GBV, and wider community development. As a result, the project has seen a 20% increase in women's participation in conflict prevention committees and inter-generational networks.



# A Catalytic Model for Financing Frontline Women's Groups

Just under half, or 43%, of all supported CSOs from 2016-2024 received financing for the first time through a UN agency. This is more pronounced for youth-focused and young women led organizations at 49%, highlighting the accessible nature of WPHF for emerging and local and grassroots organizations.

In 2024, WPHF explored if and how the experience of CSOs under the regular funding cycle helped to leverage their ability to secure new and additional funding beyond their WPHF grant, and potential factors contributing to it. Findings revealed that 69% of surveyed CSOs in the Annual CSO Survey highlight that their WPHF grants, in addition to providing institutional and capacity strengthening opportunities, have helped them to leverage new and additional resources since receiving their grant. One third of organizations attribute this directly to institutional funding and opportunities to work on resource mobilization strategies, while other factors such as increased visibility, implementation experience and impact and network and partnership building are contributing factors. Active CSOs in 2024 also report mobilizing approximately 17 million USD from various foundations, INGOs, other UN agencies, and the private sector, speaking to the benefits of providing grassroots and emerging organizations the opportunities for funding from global funds such as WPHF.

## INCREASING INCLUSION OF MARGINALIZED POPULATIONS<sup>8</sup>



<sup>8</sup> Based on 399 active grants in 2024.



# Regional Results and Impact

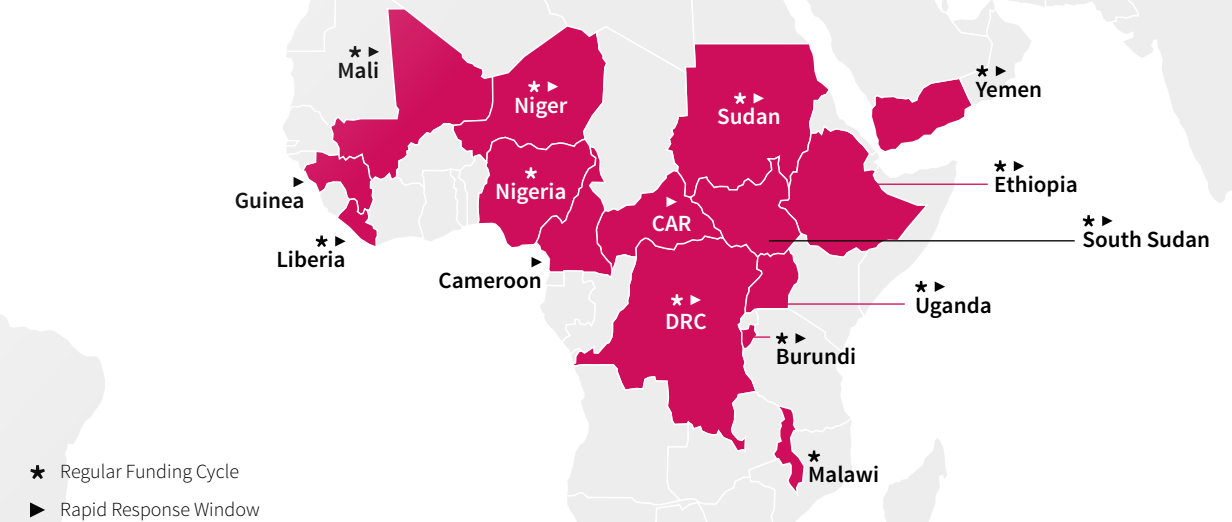
**Supporting the Global Impact of Local Women's  
Organizations at the Forefront of Crisis**





# Africa

## Active countries in 2024



**128**

Active projects  
in 2024



**186**

CSOs supported



**111**

WHRDs  
supported

**93,619**

76% women & girls  
Direct beneficiaries

As the largest portfolio across WPHF with over \$41.8 million USD invested<sup>9</sup> since 2016, 186 women's rights organizations across 14 countries in Africa were supported in 2024. These organizations focused on the prevention of conflicts, humanitarian crisis and response, and the protection of women and girls. Overall, 93,000 community members, civil society representatives, women leaders and human rights defenders (76% women and girls) were directly reached, and indirectly benefiting 4 million people.

Over 7,250 women and young women participated in conflict prevention decision-making processes in **Burundi**, **Malawi**, **Niger** and **Uganda** as mediators, monitors and representatives in various community monitoring mechanisms and early warning systems. This participation

<sup>9</sup> Inclusive of allocations to all three funding windows of RFC, RRW and Window for WHRDs, as well as the L-HUB initiative.



has resulted in over 1,660 conflicts being averted, resolved or referred to various community and legal mechanisms. Conflicts ranged from land disputes, displacement conflicts, conflicts between communities, and cases of SGBV, early and forced marriage, and witchcraft.

Food security initiatives established in late 2024 in **Ethiopia** have also engaged 512 women from 85 women-led organizations leading in collective gender-responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, framework and programming. This has resulted in 169 women receiving food packages, cash transfers for food, and sustainable agricultural practices to promote food security.

Commitments to National Action Plans (NAP1325) in **Sudan** and the D.R.C were spearheaded by 470 women's rights organizations who were actively engaged in its monitoring and implementation. For example, in Sudan, CSOs identified influential women who were provided with tools to advocate for peace and tolerance in light of in North and South Darfur and enhanced the role of women leaders in promoting accountability for the implementation of Resolution 1325 through public consultations and media campaigns to increase commitments.

Moreover, through WPHF's Rapid Response Window, 11 short-term grants and direct support for seven initiatives were achieved, benefiting over 3,500 people through the implementation of peace processes by local women's rights organizations. Breakthroughs by the Sudanese Women's Shuttle Diplomacy Initiative (SWDSI), for example, in advocating for women's inclusion in peace efforts were achieved. Concrete recommendations by SWDSI in relation to humanitarian access, local ceasefires, and process design were made, many of which were adopted directly by the US Special Envoy and the Aligned for Advancing Lifesaving and Peace in Sudan delegates.

Their advocacy also resulted in new commitments in a joint statement by mediating member states in potential upcoming peace dialogues.

Contribution to the protection of women and girls was also realized through the coordination of 61 CSOs which advocated and implemented interventions in the prevention and response of violence against women and girls and the promotion of their human rights. Over 5,000 women and young women accessed survivor-centered medical, psychosocial, legal, and referral services by frontline workers and services providers across six countries. In **Sudan**, for example, the hygiene and health conditions of 1,927 young girls and women of reproductive age, primarily internally displaced persons (IDPs), was also improved through the distribution of dignity kits.

The protection of 103 women human rights defenders, 47% of which were between 18 and 29 years, and their 248 dependents was secured through safety net grants in six countries. Support included internal or external relocation in 32% of instances, followed by access to medical and mental health services (32%), livelihood protection (15%), and digital equipment to ensure their safety (13%).

Peacebuilding and recovery efforts in the **D.R.C, Nigeria**, and **Sudan** resulted in the active participation of 587 women leaders and peacebuilders in local governance structures and advocacy efforts in building social cohesion and countering hate speech. In Nigeria, for instance, 90 women assumed leadership positions during local government elections, increasing gender representation and influence in governance, paving the way for sustained gender-inclusive leadership and decision-making at the community level. These efforts have also resulted in the economic empowerment and increased access to economic productive resources of 6,493 women, improving their resilience and independence.

## IN HER OWN WORDS

### Vimbai Kapurura

*"Women are peacebuilders. We are peacemakers. We have a critical role to play in crisis situations and we are very much better placed to play a peacebuilding role in any country."*

Vimbai Kapurura is the Executive Director of Women Unlimited, a grassroots women's rights organization working to promote the rights and leadership of women, girls, and marginalized groups in Eswatini and southern Africa. With support from the Rapid Response Window, she's advocating to have more female voices in national peacebuilding spaces to ensure women's rights and demands are included.

*"We are the cradle of life. We are changemakers, movers, shakers of any area of development. We want to be engaged and involved in any area of the value chain, the complete value chain. We want to be there."*

In the face of the growing political turmoil in Eswatini, where calls for the establishment of a national dialogue remain seemingly unanswered, Vimbai and her organization are stepping up, raising their voice and bringing forward innovative solutions to promote peace and stability across the country. WPHF is supporting them to amplify women's voices and mainstream gender perspectives into relevant decision-making mechanisms.

*"WPHF has really helped us a lot. Not only has the funding allowed us to engage more women in peacebuilding processes, but it's also supported us to underscore the need for female leadership in these spaces, where we're often left aside."*

As part of its project with WPHF, Women Unlimited – with technical support from Cordaid, an INGO partner of the RRW – has trained several local women-led civil society organizations in conflict resolution, conflict prevention and mediation processes, as well as carried out educational and awareness raising campaigns on the value of women's participation in peace processes, targeting both women and men across the country.

*"If you gather many women toward one common goal, you are guaranteed that that goal is going to be achieved."*



*Let us come together and be the change we want to see. No one will do it for us. But together, we can."*

In Eswatini, where women and girls face deep-rooted patriarchy from a very young age, undermining their confidence, autonomy and leadership, Vimbai has become an outspoken advocate for women's equal representation in decision-making roles at all levels, from community-level and regional committees to national and global peacebuilding spaces.

*"Decisions are too many times made on our behalf, but there's a need for us to have a seat at the table, with proper strategies and roadmaps as to what we feel women should actually do to change their lives and the narratives we currently have."*

A tireless leader and activist who's influenced the lives of many women and girls in Eswatini, Vimbai is a firm believer in women's capacity, tenacity, and adaptability to lead and drive transformative change in their communities. When she thinks about peace, she dreams about women coming together, taking up space, and walking side by side for a more peaceful and gender-equal world in which harmful stereotypes and cultural practices are left behind.

*"No space is too big for us. No ladder is too high for us. What we need is the support and confidence to actually do what we want to do, the support to grow, the support to thrive in all socio-economic and political areas of development."*

EMERGING PRIORITY

Bridging the Digital Divide  
and Digital Safety

“Enhancing the digital literacy and safety of refugees, especially women and youth, is critical to promote their social inclusion, advance their economic empowerment, and ensure their personal well-being.”

WHRD from Syria

WPHF’s Strategic Plan (2023-2025) outlines digital safety and inclusion as a key cross-cutting area of focus. Given the overlapping complexities of current crises, the nexus between WPS and digital inclusion and safety is increasingly important for the work of women leaders and WROs in crisis settings. Digital technologies can facilitate access to valuable resources for women civil society activists and can serve as powerful tools for their advocacy and networking. At the same time, increased digitization can also exclude women, perpetuate gender disparities, and increase the risk of digital reprisals, harassment, surveillance and other forms of online violence, perpetuating or expanding existing patterns of gender-based violence and inequality.

In 2024, 6.6% of WPHF supported WHRDs faced risks of surveillance and digital or cyber-attacks, among other risks. As such, 4% of all support was dedicated to WHRDs’ enhanced access to digital equipment and tools that would increase their protection. 12% of WHRDs highlight in the annual impact survey that they have implemented digital protection measures, including multiple sim cards and changing any online contact information, in order to continue their activism in safer ways.

“It is important that [we] use more sophisticated tools. For example, we use Kobo Collect. It may be complicated, but we can learn, [and] it is free. Even when you don’t have internet, you can connect later.”

CSO partner from Nigeria<sup>10</sup>

10 Please see WPHF’s joint qualitative research with CARE on feminist M&E in conflict and crisis settings: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/feminist-monitoring-evaluation-accountability-and-learning-praxis-womens-rights-and-women-led-organizations-conflict-crisis-and-humanitarian-settings>



This digital safety has also been exemplified by organizations integrating digital approaches in their programming and in feminist monitoring and evaluation, ensuring do no harm is applied. In 2024, various innovations were led by partners, such as digital marketing in Syria, responsible digital campaigning and advocacy in Iraq, training to youth on digital leadership in Burundi, and CSOs updating social media and digital security plans through institutional funding and capacity strengthening in Myanmar. In addition, to ensure fast and factual information to those impacted by the war, CSOs in Ukraine drew on social media platforms to disseminate information on access to services, and in Palestine, the use of digital platforms for women and young women leaders has been used to actively participate in crisis planning, monitoring and response, including the documentation of violations against women during crises, in volunteer management and for resource sharing.

Organizations who participated in the qualitative research on feminist M&E also highlight their use of technology to adapt to their context and restrictions on mobility while cognizant of safety.

“We can connect through a Chatbot or can request to be connected to women [through] a call center. We can still provide support without all the details ...and only selected groups of volunteers/staff have access to this data as a consequence. We change passwords often and we have data security measures.”

CSO partner from Ukraine

# Middle East and North Africa

## Active countries in 2024



68

Active projects  
in 2024



70

CSOs supported



30

WHRDs  
supported

120,982

82% women & girls  
Direct beneficiaries

In 2024, a total of 70 women's rights organizations across six countries were supported, enabling them to achieve tangible results in conflict prevention, humanitarian and crisis response, the protection of women and girls and WHRDs, and peacebuilding and recovery. These organizations directly reached over 120,000 community members, civil society representatives, women leaders and human rights defenders (82% women and girls), and indirectly benefiting 1.3 million people. Through institutional funding, 30 staff were also retained and six organizations were sustained for an additional 24 months.

3,338 women and young women participated in gender-responsive conflict prevention decision-making processes in [Iraq](#), and [Palestine](#) as mediators, monitors and representatives leading various early warning systems and social mediation units, addressing conflict drivers with a strong focus on women's participation and protection. This participation has resulted in the formation of feminist peace clubs, mediation forums advocating for peace, and even tribal engagement mechanisms promoting gender sensitivity in conflict prevention, while respecting



cultural contexts. These initiatives have led to over 120 conflicts being averted, resolved or referred to various community and legal mechanisms. In Iraq, for example, these platforms have been instrumental in the promotion of gender-sensitive mediation, which was officially adopted in multiple governorates, ensuring women's perspectives are systematically integrated into conflict resolution strategies.

Humanitarian and crisis response was also carried out in 2024, with 2,211 women actively engaged in the design, monitoring and implementation of efforts. Addressing intersecting challenges such as economic empowerment and access to survivor-centered services, including safe shelter in humanitarian settings, contributions by women directly influenced local humanitarian priorities, particularly in addressing gender-based violence and advancing women's rights. In **Iraq**, for example, women's feedback was adopted by key stakeholders, including the Mayor of Moqdadeia and the Manager of the Women's Department in Diyala, both of whom integrated women's perspectives into local humanitarian plans and post-project discussions. Over 800 women focal points equally disseminated risk education messages on explosive hazards in the country providing vital safety information.

Significant progress in improving women's participation in political decision making was also notable in 2024. Over 1,970 women in **Lebanon**, **Iraq** and **Yemen**, including those who are forcibly displaced, played a pivotal role in advancing social cohesion, facilitating safe spaces for public debate and political dialogue, and actively leading community-based committees promoting peace and security, and women's involvement in peacebuilding. In Lebanon, for example, these types of initiatives have reached 3,000 individuals and has contributed to reshaping the public discourse on women's participating, reducing community tensions, and responding to emerging needs. 56 displaced women in Iraq also engaged directly with government officials to communicate their needs, leading to tangible policy discussions and commitments from decision-makers. Finally, in Yemen, the Aden Declaration was developed as a result of the Seventh Feminist Summit, outlining specific actions and policies for peace and stability, influenced by women's insights and advocacy. This key achievement has garnered

international support and representing one of the three targeted plans and policies influenced by women or civil society organizations in the country.

The protection of 28 women human rights defenders, 33% of which were between 18 and 29 years, and their 92 dependents was secured through safety net grants in five countries, including **Libya** and **Syria**. WHRD in these areas have been threatened and harassed physically and to stop their activism and work. Support included internal or external relocation in 17% of instances, followed by access to medical and mental health services (19%), livelihood protection (43%), and digital equipment to ensure their safety (8%).

Women's economic resilience in conflict settings also increased through the establishment and strengthening of new businesses and gainful employment by 939 women and young women, who equally accessed new financial services and business support.

Before the October 2023 attacks in the **Occupied Palestinian Territory**, a consortium of three organizations were fostering dialogue and peacebuilding between the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and Israeli actors—particularly engaging youth and grassroots organizations. Following the escalation of violence, the project was halted. However, thanks to the flexible and adaptive nature of the WPHF RRW, and with the approval of the WPHF Board, the initiative was re-oriented in 2024 toward providing institutional support. This shift, guided by a detailed risk mitigation strategy, aimed to ensure the survival of these organizations and maintain their readiness to resume peacebuilding work when conditions allow. This pivot illustrates the catalytic dimension of RRW funding to sustain vital local actors during times of crisis and lay the groundwork for future engagement.

For instance, one CSO of the consortium, *Middle East Nonviolence and Democracy (MEND)* significantly increased its institutional capacity by updating key policies on protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (PSEAH) and anti-fraud and securing salaries for key staff and stipends for volunteers, resulting in new fundraising efforts of approximately 25,853 USD towards empowering Palestinian youth for peace and equality.

## IN HER OWN WORDS

### Ruby Haji Naif

*“Some of us don't have the luxury to go to our governments and reach out for support, and many of the countries in the Global South don't have youth representation. Funds such as WPHF, which supports youth civil society organizations and young women peacebuilders working in conflict and crisis-affected countries, are the only way we can exist.”*

Ruby Haji Naif is a young women's rights activist and researcher from Syria, a country she left almost 10 years ago to escape the shattering war. A Project Assistant with the Solferino Academy of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), where she collaborates with women and girls in addressing global humanitarian challenges, Ruby's also worked with Women Now for Development, a feminist Syrian civil society organization focused on protecting the rights of women and girls and advancing their role in political, social, economic and cultural life.

*“Enhancing the digital literacy and safety of refugees, especially women and youth, is critical to promote their social inclusion, advance their economic empowerment, and ensure their personal well-being.”*

With support from the WPHF Funding Window for WHRDs, Ruby was able to attend the Commission on the Status on Women, held in New York, where she raised awareness of the unique needs and challenges Syrian refugees face and provided recommendations on how to effectively address them. In previous years, the lack of funding and visa restrictions prevented her from attending this important conference, despite receiving invitations from international organizations and key groups.

*“Having the chance to be there, at CSW, was already a powerful statement. It meant a lot to me, as a young woman refugee, to raise my voice, rather than being spoken about. After working for many years, I was finally able to speak about my own experience in front of government representatives. It was so empowering!”*

Born in a country devastated by conflict and extreme violence, Ruby knows firsthand the challenges refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) face on the move. After fleeing Syria to Lebanon, she became a refugee in Germany, where she received a scholarship to attend university.

*“Our needs, the needs of refugees, are often invisible; that's why networking and joining forces with other activists, including youth advocates, is so important for us to learn more about each other, amplify our work, and make our voices heard.”*

Ruby's activism for refugee rights, however, started way before fleeing Syria. From a very young age, she became an outspoken advocate for women's rights and youth empowerment in her community, volunteering to organize peace clubs and media literacy activities in refugee camps while conducting research on women's access to virtual safe spaces. Her experience as a refugee in Germany further encouraged her to continue and expand her work on women's access to justice, working in close contact with refugees living in Lebanon, Turkey and Europe.

*“I've always tried to amplify the voices of Syrian refugee women using all the means available — either through research, writing, and participating in youth conferences and events.”*

Ruby's relentless activism and research, however, have come at a high price. Over the last years, she's received numerous threats and intimidating messages online, forcing her to keep all her accounts private to ensure her safety and the well-being of her family members, many of whom still live in Syria. Despite these challenges, Ruby remains committed to continuing to advocate for more youth and refugee voices in global decision-making spaces, working together with local women's organizations in the MENA region to promote a feminist, refugee-led, youth-centered agenda in response to current and emerging challenges.

*“The risks are real, but having a strong public presence is essential to build momentum and ensure our messages are heard where they need to be heard.”*



## EMERGING PRIORITY

# Climate Security

Acknowledging the threats to the women peace and security agenda, as well as the importance of women's engagement in disaster risk reduction, WPHF has taken a comprehensive approach to addressing the impacts of climate change and disaster risk resilience. These threats were echoed in the WPHF 2023 annual survey, which noted that 66% of all CSOs identified that there is a high or very high risk that climate change is exacerbating the situation and will worsen in the future, with this trend being pronounced in Arab States (75%) and Africa (70%) and in Latin America and the Caribbean (63%). These responses referred specifically to the negative physical (climate-related) impacts that exacerbate food, water, or livelihood insecurity, which can lead to increased pressure on peace and security in fragile and conflict-affected settings. Moreover, Pacific countries targeted by WPHF are particularly susceptible to climate related disasters with extensive coastlines, rapid urbanization and dependence on vulnerable natural resources. WPHF's approach has been designed to acknowledge these risks by supporting women's leadership in local initiatives that acknowledge the importance of climate resilience to economic resilience, support to women and girls' effective advocacy at key international fora, and peer mentoring and capacity strengthening.

Since the Fund's establishment in 2016, a total of 37 projects by 61 women's rights and young women-led organizations across 19 countries have focused on climate security and WPS. Overall, 36,492 people have directly benefited, 70% of which are women and girls, and 2.1 million indirectly reached through mass awareness campaigns and other initiatives. These projects prepared communities for disasters through strengthening early warning systems and climate change community plans led by women in Vanuatu, promoting traditional knowledge and approaches to improving resilience to climate change in Tonga, implementing climate-smart agriculture and apiculture techniques in Afghanistan, and fostering community-based adaptation strategies in Palestine.

Moreover, women's networks, such as femLink, a WPHF-supported CSO, have also contributed to the provision of key recommendations on gender-responsive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies, including the Women's Weather Watch platform, which has been instrumental during periods of natural disasters with real-time updates about weather events, community needs and its ability to capture lessons and experiences across Fiji.

WPHF's 2023-2025 Strategic Plan highlights the nexus between climate security and WPS as one of its five thematic priority areas. In 2023, WPHF launched a dedicated Funding Initiative on Women and Climate Security in partnership with Germany, Slovenia and France with a current investment of over 6 million USD. The Initiative provides programmatic and institutional funding to local women's organizations across three thematic areas: women's leadership and meaningful participation in the (1) prevention of climate-related conflicts and injustice, (2) humanitarian response to climate-related conflicts and injustice and (3) socio-economic recovery and political decision-making to reduce climate-related conflicts and injustice. In 2024, three CfPs were launched in the Pacific, Nigeria, and Colombia, generating interest from 338 CSOs that submitted proposals. A fourth CfP will be launched in Bangladesh in 2025 as well as additional countries. Resources such as the [climate security and justice impact and indicator tip sheet](#) have helped CSOs to apply to this initiative.

Since the launch of the Funding Initiative on Women and Climate Security at COP28 in December 2023, significant progress has been made in amplifying the voices of women leaders involved in the prevention and response to climate-related conflicts. WPHF co-hosted in-person events at COP29 in Azerbaijan, at COP 28 in the United Arab Emirates, the 4th International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) held in Antigua and Barbuda and the Berlin Climate Security Conference, featuring WPHF partners from 4 countries (Colombia, DRC, Uganda and Fiji) as speakers. In addition, a WPHF partner from Colombia briefed members of the UN Security Council on her work as a woman human rights defender on climate security and climate justice issues at an in-person UNSC Arria-Formula meeting in New York and a briefing of climate experts at the Slovenian Mission in New York. Meetings with Germany's Secretary of State



and Climate Envoy were held in Nigeria and Fiji with three WPHF-funded partners to discuss women's participation and leadership in climate security, and multiple events since then have been held to highlight the importance of investing in women and girls in the prevention and response to climate-related conflicts and injustice.

Under its Window for WHRDs, the Fund has supported 19 climate activists to lead and participate in national, regional and international climate focused fora, including nine WHRDs in 2024 from Venezuela, PNG, Colombia and DRC to attend COP29 on the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. These WHRDs advocated for comprehensive policies to address the negative impacts of climate change on women and activities. They noted the importance of ensuring that youth and indigenous voices are included in the dialogues. After participating in these events each WHRD developed a post-event advocacy plan at the national level to expand their networks with other activists and identify new entry points to build partnerships towards ensuring women are not excluded from climate responses.

Climate security was also at the forefront of discussions led by CSOs who participated in WPHF's 2023 Global Women's Forum for Peace and Humanitarian Action and spearheaded the Berlin Declaration - a document capturing the priorities, recommendations and key areas of action of 87 CSOs to influence key policy processes. One key action of the Declaration is: the 'recognition that WRO's expertise is fundamental to prevent and address global humanitarian crises and foster climate justice'. The WPHF Global L-HUB has been instrumental in strengthening the capacities of CSOs through webinars and exchanges with 141 CSOs in attendance on integrating climate security into WRO's work and building women's resilience to climate change.

“Thanks to the webinar on climate change, we learned to always integrate a climate perspective into our work in conflict and crisis situations.”



# Asia and the Pacific

## Active countries in 2024



**80**

Active projects  
in 2024



**105**

CSOs supported



**189**

WHRDs  
supported

**119,160**

85% women & girls  
Direct beneficiaries

The Asia & Pacific portfolio was the second largest across WPHF with a total of 105 women's rights organizations across ten countries who were supported in 2024. These organizations achieved tangible results in conflict prevention, humanitarian and crisis response, the protection of women, girls and WHRDs, and peacebuilding and recovery, and directly reached over 119,000 community members, civil society representatives, women leaders and human rights defenders (85% women and girls), and indirectly benefiting 4 million people. Through institutional funding, 311 staff were also retained, and six organizations were sustained for an additional 8 months.

WHRDs in this region have been particularly impacted by threats and risks to their safety, particularly those in Afghanistan and Myanmar who faced risks of intimidation, raids on homes, attacks on family members, and threats of death and inclusion on assassination lists. In 2024, 166 women human rights defenders, over half of who are between 18 and 29 years, and their 756 dependents secured safety net grants across four countries. Support included internal or external relocation in 16% of instances, followed by access to medical and mental health services (27%), livelihood protection



(37%), and security equipment to ensure their safety (5%). 23 WHRDs were also active in advocacy efforts at the national and global levels, including in the 56th Session on Human Rights and side events on gender apartheid, COP29 in Azerbaijan, and CSW68 in New York.

In 2024, the [Afghanistan](#) regional response<sup>11</sup> also continued across four countries, including in Pakistan, supporting women who are forcibly displaced and their families. Over 6,800 women, the majority of them IDPs within Afghanistan, or refugees to other countries, have increased their agency and resilience in the face of displacement, as a result of livelihood opportunities, vocational training, digital marketing skills, and access to micro-finance and business development services. Notably in [Pakistan](#), self-help groups (SHG) who have welcomed displaced women have been an inclusive community level mechanism for integration into local economies, skills building for entrepreneurial action, and building social cohesion and community participation. For example, 87% of women who participated in *Pakistan Alliance for Girls Education's (PAGE)* self-help groups reported participating in decision making in their new host communities. And similarly, SHGs facilitated by the CSO *Global Educational, Economic and Social Empowerment (GEESE)* show increased financial independence with some women earning up to \$182 USD within just three months.

CSOs and women leaders in this region were also active in humanitarian response, including in disaster prone areas. Over 4,790 women actively engaged in the planning and response of humanitarian initiatives in [Afghanistan](#), [Myanmar](#), and the [Pacific](#), including their integrating into Village Disaster Committees aimed at disaster preparation and preparation of village disaster plans. Also in Myanmar, 81% of women reported improved ability to respond to emergencies using gender-responsive and social inclusive approaches, including through small grants such as improvement of roads to facilitate access to health centers and the installation of solar lights in IDP camps aimed at enhancing public safety for women and girls, reducing the risk of harassment and violence, particularly at night. As a result, 1,790 women, including those living with disabilities, IDPs and survivors of violence accessed dignity kits to support them during the crisis. Women from Cyclone Mocha affected villages also accessed GBV awareness sessions to enhance awareness on gender roles, gender discrimination, power dynamics, various forms of GBV and prevention/response strategies aiming to address GBV risks in post-emergency contexts.

11 WPHF's Afghanistan Regional Response and initiative on forced displacement is supported by the [Action Network on Forced Displacement - Women as Agents of Change](#), which was established by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). It aims to increase the visibility of women and girls in situations of forced displacement and strengthening their rights as well as their economic and social participation.



## IN HER OWN WORDS

# Fajer Rabia Pasha

*“You have to keep going; you have to find hope, pride, and happiness, and feel content when you see a single life changed. We do see that through our work, and that’s what keeps us motivated and going forward. I have days when I want to quit, where I think that’s it. But I also know that if we don’t do this work, then who’s going to do it?”*

Fajer Rabia Pasha is the Executive Director of the Pakistan Alliance for Girls Education (PAGE), a civil society organization working to ensure every girl in Pakistan has access to quality education. As part of the WPHF Funding Initiative on Forced Displacement, a collaborative effort between WPHF and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), PAGE advocated for policy changes and mobilizing resources and working to improve the literacy and economic well-being of young women and girls in Pakistan, including those displaced from Afghanistan.

With Pakistan ranking the fifth largest asylum-seeker hosting country in the world – predominantly sheltering Afghan refugees – this project focused on uplifting displaced Afghan women and girls by fostering their economic empowerment and overall socio-economic conditions.

Through the initiative, PAGE has reached 600 Afghan children (mostly girls) by offering non-formal education opportunities designed to meet their specific needs. It has also set up 12-week language and culture classes for Afghan women and launched several women’s economic uplift entrepreneurship programs building on the skills of refugee women. Additionally, PAGE has trained 15 civil society organizations on gender-responsive education, strengthening the broader ecosystem supporting displaced women and girls.

For Fajer, developing women’s skills in financial management and digital entrepreneurship has a ripple effect – when they can earn an income, they are better equipped to take care of their daughters. Acknowledging the high dropout rate in Pakistan, especially among refugee communities, PAGE is committed to creating long-term impacts by supporting mothers to start businesses and generate their own income – hence ensuring that future generations of girls not only stay in school but also thrive.



When asked about her motivation, Fajer doesn’t shy away from addressing the reality of her situation, revealing the strength and resilience that drive her forward,

*“We try to look at the root causes of the issues and address them. You have millions of girls who drop out of school, and then you’re in a cycle of poverty and illiteracy. It just carries on. Within that cycle, these girls grow up with no understanding of their rights... When you see the scope of the challenges – and you know they can be fixed – you realize that women and girls can have a better life.”*

PAGE doesn’t just provide educational opportunities – it also advocates for policy change by liaising with governmental departments, with whom they lobby for gender equality and making sure girls’ education remains a national priority. Its partnership with Pakistan’s Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training has led to the creation of the Girls Education Task Force, an urgent initiative focused on implementing much-needed education reforms.

*“One of the key things for us has been how we support Afghan girls in Pakistan, especially given the ongoing ban on girls’ education in Afghanistan. We feel it’s our responsibility to ensure that, while they are in Pakistan, they can access education.”*

In 2024, Fajer and her organization obtained an additional grant of 10,000 USD through WPHF’s Global L-HUB’s mentorship scheme to conduct a peer learning project with NOVE, a civil society organization working with Afghan women. Together, they conducted a comprehensive needs assessment and a four-day training course on essential topics such as project design, financial management, reporting, and human resources. The training engaged 28 staff members (including 15 women) from both organizations, with some joining online. NOVE’s team also visited PAGE’s programs on the ground, though some staff members were unable to travel from Afghanistan to Pakistan due to visa challenges. This initiative benefited both organizations, leading them to continue their partnership moving forward.

*“We’ve seen huge improvements in terms of reporting, especially among our younger team members, who learned about the financial management aspect of reporting and monitoring and evaluation. We learned how to capture the impact that we’re creating on the ground. We’ve always done great work, but we struggled to showcase it. We usually do not have the funds available to train our team, but the peer-learning grant was the injection we needed.”*

The training produced tangible results. Using the proposal development skills gained through the project, NOVE secured an additional grant of 54,000 USD from an Italian foundation to develop a women’s entrepreneurship programme for Afghan refugees. This collaboration also marked a milestone for NOVE, as it was their first project in Pakistan.

Looking ahead, PAGE and NOVE now plan to develop more projects in Pakistan, building on the expertise that each organization brought into their peer learning project.

*“We are now looking at working together under different programs, and we’ve already applied for a bid together. This goes beyond practical training – it is about building a lasting partnership and sharing knowledge... We learned a lot by sharing experiences and strengthening capacity for both organizations.”*



EMERGING PRIORITY

Economic Resilience

As much as economic resilience and stability wards off conflict, peace has also been demonstrated as a catalyst for economic resilience and security. In times of conflict in countries like Haiti, women, who often manage many productive and reproductive responsibilities, have been proven to be the backbone of the country’s economic resilience. Under WPHF’s Outcome 6 of Recovery and Peacebuilding, building economic resilience is a cornerstone to women’s increased influence in peacebuilding and rebuilding their communities.

In 2024 alone, over 18,000 women increased their agency and economic resilience in 14 countries as a result of access to new economic and productive resources, including those who are forcibly displaced. These organizations have used various avenues, including vocational training, access to business development services, facilitating credit, labor fairs, and through village saving and lending associations to increase economic resilience and which equally serve as entry points to discuss issues around women’s participation and peacebuilding. In Colombia and Haiti, for instance, women-led businesses and income generating activities were established in plantain and pepper production, livestock breeding, and leatherwork, among others resulting of increased income by 50%. Mutual solidarity groups in Haiti have also provided a platform for members to not only access over 40,000 USD in credit to strengthen their IGAs but also serve as an avenue to bridge issues of WPS in their communities.

Ensuring economic resilience has been critical for forcibly displaced communities, particularly from Afghanistan, Ukraine and of Rohingya populations in Bangladesh. Through the regional response on Forcible Displacement in collaboration with BMZ, women refugees and IDPs, and their families have benefited from livelihood and economic opportunities in Pakistan and Moldova, availing

of job matching and counselling and employment-related legal advice, which has as a result also facilitated integration into their new communities and strengthening social cohesion.

The Window for WHRDs supported 410 WHRDs to date with livelihood costs as a key element of safety nets to facilitate their basic survival and continuation in their activism. In 2024, four WHRDs were also supported to amplify their voices and advocate for economic resilience and peace and against gender apartheid (economic and social discrimination) at two events - the 8th Brussels Conference on “Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region” hosted by the European Union and “Recognizing Gender Apartheid” as part of the Women’s Regional Network and Canada’s Feminist Forum for Afghanistan. These WHRDs advocated for comprehensive policies to address economic integration of women, IDPs and refugees as well as building social cohesion.

The Global L-HUB has also been instrumental in offering webinars and exchanges with 60 CSOs on economic integration, the digital economy, and women’s income generation in crisis and displacement contexts. These webinars were moderated by a member of the Action Network on Forced Displacement from Uganda. Moreover, peer learning grants have facilitated networking and exchange between CSOs in Colombia on processing turmeric and banana, as well as the use of medicinal plants, highlighting economic autonomy. In Nigeria, WPHF partners have conducted advocacy campaigns on displaced women’s socio-economic recovery needs and humanitarian interventions for GBV survivors.

Given the importance of economic resilience to peace, it should come as no surprise that Outcome 6 (Recovery and Peacebuilding) represents WPHF’s largest outcome, with 307 projects supported by 463 women’s rights/led and youth-focused organizations. CSOs have actively contributed to peacebuilding and recovery efforts, including those who are forcibly displaced across 22 countries. These initiatives have directly reached over 292,900 people (89% women and girls and LGBTIQ+) at local, sub-national and national levels.

EMERGING PRIORITY

Comprehensive Health Services, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, and Access to Justice

Access to essential services becomes increasingly difficult in the aftermath of a conflict or natural disaster. A key area of protection, lack of access to services can quickly evolve into life-or-death situations, especially when it comes to reproductive health services. In the wake of conflicts and disasters, reliable education services, sexual and gender-based violence services, and access to justice become the building blocks to recovery.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is widespread in conflict and emergency settings, yet protection from this form of violence remains severely underfunded. To ensure quality, coordinated, and effective community-based prevention and response strategies in crisis contexts, focus on strengthening survivor-centered structures, monitoring, and referrals, as well as access to services for comprehensive redress, including justice, appropriate health, and psychosocial support services, are needed.

Since the Fund’s establishment, a total of 282 projects by 391 women’s rights and young women-led organizations across 19 countries have focused on the prevention of and response to GBV under WPHF’s Outcome 5 (Protection of Women and Girls). Overall, 45,846 women and survivors of GBV have accessed health, psychosocial, and justice services. Advocacy initiatives have resulted in the adoption of the Violence Against Persons (VAPP) Act in Nigeria’s Yobe and Borno states, the enactment of a new district-level GBV Ordinance in Uganda, the adoption of community bylaws for ending child marriage in Malawi, and the facilitation of the first peace treaty between communities in Western Highlands in PNG, resolving conflict that has lasted over 25

years between tribes. These innovative programs focus on social cohesion, effectively engaging men and boys in GBV prevention and response initiatives.

*"I never imagined I would mediate GBV cases in men's homes—but now it's my daily work, and they listen to me."*

WPHF-supported mediator, Uganda

In 2024, 341 CSOs across 13 countries - including local women’s organizations and autonomous social movements - coordinated efforts and/or influenced the protection of women and girls’ human rights, mental health and the elimination of violence against women, including harmful practices such as early and forced child marriage and sorcery-related violence. These CSOs strengthened inclusive referral services for LGBTIQ+ communities, people living with HIV, and women living with disabilities. In addition, CSOs in Sudan established safe spaces for adolescent girls to access sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) information amid ongoing conflict and displacement. In Syria, where the demand for essential SRHR services in the wake of the crisis has been significant, over 8,000 women accessed comprehensive SHRH services, including family planning and pre and post-natal care, leading to improved well-being of women and young women, and more resilient communities.

Since 2022, the Window for Women Human Rights Defenders has provided safety net grants to 677 WHRDs, 34% of whom report facing intimidation, physical attacks, sexual harassment, and conflict-related sexual violence. Despite the risks and threats highlighted by WHRDs, safety net grants provided by WPHF have shown to be useful in offering immediate and short-term protection. Just over half (57.6%) of WHRDs indicate that the grant they received has helped reduce the risks and threats they face, and 35.9% have been able to continue their activism. WHRDs specifically identified support related to relocation within their country or elsewhere, livelihood assistance such as food and secure accommodation, the purchase of security cameras and new phones, and trauma recovery through psychosocial support and access to medical care as particularly helpful.



# Europe and Central Asia

## Active countries in 2024



**88**

Active projects in 2024



**146**

CSOs supported

**60,656**

**77% women & girls**

Direct beneficiaries

In 2024, a total of 146 women's rights organizations across seven countries were supported, enabling them to achieve tangible results in humanitarian and crisis response, protection of women and girls, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding and recovery. These organizations directly reached over 60,600 community members, civil society representatives, and women leaders (77% women and girls), and indirectly benefiting 8.8 million people.

Nearly three years since the start of the full-scale invasion of [Ukraine](#) in 2022, women leaders and 103 CSOs in Ukraine continued to ensure inclusive and gender-responses to the crisis which as disproportionately impacted women, young women and their families. With enhanced leadership capacities, many actively participated in crisis decision-making and strengthening women-led organizations and volunteer networks. Over 13,000 war-affected women and girls accessed emergency and humanitarian assistance, including food and hygiene kits, medication, and legal aid, through integrated humanitarian response mechanisms. Protection services were also expanded, enabling 15,256 women and girls at



high risk to access safe shelters, legal aid, and mental health support while strengthening coordinated efforts to combat gender-based violence.

Despite these achievements, escalating missile and drone attacks have taken a toll on staff, volunteers and partners, with rising insecurity and risks, resulting in gaps in capacity to deliver essential support and burn-out. Organizations who received institutional funding have been able to learn new strategies through training on well-being and psychological first aid and have updated operational procedures to help navigate in the ever-changing environment. These organizations also retained 36 staff and were sustained for an additional 8 months through core funding.

Women and families forcibly displaced as a result of the war in Ukraine have found refuge in [Moldova](#), supported by the Regional Refugee Response Plan (2024), enabling humanitarian actors to protect vulnerable groups and promote sustainable solutions. 24 CSOs have actively provided gender-responsive, multi-sectoral services to individuals and communities most affected by the crisis, highlighting the strong civic spaces and solidarity that exist. Over 4,000 people, many who are refugees, improved their economic resilience in their new homes through small grants for business development, access to employed related support, vocational training and legal advice. Coupled with interventions to promote social cohesion between host and displaced communities, wide-spread information campaigns have facilitated increased awareness of host communities.

Under the Rapid Response Window, nine initiatives were supported across the region for women’s active engagement in peace processes across five countries, reaching over 1,900 women peacebuilders and community members. In [Kosovo](#), for example, RIDEA enhanced women’s inclusion in Track 2 peace processes within the Kosovo-Serbia dialogue and the implementation of the 2023 ‘Agreement on the Path to Normalization’, leading to a national policy paper on women’s inclusion in the process. As a result, Kosovan officials agreed to participate in public discussions on women’s roles in the peace process, increasing its legitimacy and outreach. In [Kyrgyzstan](#), 143 women peacebuilding affected by the result of violent armed conflict, advocated for women’s involvement in regional peace efforts. In collaboration with RRW partner GPPAC and CSO Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI) a key policy brief<sup>12</sup> has been instrumental in commitments from government officials in the adoption of its National Action Plan (NAPs) for women, peace and security.

Moreover, WPHF partners provided support in sensitive contexts while ensuring do no harm. For example, in South Caucasus, a group of women from bordering countries received direct support to facilitate the participation of women in ongoing initiatives for conflict resolution between countries of the South Caucasus by developing a joint strategy between women mediators and peacebuilders from different sides of the conflict, including marginalized groups. In Ukraine, a network of women peacebuilders received direct support to strengthen their expertise in developing an inclusion strategy and strategic road map to engage with key stakeholders and promote inclusive conflict management and negotiation processes<sup>13</sup>, and prepare women for potential opportunities to participate in future peace talks.

12 [https://gppac.net/files/2024-10/Policy%20Brief\\_Unlocking%20the%20Potential%20for%20Sustainable%20Peace%20in%20the%20Ferghana%20Valley.pdf](https://gppac.net/files/2024-10/Policy%20Brief_Unlocking%20the%20Potential%20for%20Sustainable%20Peace%20in%20the%20Ferghana%20Valley.pdf)

13 Ibid.



## IN HER OWN WORDS

# Halyna Skipálska

*“When the voices of women and girls are heard in decision-making spaces and their leadership is strengthened in local humanitarian action, results are guaranteed.”*

Halyna Skipálska is the Executive Director of the Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health (UFPH), a national women-led organization supported by the United Nations Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) working to advance the fundamental rights of women and girls and ensure their access to quality social and healthcare services across Ukraine.

*“For decades, I’ve been pursuing a big and ambitious goal: to make Ukraine a better country with zero tolerance to violence against women; a Ukraine where every woman is aware of her rights and can pursue her goals; a Ukraine where women live healthy and happy lives.”*

Supporting the wellbeing of vulnerable populations, including pregnant women, single mothers and female-headed families, has always been at the heart of Halyna’s work with UFPH. However, things took a turn on February 24, 2022, when Russia launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine, unleashing a humanitarian catastrophe and forcing millions to flee amid escalating violence and growing humanitarian needs. Since the early days of the war, Halyna and her colleagues started acting as first responders, providing essential supplies and health services in the most affected areas, advancing the protection of civilians, including women and girls; and offering comprehensive psychological support to internally displaced people across Ukraine.

*“When the war broke out, we quickly adapted our programming and expanded our services for women and girls to meet the growing needs we were seeing around us. In a matter of days, we transitioned from being a development organization to conducting humanitarian work on the front lines.”*



In response to increasing reports of conflict-related sexual violence and serious violations of women’s rights from different regions, Halyna partnered with WPHF to create a virtual platform, the Safe Women Hub, aimed at raising awareness of these atrocities and provide mental health support services to displaced women and girls, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and victims of human trafficking during the crisis.

Through crisis mobile teams, day centers and halfway houses, Halyna and her team are providing comprehensive psychosocial support and emergency humanitarian aid to those bearing the brunt of violence and displacement in Ukraine, including disadvantaged and at-risk women and children. Launched in April 2022 – only two months after the outbreak of the war – in partnership with UN Women Ukraine, the Hub also sought to build the capacity of local women’s civil society organizations across the country working to prevent and respond to SGBV – supporting them to adapt to the evolving situation and enhancing their ability to identify survivors. Over the last two years, over 13,000 war-affected women and girls have received assistance through the platform, which operates through social media (mainly Facebook, Instagram and Telegram) and can be easily accessed with a smartphone or a tablet – a critical element in emergency situations.

*“If the war in Ukraine has proven anything, it is that civil society organizations are quicker, more flexible, better equipped, and more efficient than other national and international actors at closing gaps and addressing urgent needs, particularly in the first months of the war.”*

After more than two decades working with civil society groups in Ukraine, Halyna has repeatedly used her voice to underscore the vital role local women’s organizations play in conflict and crisis, integrating gender-sensitive approaches into peacebuilding and humanitarian response to address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls.

Recognizing civil society organizations as essential providers of these services and funding their transformational work on the front lines must be, according to Halyna, an urgent priority for the international community, which relies on the networks and local knowledge of these grassroots groups, especially those led by women, to reach those at the highest risk of marginalization and exclusion. Providing these organizations with long-term and flexible funding is, in her view, the most effective and sustainable way to scale up the impact of all humanitarian efforts on the ground and ensure no one is left behind.

*“I strongly believe that women’s leadership in crisis settings should be advanced. During the war, female volunteers and women-led civil society organizations were at the forefront of all community-level responses, pushing for the rapid provision of humanitarian assistance and services.”*



# Latin America and the Caribbean

Active countries in 2024



 <b>35</b> Active projects in 2024	 <b>72</b> CSOs supported	 <b>14</b> WHRDs supported	<b>343,120</b> 70% women & girls Direct beneficiaries
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A total of 72 women’s rights organizations in Colombia, Haiti and Venezuela were supported, enabling them to achieve tangible results in humanitarian and crisis response, protection of women, girls and WHRDs, conflict resolution and peacebuilding and recovery, and directly reaching over 343,000 community members, civil society representatives, women leaders and human rights defenders (70% women and girls), and indirectly benefiting over 1.3 million people.

The protection of seven WHRDs and their 27 dependents was secured through safety net grants in Venezuela and Colombia. The majority of these WHRDs relocated (75% of instance), followed by access to medical and mental health services (13%), and digital equipment to ensure their safety (13%). Moreover, another seven WHRDs advocated on the international stage at key events such as CSW68 in New York, COP29 in Azerbaijan, and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

Moreover, in [Haiti](#), 72 CSOs increased their influence and agency in the prevention and response of SGBV and other harmful practices, as well as over 5,00 peer educators with new skills in preventing, monitoring and responding cases, resulting in over 231,335 women and young women accessing critical survivor-centered services including legal, medical and psychosocial services, including the temporary housing of 343 women impacted by domestic violence.

Over 979 women in [Colombia](#) and [Haiti](#) have increased their economic empowerment through the establishment of new businesses and IGAs such as plantain and pepper production, livestock breeding, and leatherwork, among others resulting of increased income by 50%. Mutual solidarity groups in Haiti, for instance, have also provided a platform for 436 members to not only access over 40,000 USD in credit to strengthen their IGAs, but also serve as an avenue to bridge issues of WPS in their communities.

Localized peace efforts also led to tangible outcomes in [Colombia](#), whereby Corporación de Investigación y Acción Social y Económica (CIASE) engaged 29 women at Track II level talks with government negotiators and supported 20 women in the development of a Citizen's Agenda, detailing recommendations for addressing gender-related challenges and implementing the "My Body is Truth" chapter of Colombia's Truth Commission Report in their municipalities. Track 2 peace processes in Venezuela also resulted in 142 participants from diverse backgrounds and affiliations, including women living with disabilities and afro-descendants, participating in the Women's Summit for Dialogue and Peace, and signing a petition document outlining priorities for women's political participation, leadership and gender equality to be included in peace negotiations, which was delivered by CSO representatives on June 19 to the Secretary of the Table of Negotiation and Agreements of the Unitary Platform.



# Impact of Safety Nets and Protection Grants on Women Human Rights Defenders

Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) play critical roles during and after conflict, working across the human rights-peace and security-development nexus at every level, and often at grave risk to their own lives. Yet, too often, the work of human rights defenders goes uncredited and unacknowledged<sup>14</sup>. Despite their invaluable contributions to advancing human rights and peace, WHRDs working in conflict and crisis-affected countries face significant risks and challenges. The remarkable efforts of WHRDs often lead to threats, physical harassment and sexual assault, detention, stigmatization, character assassination, mistreatment, and even death.

To address the specific needs of WHRDs in conflict and crisis-affected countries, WPHF launched in 2022 the Window for WHRDs, providing direct advocacy support and safety grants of up to USD 10,000 - in partnership with INGO partners - for the protection of WHRDs and their dependents. As of December 2024, 800 WHRDs (40% between 18 and 29 years old) and their 2,344 dependents across 26 countries have been supported.

In 2024, WPHF carried out an impact survey to measure the extent safety nets facilitate the protection of WHRDs working in/from conflict and crisis countries and their dependents. 156 WHRDs from 14 countries participated in the anonymous and confidential survey, made available in seven languages.

The findings reveal that **77.5% of WHRDs face frequent and varying threats** as a result of their activism – an increase by 8.8% from the year before. These rates are even more alarming for WHRDs in Afghanistan and Colombia, where 86.5% and 80.0% of WHRDs report this respectively. At the same time, **just over half (57.6%) of WHRDs indicate that the grant has still helped reduce the risks and threats** they face, and **35.9% have been able to continue their activism** to a large extent. Support related to relocation within their country or elsewhere, livelihood support such as food and secure accommodation, the purchase of security cameras and new phones, and addressing trauma through psychosocial support and accessing medical care are among the few areas WHRDs highlight as helpful.

*“I managed to relocate to another place, I managed to install security cameras, we managed to pay for my son’s university semester, we were also able to buy food in those moments when we had to go out and take refuge in another place.”*

**WHRD from Colombia**

*“The grant was useful in meeting my protection needs as I was able to get out of my city, where I had been arrested twice and harassed by phone...My exit [helped] me in terms of personal safety.”*

**WHRD from Sudan**

WHRDs highlight several protection measures and strategies which they have been able to adopt to keep them and their families safe. The majority highlights that relocation (44.8%), including finding a safe house, is the first strategy, followed by supporting their current livelihoods (18.8%) and minimizing their movements/travel, avoiding public spaces and keeping a low profile (9.4%). WHRDs have also used the small grant to address medical and mental health issues.

While safety net grants have been critical for WHRDs to improve their protection, **59.2% of WHRDs continue to face new threats**, including threats to cease their activism and work (32.6%), death threats and their names being included on hit lists (14.1%), arbitrary arrests detention (8.7%), digital and cyber attacks (7.6%), and torture (6.5%), among many others.

*“I can’t work outside the house and in the community without fear. Most of the time when I go out, I leave my smartphone at home because I am afraid that they will check it at the checkpoints, and I will be arrested.”*

**WHRD from Afghanistan**

*“As a journalist, I am subject to withholding information from official sources and to interrogation...I now live in a state of war, and my family [is] exposed to death and direct targeting because of the publication of the violations of the occupation against unarmed civilians.”*

**WHRD from Palestine**

While safety net support has increased WHRDs’ overall protection in the immediate and medium-term, various challenges remain for the long-term period, and WHRDs safety and protection is an ongoing concern. Political action, advocacy and continued funding to WHRDs from/working in crisis and conflict-affected contexts remain critical.

For more on the Window for WHRDs, visit: <https://wphfund.org/whrds/>

Please see the 2024 WHRD Impact Survey Findings [here](#).



<sup>14</sup> UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders (2023) Success Through Perseverance and Solidarity: 25 Years of Achievement by Human Rights Defenders, 52nd Session of the Human Rights Council, <https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FHRC%2F52%2F29&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False>



# WPHF Global Learning Hub

**Supporting Solidarity, Exchange and Capacity of Local Women's Organizations on the Frontlines**

The WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-HUB), which fosters capacity strengthening, knowledge sharing, peer learning, and movement building across the global network of supported CSO partners, engaged civil society activists from 38 countries in 2024 on topics related to sustaining the work of local women's organizations in fragile settings.

## GLOBAL LEARNING HUB (L-HUB) AT A GLANCE



**31**

Capacity building webinars, peer exchanges, and knowledge cafés



**392**

CSO participants from 38 countries

**1,592 representatives**



**81%**

of CSOs actively using new knowledge and skills acquired through the L-HUB



**52**

WPHF partners presented and shared at capacity strengthening, peer exchange or knowledge café sessions

**7**

Youth speakers featured in L-HUB sessions



**2,720**

**78% women & girls**

People directly benefited from L-HUB grants



**52**

CSOs working in tandem to support each other through 26 peer learning, mentorship grants and advocacy awards



Based on priorities by CSOs, 31 capacity strengthening webinars and exchanges were conducted. These focused on identified needs such as project design and proposal writing, strategic planning, advocacy tactics, public speaking skills, documenting human rights violations through video, fraud prevention, gender-inclusive food security, provision of mental health support to conflict-affected communities, leveraging the digital economy for women's CSOs' income generation, and gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction initiatives, among others. Since its establishment in 2020, over 130 webinars, information sessions and peer exchanges have been conducted.

As a result of the L-HUB initiatives, 81% of WPHF CSO partners reported applying new knowledge and skills in their organizations<sup>15</sup>, a trend that has remained

consistent since 2023, demonstrating the usefulness of L-HUB initiatives to grassroots women's organizations in developing their capacity.

These new practices are notable in areas such as project management, feminist monitoring and evaluation<sup>16</sup> and qualitative reporting, prevention and protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (PSEAH), resource mobilization, and risk management. CSOs have also adopted new organizational practices and updated internal policies and strategic plans, inspired by successful strategies from other CSOs. This has resulted in more inclusive community engagement, more effective advocacy for vulnerable groups, and better abilities to provide psychosocial support to conflict-affected women and gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, among others<sup>17</sup>.

*"After participating in webinars on topics such as women's participation in formal peace processes and gender-responsive disaster risk reduction, we applied the new knowledge by integrating gender-sensitive approaches into our community engagement strategies. For example, in conflict-affected communities in the Afar region, we began organizing targeted dialogue sessions specifically for women to ensure their voices were heard in peacebuilding initiatives. Additionally, we incorporated insights from published resource materials into our training modules, enabling us to better support women in disaster-affected areas with tools for resilience and risk reduction."*

#### CSO from Ethiopia

Aside from global learning, the L-HUB supported 26 grants from 16 countries in 2024, enabling collaboration and movement building between 52 CSOs. Of these, 25 grants were supported through peer learning projects and one

through a joint advocacy action following the Global Women's Forum in 2023, culminating in the adoption of the Berlin Declaration 2023<sup>18</sup>.

*"Mutual trust has been established between the two organizations. It's also a very emotional experience because we ultimately realized that there is a similarity between the realities of women's organizations regardless of where they come from."*

#### CSO from DRC

<sup>15</sup> 2024 Annual CSO Survey. Full results and findings are forthcoming in 2025 and will be published on <https://wphfund.org/wphfund-community/>

<sup>16</sup> Please also refer to the joint research between WPHF and CARE on ["Feminist Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning: The Praxis of Women's Rights and Women-Led Organizations in Conflict, Crisis, and Humanitarian Settings"](#), presented at the SRVI and AWID forums in 2024.

<sup>17</sup> [https://wphfund.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/WPHF\\_L-HUB\\_Annual-Report\\_2024\\_FINAL.pdf](https://wphfund.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/WPHF_L-HUB_Annual-Report_2024_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> Available at <https://wphfund.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/ENG-Berlin-Declaration-202362.pdf>

*"Learning from our tandem's initiatives with displaced women prompted us to adjust our programs, incorporating more targeted approaches to address the unique challenges faced by refugees and [youth]."*

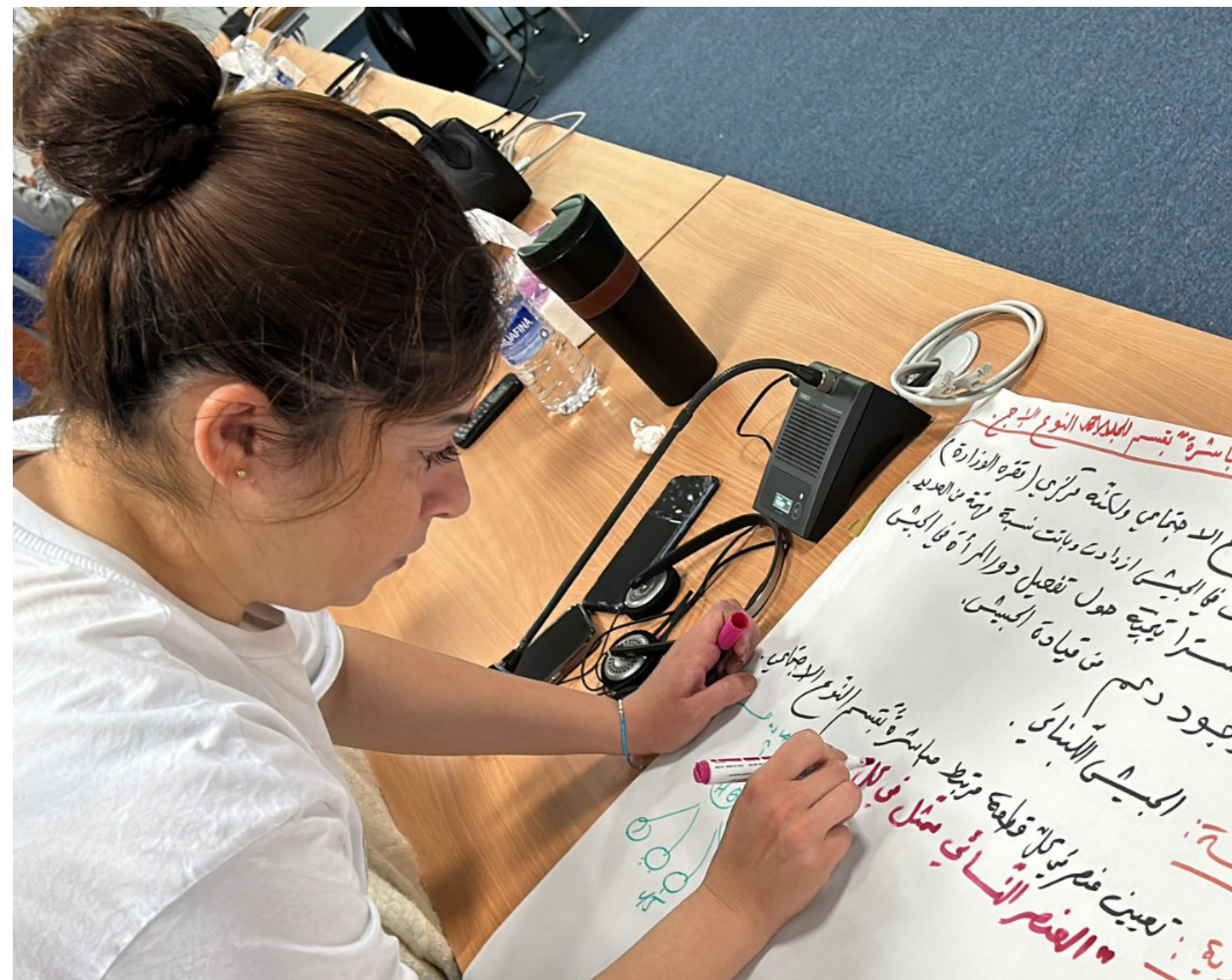
#### CSO from Moldova

Finally, the L-HUB has also increased CSOs' access to key resources linked to webinar topics. In 2024, 16 new resources and knowledge products were developed,

ranging from leveraging social media, to amplifying advocacy efforts of CSOs, to theatre for women's rights in conflict settings, to mental health for displaced populations, among others.

In 2025, WPHF will continue to facilitate networking opportunities among CSOs globally and to build a vibrant and active community of CSO partners who are working in solidarity in conflict and crisis settings.

Learn more about the WPHF Global Learning Hub at <https://wphfund.org/wphfund-community/>





# Advocacy & Visibility

## Amplifying the Voices and Advancing the Advocacy of Local Women Peacebuilders, Humanitarians and Human Rights Defenders on the Frontlines

In 2024, WPHF actively worked to amplify the voices and contributions of local women peacebuilders, humanitarians, and human rights defenders through diverse advocacy materials, knowledge products, and public events. These efforts boosted their visibility, fostered connections with relevant actors in their fields, and mobilized flexible funding to support their critical work on the frontlines. A total of 31 advocacy initiatives and visibility products were launched throughout the year, including new videos highlighting the voices of WPHF partners across the world, a podcast delving into the role of women in peacebuilding, an impact study on

how women's participation has evolved and adapted to changing conflict dynamics and peacebuilding mechanisms, and exploring key trends in peacebuilding; and impact pages showcasing the global reach of WPHF and its global funding mechanisms.

WPHF also expanded its presence and engagement in prominent advocacy platforms such as CSW68, UNGA79 High-Level Week, ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment, AWID Forum and COP29, while organizing events on gender-responsive climate security, women's organizations in humanitarian response, and disability inclusion, among

## Spotlight on the WPHF INVEST IN WOMEN Campaign

**INSTABILITY INVEST IN WOMEN**  
**EMERGENCIES RESPOND TO CRISIS**  
**WAR BUILD PEACE**

As the second phase of its #InvestInWomen campaign, launched in 2023, WPHF introduced the [#InvestInWomen video series](#) – a digital storytelling initiative that amplifies the voices and experiences of local civil society partners working in fragile settings. Featuring over 25 video interviews, the series highlights the critical work of women leading peacebuilding and humanitarian efforts worldwide, centering their voices and illustrating how WPHF has amplified their impact on the front lines. Since the launch of the campaign, WPHF has raised over USD 100 million in contributions (2023–2024), marking a significant step toward reaching its goal of mobilizing USD 300 million for frontline women's groups by the end of 2025.



others. In addition, WPHF continued to support the travel of CSO partners to different events, including an Arria-Formula meeting in July hosted by Slovenia on WPS and climate security, where a Colombian activist supported by WPHF was invited to brief to an exclusive group of Member States of the Security Council. Prominent launch events were held in Geneva to showcase and celebrate the impact of the RRW and Window for WHRDs. These initiatives underscored the commitment to supporting and elevating the critical work of women leaders and their CSOs in fragile settings worldwide.

### Engaging the Private Sector in Support of Women Building Peace

In 2024, the WPHF Secretariat continued its efforts to diversify and deepen its engagement with non-traditional donors to support local women’s organizations working at the forefront of crisis response and sustainable peace. Through these targeted initiatives, WPHF demonstrated its ability to engage diverse private sector actors in 2024 – including corporations, foundations, celebrities, influencers, and individuals – to advance the rights and resilience of local women in crisis and conflict settings worldwide. Cumulatively, over USD 2.8 million have been mobilized through the private sector.

Throughout the year, WPHF cultivated individual relationships with philanthropists and high-net-worth individuals, fostering relationships and meaningful connections with individual donors in support of the WPHF mandate. A private sector fundraiser for its Global L-HUB was executed in collaboration with long-standing partner Women Have Wings, featuring Joan Akiiza, a WPHF-supported partner from the National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE) in Uganda. The event successfully mobilized USD 25,000 in new financing dedicated to L-HUB capacity strengthening and mentoring efforts for local women’s organizations.

WPHF secured a new pro bono partnership with ACAST, one of the largest podcast platforms globally, to enhance its brand recognition with new audiences. As part of ACAST’s International Women’s Day 2024 corporate social responsibility campaign, WPHF received free advertisement for four weeks (June 24-July 22),

To further highlight the impact of its local partners, WPHF launched its new [Global Impact page](#), alongside dedicated impact pages for its [RRW](#) and [Window for WHRDs](#). These interactive platforms showcase key results, data, and personal testimonies of women peacebuilders, humanitarians, and human rights defenders on the frontlines, giving an overview of how WPHF’s flexible, demand-driven support is responding to their urgent needs in conflict and crisis contexts.

highlighting the impact of WPHF and calling for support, generating over 15 million impressions.

On the sidelines of the United Nations Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security, WPHF organized an intimate gathering with select philanthropists featuring two women peacebuilders and human rights defenders from Afghanistan and Haiti. The event provided an opportunity for WPHF donor prospects and provided them with firsthand insights into the critical work of these WPHF-supported women peacebuilders, while introducing Tonni Brodber, WPHF’s new Head of Secretariat.

In November, WPHF hosted a virtual donor gathering, “Giving Thanks and Looking Ahead to 2025,” with private sector donors to engage them more deeply in its future activations. The event featured a video message from WPHF Global Advocate Kristen Bell, who thanked supporters for their contributions and shared her excitement for advancing the global women’s rights movement in 2025.

Finally, WPHF executed a multi-channel Year-End Giving Campaign, which raised over USD 4,500 and garnered the support of young women from the Girls Empowerment Movement Club (GEM) in the Republic of Korea, who rallied their community to raise new funds for WPHF - demonstrating the power of grassroots organizing and solidarity for gender equality across generations. The campaign spotlighted the inspiring work of WPHF-supported women leaders from Afghanistan, Sudan and Myanmar.





# Lessons Learned

Building on previous lessons learned and best practices, WPHF has taken an iterative approach to addressing challenges while reflecting on how it and its partners have mitigated and responded to these issues. WPHF's approach has continuously been driven and shaped by a feminist lens and guided by its core mandate to ensure

quality and flexible funding is directly channeled to local women's rights organizations. This mandate continues to be even more relevant with escalating crises and conflicts globally, and with women's rights organizations and WHRDs facing increased threats and retaliation.

## Iterative and flexible funding modalities for CSOs in crisis and conflict contexts

In countries like Afghanistan and Sudan, CSOs have been unable to continue their programming due to escalating violence and conflict. WPHF has employed flexible approaches in its modalities to ensure these organizations can continue despite the challenges and restrictions they face. In 2024, WPHF continued to employ pivoting approaches and reallocation of funds from programmatic interventions to institutional ones to ensure the continuity of the organizations until it is

safe for them to resume their activities – like Palestine under the Rapid Response Window. Moreover, adapting to several disasters in 2024, including earthquakes in Vanuatu and Afghanistan, WPHF and MEs worked with CSO partners to adjust and adapt activities, or top up funding to address the new needs. Equally in Pakistan, given the political changes, CSOs updated proposal to address the situation of Afghan refugees.

## Improving accessibility to funding opportunities

Until 2023, calls for proposals under WPHF's Regular Funding Cycle were accepted only in English, French, Spanish and Arabic, and also in Portuguese for the Rapid Response Window. With the addition of Ukraine in Europe and Central Asia as a new country the year before, and increasing demands in Afghanistan, WPHF expanded its list of languages to include Ukrainian, Dari, Pashto

and Farsi, reaching more grassroots organizations who have not been reached before, as evidenced in Ukraine where 77% of proposals in 2024 were submitted in Ukrainian. Moving forward, WPHF will continue to ensure accessibility through digital application processes and ways that allows local organizations to access the Fund.

## Ensuring continued spaces for self-care and well-being of women's rights organizations and women human rights defenders

CSOs operate in complex crises and fragile contexts, where the activities of their organizations, security of their staff, and rights of their communities are often at dire risk. They continue to serve their communities despite these

risks, leading often to exhaustion, burnout and trauma. They are systematically targeted, threatened and face retaliation as a result of their work. In traditional spaces, they are expected to continue without complaint or time



for themselves. For example, 46% of CSOs in 2024 reported that they have received direct threats as a result of their work, and 11% of WHRDs supported through the Window for WHRDs specifically used grants to access mental health and psychosocial support.

More consistently, CSOs applying to WPHF’s institutional stream have included in their designs the development of safeguarding policies and activities to promote the physical and mental well-being of their staff, and 22% of all programmatic grants have integrated approaches such as healing circles, safe spaces for critical dialogue,

psychological first aid, and easier access to essential services through mobile teams. As part of WPHF’s Strategic Plan (2023-2025), the safety and well-being of women civil society leaders and WHRDs working in WPS-HA is a key cross-cutting area of focus, and WPHF will continue to provide funding opportunities and spaces for protection and self-care, while supporting initiatives covering psychosocial assistance for CSO partners, development of internal policies for staff protection and healing, with particular focus on locally innovative approaches to trauma healing.

**Channeling funds rapidly while reaching organizations**

WPHF’s support to local women’s rights organizations in crisis and conflict settings has proven to reach organizations in their diversity, as well as organizations receiving funding from the UN for the first time (44.3% in 2024). WPHF used its emergency track mechanism in Afghanistan, Haiti, Mali, Palestine, Sudan and Ukraine throughout the year to ensure funding is rapidly channeled to local women’s rights organizations on the frontlines through either targeted calls for proposals for local women’s rights organizations who previously partnered with the UN or WPHF, or open through a rapid process of approval.

With diversity comes different capacities and contextual factors. Leaving no one behind applies not only at the

application stage but also during the selection and implementation stages. Donor flexibility for project duration as well as capacity strengthening of small local women’s rights organizations in remote areas and from marginalized groups are key to strengthening local capacities and increase local ownership for more inclusive peace and humanitarian response. The limited capacity and/or connectivity, particularly in remote areas, of local women’s rights organizations remained a challenge. Several WPHF partners needed additional capacity strengthening and coaching in financial reporting and results-based reporting. WPHF provided organizational and M&E capacity strengthening at the global level through its Global L-HUB as well as through onboarding sessions with MEs.

**Facilitating unregistered and grassroots organizations to continue their mandates**

In several countries, including Afghanistan, Palestine, and Sudan, CSOs have continued to face challenges in the registration process for their organizations due to state breakdown of state or cumbersome processes that make it difficult for emerging organizations to legalize. To ensure that these organizations are not excluded in accessing critical funding, WPHF has employed flexible approaches in select cases, including the acceptance

of unrenewed legal registrations. At the recent Global Refugee Forum in Geneva, a new partnership with UNHCR was announced to fund unregistered organizations led by forcibly displaced women or women who work with forcibly displaced communities, through a third stream which will be launched as a pilot in 2025 as part of the Regular Funding Cycle.





# The Way Forward

As we look ahead to the culmination of the WPHF Invest-In-Women Global Campaign at the end of 2025 and the 10-year anniversary of WPHF in 2026, we reflect on a decade of creative, innovative and catalytic support to women on the frontlines.

WPHF will begin to implement its next strategic planning phase that aims to meet the challenging moment of our time. It will welcome new board members, new partners under its global funding windows, work through its emergency track to address the immediate needs of women and girls, and support women's rights organizations through comprehensive and flexible funding. WPHF will continue to implement its climate and food security initiatives in a wide range of countries, increase its delivery, and sustain its presence and investments in its active countries across the globe.

WPHF will continue to advocate on the international stage, collaborate within networks, and lead in the financing discussions to accelerate flexible and quality financing and support for local women's rights and women-led organizations in conflict and crisis settings.

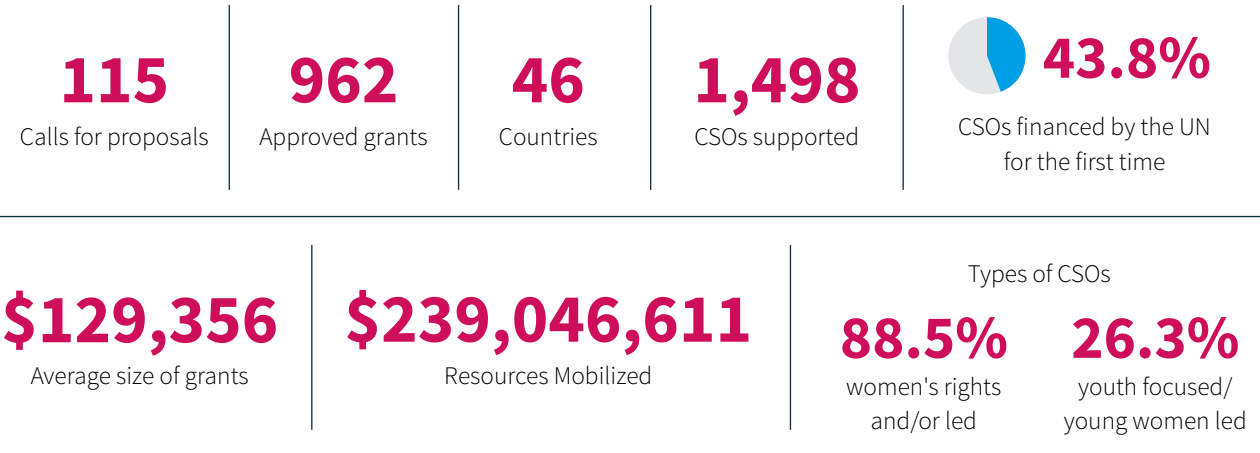
It will also continue its role as a catalytic member of the Compact on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action of the Generation Equality Forum as spaces to continue this dialogue.

As we commemorate the 25th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 later this year, and with the support of its expanding and generous base of donors and diverse makeup of global partners, WPHF will continue to build on its priorities, guided by the strategic vision of the Funding Board. It will continue to capitalize on new opportunities, contribute to the global discourse on WPS-HA, leverage innovative partnerships and adapt to emerging challenges. As the world continues to witness increasing violent and volatile political and humanitarian crises, against the backdrop of historic cuts in global development aid, WPHF will continue to endeavor to fulfill its core mandate of providing flexible and quality institutional and programmatic financing for local women's rights organizations, women peacebuilders and women human rights defenders, supporting them to respond to crisis and deliver on the promise of peace for all.



Appendix A

# WPHF Dashboard (2016-2024)



\$129,356

Average size of grants

\$239,046,611

Resources Mobilized

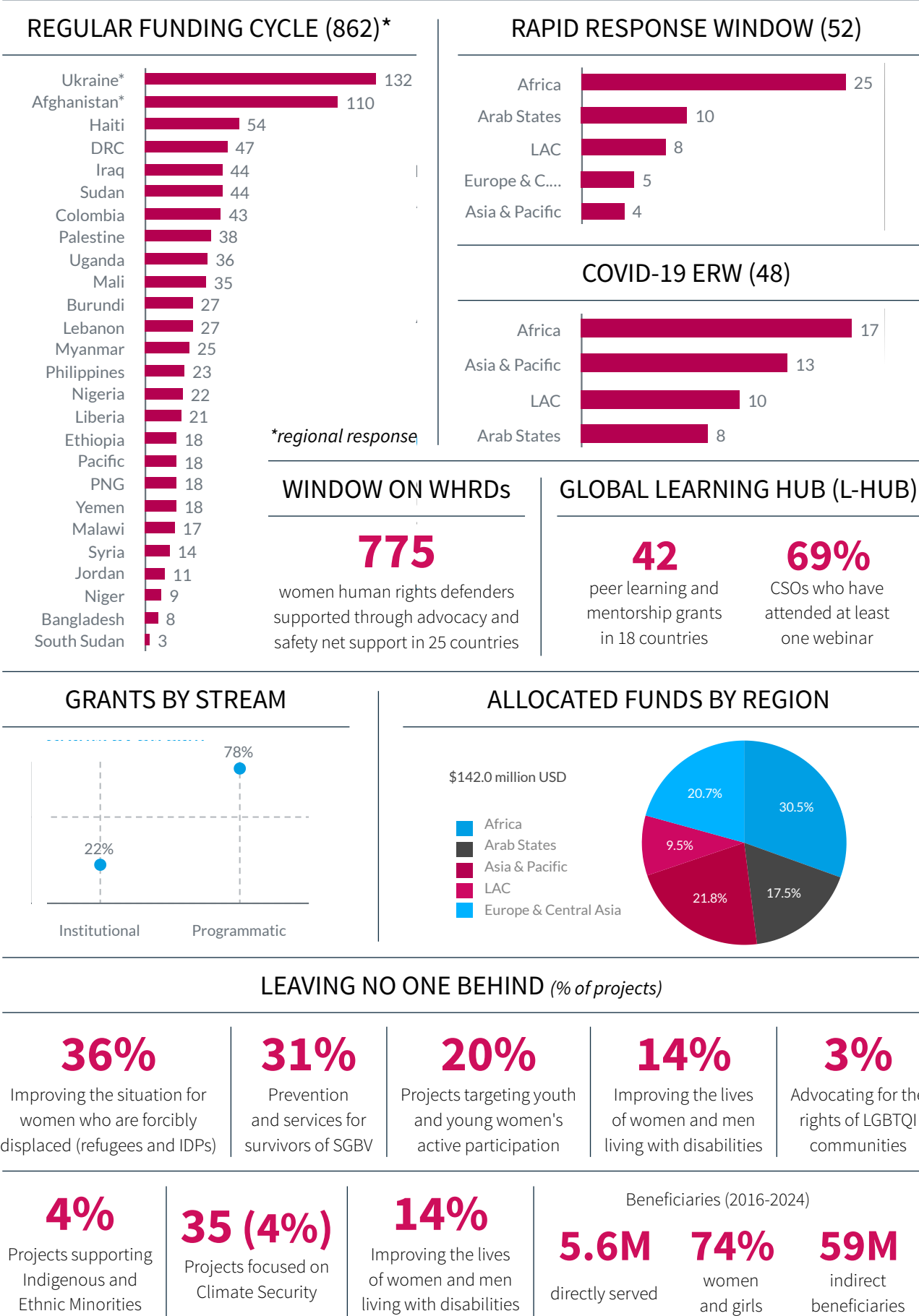
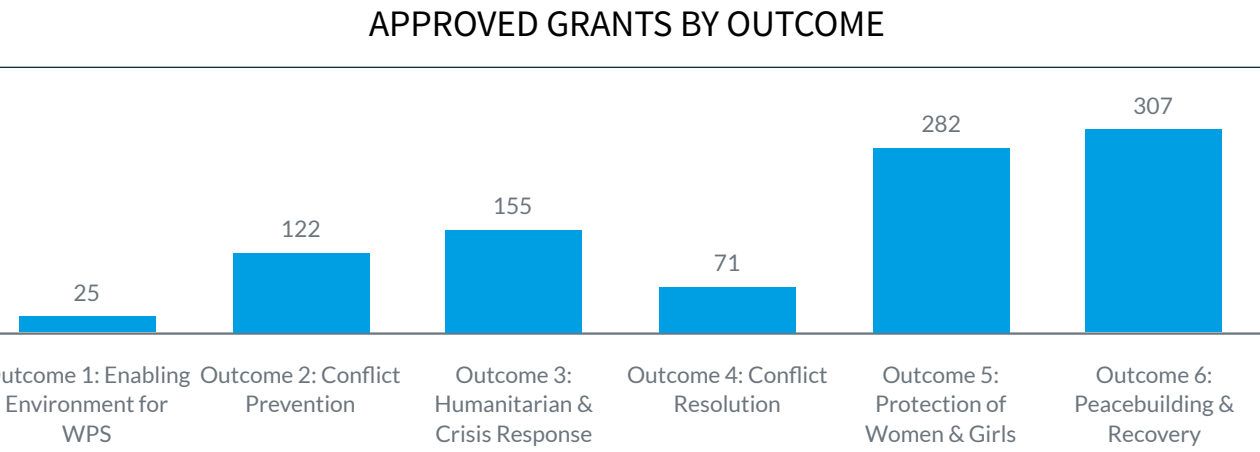
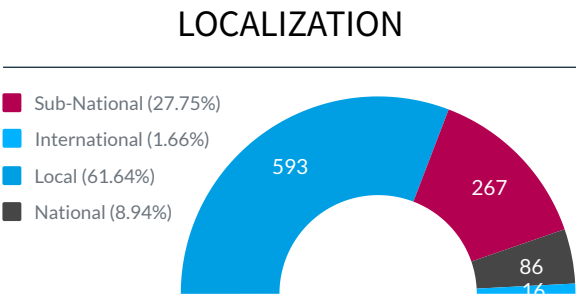
88.5%

women's rights  
and/or led

26.3%

youth focused/  
young women led

The United Nations Women’s Peace & Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) , launched in 2016, mobilizes critical support for local and grassroots civil society organizations working on women, peace and security and humanitarian action. WPHF is a flexible and rapid financing mechanism supporting quality interventions designed to enhance the capacity of women to prevent conflict, respond to crises and emergencies, and seize key peacebuilding opportunities.



# Results Framework

The following summarizes the consolidated key results achieved in 2024 for each of the WPHF Outcome areas based on document review of country reports.

INDICATOR	CONSOLIDATED RESULTS (2023)
Outcome 1: Enhanced role of civil society organizations in advocating for and ensuring accountability on WPS commitments	
Sudan	
1.1 Number/Percentage of supported CSOs involved in NAP1325 design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation	460 CSOs and CBOs actively involved in NAP1325 design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, involving over 840 women and young women in advocating for accountability for the implementation of commitments and resolutions.
1.2 Number/Types of propositions by civil society that are included in policy documents	Although the NAP was suspended in 2022, it is still in action at the local level and CSOs conducted consultations and dialogues to information various evidence-based recommendations, including the involvement of youth, in the prevention of violence and participation in the reconstruction process.
Outcome 2: Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response	
Burundi, Iraq, Niger, Malawi, Palestine, Philippines, Uganda	
2.1 Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	10,592 women participated in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response including in the monitoring and management of early warning systems and resolving conflicts.
2.2 Number/Types of conflict prevention mechanisms are gender responsive	24 various gender-sensitive conflict prevention mechanisms established or strengthened at local and national levels, including women-led early warning systems, reporting platforms and conflict resolution forums
2.3 Number of conflicts resolved, averted or referred	In 2024 1,784 conflicts were resolved, averted or referred through local, regional and national gender responsive mechanisms. Since 2016, mediators and women leaders have addressed over 63,798 conflicts at household and community levels, including those related to land and inheritance and community/tribal conflicts.
Outcome 3: Enhanced participation and leadership of women in humanitarian crisis planning and response	
Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Myanmar, Palestine, Solomon Islands, Syria, Tonga, Ukraine, Vanuatu	
3.1 Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response	12,273 women and young women from 23 CSOs actively participated in decision making processes in humanitarian planning and crisis response across 11 countries addressing the most acute needs of over 98,100 people in crisis settings, 72% of them women and girls.
3.2 Types of mechanisms established to improve gender responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, frameworks and programming	60 gender-responsive humanitarian and crisis mechanisms established in eight countries (ETH, HTI, IRQ, SYR, MMR, UKR, TON, SLB) including women-led self-help groups, food security task forces, community disaster management committees, humanitarian networks, and Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (PVCA) processes.

INDICATOR	CONSOLIDATED RESULTS (2023)
Outcome 4: Increased representation and leadership of women in formal and informal peace processes and/or implementation of peace agreements	
RFC: Colombia, Niger, Sudan RRW: Afghanistan, Armenia, Colombia, D.R.C, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Palestine, Philippines, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen	
4.1 Number and/or percentage of women that influence or participate in formal and informal peace processes or negotiations	1,095 women peacebuilders and activists participated in Track I and Track II peace processes, negotiations or the implementation of peace agreements through the Rapid Response Window in 19 countries. An additional 2,863 women and young influenced or participated in formal or informal peace processes through WPHF's Regular Funding Cycle in three countries.
4.2 Existence of gender responsive provisions in peace agreements, dialogues, and/or decision-making processes	RRW-supported initiatives in 2024 demonstrated a strong commitment to institutionalizing women's participation in formal peace negotiations and decision-making bodies. These efforts have led to the creation of accountability mechanisms to monitor gender responsiveness, and development of evidence-based advocacy agendas, policy papers and studies for improved accessibility and inclusion for marginalized women and channeling the needs of women peacebuilders and their recommendations on effective mechanisms to increase their influence on formal and informal peace processes.
4.3 Types of strategies used/ implemented to participate in and contribute to the peace process and/or implementation of a peace agreement	CSOs used a variety of participatory and inclusive strategies to contribute to and influence peace processes in 2024, including targeted high-level advocacy and policy influence, data collection and evidence-building, outreach and public awareness campaigns, capacity strengthening and innovations, local stakeholder engagement and coalition building, security and risk management strategies, virtual consultations and digital inclusion of women, and protection mechanisms.
Outcome 5: Enhanced safety, security and mental health of women and girls' and their human rights respected	
Afghanistan, D.R.C, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lebanon, Mali, Myanmar, Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukraine	
5.1 Number/Percentage of CSOs, that report having greater influence and agency to work on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)	188 local women's organizations across nine countries with increased influence and agency to advance gender equality and protect women and girls, including advocating for marginalized groups, presenting policy recommendations, spearheading local and national law changes, etc.
5.2 Degree to which social accountability mechanisms are used by civil society in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end SGBV	High degree of CSOs using and influencing approximately gender-responsive social accountability mechanisms, including community, district or regional mechanisms that been strengthened ranging from gender rights early warning committees, GBV networks, community-based monitoring systems using score cards to monitor commitments towards the protection of women and girls, and victim support units
5.3 Number of local women's organizations, CSOs or autonomous social movements coordinating efforts to advocate and implement interventions to protect women and girls' human rights and ending SGBV	341 CSOs including local women's organizations and autonomous social movements coordinated efforts to protect women and girls' human rights, mental health and end sexual and gender-based violence in 11, resulting in over 16,700 women accessing survivor-centered services

INDICATOR	CONSOLIDATED RESULTS (2023)
Outcome 6: Improved socio-economic recovery and political participation of women and girls in peacebuilding contexts	
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Colombia, D.R.C, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon, Moldova, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Yemen	
6.1 Number/Types of plans and/or policies in peacebuilding contexts influenced by women or civil society organizations	CSOs in 10 countries have contributed to 73 different plans and policies in peacebuilding contexts, ensuring they are gender-responsive, including key recommendations by CSOs for women who are forcibly displaced, public prevention and protection local refugee response plans, national development plans, and barrier-free policies for women living with disabilities.
6.2 Number/Percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources	18,302 women with increased agency as a result of access to new economic and productive resources in 14 countries, including those who are forcibly displaced who have increased their economic resiliency.
6.3 Number/Percentage of women participating in political and decision-making processes	10,407 women and young women actively participated in political and decision-making processes in 12 countries, including being elected in new governance structures and political parties.
Institutional Funding	
Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, D.R.C, Haiti, Lebanon, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukraine	
1.1 Average number of months organization can be sustained as a result of institutional funding	A total of 74 local women's CSOs have sustained their organizations for a combined 128 months with an average of 9.1 additional months each.
1.2 Number/percentage of staff retained as a result of institutional funding	729 staff and volunteers retained through staff remuneration, stipends and payment of office costs to sustain organization operations.
1.3 Development of risk management and contingency plans or strategies for organization	25 various plans and strategies were developed and adopted, including risk management and humanitarian contingency plans/strategies, WPS-HA strategies, and networking and coordination strategies developed by/for local CSOs in 10 countries.
1.4 Number/Types of adaptive strategies, tools or systems adopted by organization for continuity of operations	17 new adaptive strategies, tools and/or system developed or adopted by CSOs in 8 countries, including financial and procurement policies, strategic plans, human resource and volunteer policies, resource mobilization strategies, gender and diversity policies, monitoring and evaluation frameworks, PSEAH policies, financial systems and upgrading and installation of new IT systems for continuation of work.

Appendix C

Issues Report

Measures and Other Actions Taken in Response to Fraud, Corruption and Other Wrongdoing as well as Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment

1. Introduction

The following outlines the measures and actions taken by WPHF and Management Entities (ME) for WPHF funded projects in relation to cases of fraud, corruption, Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) and other allegations about WPHF funded organizations.

In 2024, three cases involving mismanagement of finances, fraud or corruption were detected by MEs, including two in Ukraine and one in Afghanistan and Lebanon respectively. All previous cases have been successfully closed and remaining funds allocated and absorbed for successful project implementation by WPHF partners.

UN Women and UNFPA Country Offices (CO) as ME apply their respective Policies on Fraud and Corruption & Addressing Allegations of Fraud by a Partner or its Personnel. These policies outline the steps to take when an allegation of fraud by a WPHF Partner or its personnel is detected and describes measures to be taken. The WPHF stays in close contact with the respective CO during this process and informs the WPHF Funding Board and donors as well as other external stakeholders, as required.

2. Cases involving allegations of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment

In 2024 no cases of misconduct were registered under this category.

3. Cases involving mismanagement of finances, fraud and corruption

Afghanistan: One organization has been found committing fraud, all activities and the contract have been terminated. Final liquidations are ongoing.

4. Terrorist lists

In 2024, no cases were registered.

5. Mitigation measures

Risks and mitigation measures linked to anti-corruption and fraud as well as Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) are integrated in the WPHF risk matrix, as found in its Operations Manual.

Concerning the mismanagement of funds, the WPHF Secretariat submits budgets and allocation suggestions, as well as relevant ME/Transmittal forms to the WPHF Funding Board for review and approval for each call for proposals. The country ME also conducts regular financial checks and controls as per its respective rules and regulations as well as financial

training with WPHF CSO partners. In line with the respective rules and regulations of the ME, any partnership based on any sign of financial mismanagement, the partnership and all activities are paused, and an investigation conducted. The WPHF is informed throughout the process, and the next steps are being discussed with the ME. Where a case of financial mismanagement is evidenced, the ME will terminate the project, inform the WPHF and request the funds misappropriated to be repaid and take any other legal measure, if necessary. The WPHF informs all relevant internal and external stakeholders as appropriate.

All Partnership Cooperation Agreements (PCA) of UN Women include language on SEA. WPHF has a zero-tolerance policy towards SEA and all cases reported have to be investigated. Therefore, during inception meetings with grantees SEA and the zero-tolerance policy towards SEA is being stressed. In case SEA is evidence the Management Entity will terminate the contract with the grantee after consulting the WPHF NSC. At the country level, organizations are checked against the UN Security Council consolidated sanctions list before contracts are signed for transfer of funds.

## 6. WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-HUB)

Through its WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-HUB), the WPHF Secretariat is regularly offering opportunities to strengthen CSO partners' knowledge of risk management, anti-corruption and PSEAH strategies. Training materials on risk management with a focus on corruption and fraud in multiple languages were designed in partnership with an expert from UN Women Uganda, to encourage CSOs to recognize signs of fraud and take measures to prevent them. Examples of CSOs' anti-corruption policies and response mechanisms that can be adopted are also included, aiming to encourage the reporting of fraud cases within CSOs. A training webinar on risk management and fraud was conducted in Arabic, English, French and Spanish in July 2024. It engaged 84 CSO members representing 71 organizations from 22 countries. The webinar's recording and related materials were published in the L-HUB Digital Library.

A resource on Response to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) has also been developed in collaboration with safeguarding experts from CARE International and made available in multiple languages through the L-HUB digital library. The module which defines different forms of SEAH and provides effective strategies to detect and report cases, includes a Tip Sheet "Acting against Sexual Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse in Civil Society Organizations".

A training webinar on prevention and response to SEAH was conducted in English and Arabic engaging 69 CSO members representing 56 organizations from 22 countries. The same training session was replicated in French and Spanish, engaging 33 CSO members representing 22 organizations from 7 countries. The webinars' recordings and related materials were published in the L-HUB Digital Library.

According to the post-webinar survey, one CSO participant in the webinar noted, "The session was useful to know the differences between protection and safeguarding and the different steps to follow for good recruitment". Another participant indicated that the webinar increased their knowledge of survivor centered approaches and reporting and is "right on top according to our work with survivors and traumatized communities".

Finally, in 2024, through the WPHF L-HUB Mentorship Scheme grants, several CSOs serving displaced communities in conflict-affected settings worked in consortium enabling peer support in their organizational development through training and exchanging methods and strategies. In this context, several CSOs from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Yemen have collaborated to establish and/or review their anti-fraud and corruption policy, a PSEA policy and an internal control management policy. Another CSO developed their code of conduct and expanded their child protection policy to the child protection and safeguarding policy. In 2025, knowledge building sessions will continue to be organized in multiple languages to train CSOs on trauma informed care, embedding safeguarding in humanitarian programmes, and to encourage the adoption of anti-fraud and PSEAH policies.

## Appendix D

# Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent

**Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund for the period 23 February 2016 to 31 December 2024**



**UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office**  
United Nations Development Programme  
GATEWAY: <https://mptf.undp.org>  
May 2025

Definitions

Allocation/Total Approved Budget	Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme. The total approved budget represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.
Approved Project/ Programme	A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for funds' allocation purposes.
Contributor Commitment	Amount(s) committed by a contributor to a Fund in a signed donor agreement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.
Contributor Deposit	Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed donor agreement.
Delivery Rate	The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization or Non-UN Organization against the 'net funded amount'. This does not include expense commitments by Participating Organizations.
Donor Agreement	Standard Administrative Arrangement and/or European Commission contribution agreement between contributor/donor and MPTF Office.
Net Funded Amount	Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.
Participating Organization	An Organization that is a partner in a Fund, as represented by signing the applicable legal agreement with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.
Project Expenditure	The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.
Project Financial Closure	A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred. MPTF Office will report a project financially closed once the financial report(s) has been received and any balance of funds refunded.
Project Operational Closure	A project or programme is deemed operationally closed once all activities funded for Participating Organization(s) have been concluded, and the Steering Committee has approved the final narrative report.
Project Start Date	Project/ Joint programme start date as per the programmatic document.
US Dollar Amount	The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars.
Transferred Funds	Funds transferred to Participating Organizations by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the Steering Committee's request.

Introduction

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the **Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund** is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in fulfillment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the Terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the donor agreement signed with contributors/donors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and donor agreements with contributors/donors. It receives, administers and manages contributions, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to stakeholders.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 23 February 2016 to 31 December 2024 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/gai00>).

2024 Financial Performance

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2024**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/gai00>.

1. Sources and uses of funds

As of 31 December **2024**, **28** contributors deposited **US\$ 222,971,139** and **US\$ 3,722,033** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was **US\$ 226,693,172**.

Of this amount, **US\$ 152,539,843** has been net funded to **11** Participating Organizations, of which **US\$ 104,519,889** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to **US\$ 2,229,711**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund** as of 31 December 2024.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)

	PRIOR YEARS UP TO 31 DEC 2023	FINANCIAL YEAR JAN-DEC 2024	TOTAL
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	156,995,801	65,975,338 <sup>1</sup>	222,971,139
Sub-total Contributions	156,995,801	65,975,338	222,971,139
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	1,885,940	1,836,093	3,722,033
Total: Sources of Funds	158,881,741	67,811,431	226,693,172
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	98,980,508	37,749,356	136,729,864
Transfers to MPTFs	4,250,000	-	4,250,000
Transfers to Participating Organizations for Direct Cost - Fund Secretariat etc	8,415,365	3,211,199	11,626,564
Sub-Total Transfers	111,645,873	40,960,555	152,606,428
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	(66,136)	(66,136)
Refunds received from Participating Organizations for Direct Cost	(450)	-	(450)
Sub-Total Refunds	(450)	(66,136)	(66,585)
Administrative Agent Fees	1,569,958	659,753	2,229,711
Bank Charges	3,373	1,426	4,799
Total: Uses of Funds	113,218,754	41,555,599	154,774,353
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	45,662,987	26,255,832	71,918,819
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	42,397,228	45,662,987	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	45,662,987	71,918,819	71,918,819
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	111,645,423	40,894,420	152,539,843
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	65,674,111	38,845,778	104,519,889
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	45,971,312	2,048,642	48,019,954

2. Partner contributions

Table 2.1 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December 2024.

The Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund is currently being financed by 28 contributors, as listed in the table below.

1 The WPHF official 2024 resource mobilization figure is USD 63,589,011. WPHF’s 2024 resource mobilization figure differs from MPTFO’s reported total contributions received from donors in FY 2024, as USD 5,386,326 in funds received in 2024 were counted towards the 2023 resource mobilization figure, and USD 3,000,000 in funds received in 2025 have been counted towards the 2024 resource mobilization figure. Specifically, the 2023 resource mobilization figure was adjusted to include two contributions resulting from agreements signed in 2023 but received in 2024: USD 5,000,000 from USAID and USD 386,326 disbursed from the United Nations Foundation. Likewise, the 2024 resource mobilization figure includes a contribution of USD 3,000,000 from an agreement with USAID signed in 2024 but received in 2025.

The table includes financial commitments made by the contributors through signed Standard Administrative Agreements with an anticipated deposit date as per the schedule of payments by 31 December 2024 and deposits received by the same date. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2024.

Table 2.1 Contributions, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)

	TOTAL COMMITMENTS	TOTAL DEPOSITS
Austrian Development Agency	14,444,047	14,444,047
Government of Albania	5,000	5,000
Government of Australia	9,035,645	9,035,645
Government of Belgium	2,117,175	2,117,175
Government of Canada	11,470,447	11,470,447
Government of Cyprus	105,500	105,500
Government of Estonia	24,264	24,264
Government of France	4,777,173	4,777,173
Government of Germany	87,933,794	87,933,794
Government of Iceland	732,905	732,905
Government of Ireland	2,562,217	2,562,217
Government of Italy	12,446,443	12,446,443
Government of Japan	892,857	892,857
Government of Liechtenstein	333,928	333,928
Government of Lithuania	126,317	126,317
Government of Malta	72,670	72,670
Government of Netherlands	2,272,727	2,272,727
Government of Norway	14,710,097	14,710,097
Government of Poland	75,738	75,738
Government of Republic of Korea	1,000,000	1,000,000
Government of Slovenia	181,397	181,397
Government of Spain	3,103,477	3,103,477
Government of Switzerland	1,198,000	1,198,000
Government of the United Kingdom (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office)	7,978,617	7,978,617
Government of the United Kingdom	11,655,406	11,655,406
Sida	2,380,541	2,380,541
UN Foundation/UN Partnership Office	2,813,373	2,813,373
USAID <sup>2</sup>	36,500,000	36,500,000
Grand Total	222,971,139	222,971,139

2 This figure does not include the SAA signed with USAID in 2024 for USD 3,000,000, as the funds were received in 2025.

2.2 Spotlight contribution

The [Spotlight Initiative Fund](#) is a contributor to the WPHF and has provided funding within the WPHF framework, governance structure, and oversight, while the administration remains in parallel due to the specific contracting modality of the EU Spotlight arrangement. The table below provides the details on the Spotlight contribution.

Table 2.2 Funding from Spotlight Initiative Fund

PROJECT	PROJECT ID	FUND	APPROVED BUDGET (REAL-TIME)	TRANSFER	REFUNDS	EXPENDITURES
Spotlight grants WPHF	00117247	Spotlight Initiative Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 201,322
Spotlight WPHF Afghanistan	00123503	Spotlight Initiative Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 171,511
Spotlight WPHF Haiti	00123504	Spotlight Initiative Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$1,107
Spotlight WPHF PNG	00123505	Spotlight Initiative Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 360,071
Total						\$ 734,011

3. Interest earned

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA.

As of 31 December **2024**, Fund earned interest amounts to **US\$ 3,722,033** and no interest was received from the Participating Organizations. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)

INTEREST EARNED	PRIOR YEARS UP TO 31 DEC 2023	FINANCIAL YEAR JAN-DEC 2024	TOTAL
Administrative Agent			
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	1,885,940	1,836,093	3,722,033
Total: Fund Interest Earned	1,885,940	1,836,093	3,722,033
Participating Organization			
Total: Agency Interest Earned	-	-	-
Grand Total			
	1,885,940	1,836,093	3,722,033

4. Transfer of funds

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2024**, the AA has transferred **US\$ 152,606,428** to 11 Participating Organizations . (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount to Participating Organization (in US Dollars)

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	PRIOR YEARS UP TO 31-DEC-2023			FINANCIAL YEAR JAN-DEC-2024			TOTAL		
	TRANSFERS	REFUNDS	NET FUNDED	TRANSFERS	REFUNDS	NET FUNDED	TRANSFERS	REFUNDS	NET FUNDED
Agir Ensemble (AEDH)	359,847	-	359,847	265,362	-	265,362	625,209	-	625,209
COL_MPTF	4,250,000	-	4,250,000	-	-	-	4,250,000	-	4,250,000
Defend Defenders	719,859	-	719,859	440,000	-	440,000	1,159,859	-	1,159,859
Euro-Mediterranean Foundation of Support to Human Rights Defenders (EMHRF)	234,661	-	234,661	82,746	-	82,746	317,407	-	317,407
Front Line Defenders (FLD)	598,713	-	598,713	57,031	-	57,031	655,744	-	655,744
FORUM ASIA	-	-	-	240,000	-	240,000	240,000	-	240,000
Gender Equality Network (GEN)	-	-	-	160,000	-	160,000	160,000	-	160,000
MADRE Inc.	1,039,449	-	1,039,449	778,452	-	778,452	1,817,901	-	1,817,901
MINA'S LIST	-	-	-	399,726	-	399,726	399,726	-	399,726
UNFPA	666,390	-	666,390	1,696,787	-	1,696,787	2,363,177	-	2,363,177
UNWOMEN	22,674,940	(450)	22,674,491	7,486,643	-	7,486,643	30,161,583	(450)	30,161,133
UNWOMN NGO	81,102,013	-	81,102,013	29,353,809	(66,136)	29,287,673	110,455,822	(66,136)	110,389,687
Grand Total	111,645,873	(450)	111,645,423	40,960,555	(66,136)	40,894,420	152,606,428	(66,585)	152,539,843

5. Expenditure and financial delivery rates

All expenditures reported are submitted as certified financial information by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Joint Programme/ project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported to the Administrative Agent as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The expenditures are reported via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2024** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/gai00>.

5.1 Expenditure reported by participating organization

In **2024, US\$ 40,894,420** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and **US\$ 38,845,778** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in the table below, the cumulative net funded amount is **US\$ 152,539,843** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to **US\$ 104,519,889**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **68.52** percent.

**Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)**

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	APPROVED AMOUNT	NET FUNDED AMOUNT	EXPENDITURE			DELIVERY RATE %
			PRIOR YEARS UP TO 31-DEC-2023	FINANCIAL YEAR JAN-DEC-2024	CUMULATIVE	
Agir	687,529	625,209	294,944	182,057	477,002	76.29
Colombia MPTF	4,250,000	4,250,000	3,648,218	408,713	4,056,931	95.46
DefendDef	1,249,859	1,159,859	533,734	384,570	918,304	79.17
EMHRF	341,654	317,407	118,803	155,945	274,748	86.56
FLD	607,690	655,744	465,093	182,268	647,361	98.72
FORUMASIA	300,000	240,000	-	100,371	100,371	41.82
GENMYANMAR	200,000	160,000	-	66,754	66,754	41.72
MADRE	1,881,617	1,817,901	999,745	667,070	1,666,815	91.69
MINASLIST	499,658	399,726	-	289,384	289,384	72.40
UNFPA	2,363,177	2,363,177	186,495	652,198	838,692	35.49
UNWOMEN	62,794,502	30,161,133	14,618,647	8,742,014	23,360,661	77.45
UNWOMN NGO	110,280,907	110,389,687	44,808,432	27,014,434	71,822,866	65.06
Grand Total	185,456,593	152,539,843	65,674,111	38,845,778	104,519,889	68.52

5.2. Expenditures Reported by Category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executives Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories.

**Table 5.2. Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)**

CATEGORY	EXPENDITURES			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PROGRAMME COST
	PRIOR YEARS UP TO 31-DEC-2023	FINANCIAL YEAR JAN-DEC-2024	TOTAL	
Staff & Personnel Cost	5,542,578	3,149,082	8,691,660	9.17
Supplies, commodities and materials	1,651,772	141,502	1,793,274	1.89
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	1,495,380	108,576	1,603,956	1.69
Contractual Services Expenses	16,364,619	2,069,493	18,434,112	19.45
Travel	3,213,184	661,708	3,874,892	4.09
Transfers and Grants	17,607,022	25,591,986	43,199,008	45.59
General Operating	14,323,119	2,842,700	17,165,820	18.11
Programme Costs Total	60,197,674	34,565,047	94,762,722	100.00
Indirect Support Costs Total <sup>3</sup>	5,476,437	4,280,731	9,757,167	10.30
Grand Total	65,674,111	38,845,778	104,519,889	-

6. Cost recovery

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2024, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of the contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2024, **US\$ 2,229,711** has been charged in AA fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs based on UNSDG policy, establishing an indirect cost rate as a percentage of the programmable costs for interagency pass-through pool funds. In the current reporting period **US\$ 4,280,731** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to **US\$ 9,757,167** as of 31 December **2024**.

7. Accountability and transparency

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<https://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed daily from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

3 **Indirect Support Costs** charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

### 8. Direct costs

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Fund coordination covering overall coordination, and fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2024, US\$ 11,626,114 has been charged as Direct Costs.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	APPROVED AMOUNT	NET FUNDED AMOUNT	PRIOR YEARS UP TO 31-DEC-2023	EXPENDITURE		DELIVERY RATE %
				FINANCIAL YEAR JAN-DEC-2024	CUMULATIVE	
UNWOMEN	15,617,170	11,626,114	7,521,488	3,012,082	10,533,569	90.60
Grand Total	15,617,170	11,626,114	7,521,488	3,012,082	10,533,569	90.60

## Annexes to Financial Report

### Annex 1. Expenditure by project grouped by outcome/window

Annex 1 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Outcome/Window by project/ joint programme and Participating Organization

#### Annex 1 Expenditure by Project within Outcome/Window

OUTCOME /WINDOW/ PROJECT NO. AND PROJECT TITLE		PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	PROJECT STATUS	TOTAL APPROVED AMOUNT	NET FUNDED AMOUNT	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	DELIVERY RATE %
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT							
00134254	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,034,303	1,034,303	274,330	26.52
Enabling Environment: Total				1,034,303	1,034,303	274,330	26.52

OUTCOME /WINDOW/ PROJECT NO. AND PROJECT TITLE		PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	PROJECT STATUS	TOTAL APPROVED AMOUNT	NET FUNDED AMOUNT	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	DELIVERY RATE %
CONFLICT PREVENTION							
00103750	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	4,248,994	4,248,994	3,173,347	74.68
00112477	ME Iraq (outcome 1 & 2)	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	5,693,747	5,693,747	5,624,622	98.79
00125449	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	4,203,312	4,203,312	2,843,782	67.66
00131730	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	3,622,244	3,622,244	1,710,298	47.22
00140287	Palestine (Outcome 2) ME funct	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,260,640	63.03
00140371	Niger (Outcome 2) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,972,848	1,972,848	583,452	29.57
00140695	Malawi (Outcome 2) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,000,000	1,000,000	206,031	20.60
Conflict Prevention: Total				22,741,144	22,741,144	15,402,173	67.73

Outcome /Window/ Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Crisis Relief							
00105450	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,018,628	2,018,628	1,927,092	95.47
00105709	ME function of the WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,999,789	1,999,789	1,977,415	98.88
00116753	WPHF ME DRC	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,581,800	1,581,800	1,565,553	98.97
00118850	ME WPHF Iraq (outcome 3)	UNWOMN NGO	Financially Closed	490,936	490,936	490,936	100.00
00129062	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,623,931	2,623,931	1,893,447	72.16
00131406	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	8,813,542	8,813,542	3,863,624	43.84
00131876	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	669,841	669,841	641,302	95.74
00140232	ME function of the WPHF Iraq O	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,366,423	1,366,423	678,691	49.67
00140250	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNFPA	On Going	1,984,688	1,984,688	838,692	42.26
00140275	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	221,097	221,097	102,162	46.21
00140781	Ethiopia (Outcome 3) ME functi	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	920,000	920,000	72,114	7.84
00140905	Palestine (Outcome 3) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	490,465	490,465	32,087	6.54
00140960	Afghanistan (Outcome 3) ME WP	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,103,734	1,103,734	72,207	6.54
Crisis Relief: Total				24,284,875	24,284,875	14,155,323	58.29

Outcome /Window/ Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Peace Negotiation							
00132015	Convocatoria Sociedad Civil: C	COL_MPTF	On Going	1,000,000	1,000,000	903,878	90.39
00134255	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,034,303	1,034,303	261,191	25.25
Peace Negotiation: Total				2,034,303	2,034,303	1,165,069	57.27

Outcome /Window/ Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Safety and Security							
00131407	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	5,421,477	5,421,477	5,118,554	94.41
00131408	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	323,453	323,453	308,582	95.40
00133172	ME function of the WPHF Haiti	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	3,059,732	3,059,732	1,972,055	64.45
00133173	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	676,008	676,008	653,375	96.65
00133699	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,505,313	2,505,313	1,202,553	48.00
00140378	Lebanon (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,459,271	1,459,271	995,244	68.20
00140408	DRC (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,647,204	1,647,204	790,433	47.99
00140416	Myanmar (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,329,256	1,329,256	512,066	38.52
00140528	AFG (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	4,872,622	4,872,622	328,074	6.73
00140676	Sudan (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,493,011	1,493,011	112,096	7.51
00140906	Palestine (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	619,207	619,207	40,509	6.54
00140961	Liberia (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	188,522	188,522	-	-
Safety and Security: Total				23,595,076	23,595,077	12,033,540	51.00

Outcome /Window/ Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Socio-Econmic Recovery							
00104486	Disbursement to Colombia Post-	COL_MPTF	On Going	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,929,406	96.47
00119248	ME Function WPHF Mali	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,136,029	2,136,029	2,075,780	97.18
00120333	ME Function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,815,521	1,815,521	1,815,521	100.00
00127518	ME Function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,709,814	1,709,814	1,709,814	100.00
00129802	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,254,688	1,254,688	1,107,938	88.30
00131172	Yemen ME function of the Women	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,104,636	2,104,636	1,305,910	62.05
00132013	Convocatoria Sociedad Civil: C	COL_MPTF	On Going	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,223,647	97.89
00132054	WPHF ME Ukraine outcome 6 25Ma	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	7,974,588	7,974,588	5,577,051	69.94
00132697	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,165,057	1,165,057	718,508	61.67
00132698	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,611,478	1,611,478	1,038,314	64.43
00133659	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	427,988	427,988	427,502	99.89
00133673	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	3,615,404	3,615,404	3,356,572	92.84
00133808	Management Entity (ME) of WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,424,144	1,581,939	1,256,173	79.41
00134059	Management Entity (ME) of the	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	3,235,496	3,235,496	1,474,277	45.57
00134256	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,250,000	1,250,000	778,273	62.26
00140226	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,207,415	96.59
00140677	Sudan (Outcome 6) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,832,069	1,832,069	120,940	6.60
00140972	Iran (Outcome 6) ME WPHF	UNFPA	On Going	378,489	378,489	-	-
Socio-ecoNmic Recovery: Total				36,593,195	27,123,041	74.12	57.27

Outcome /Window/ Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
COVID-19 Emergency Response Window							
00122551	ME function of the WPHF COVID	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	5,999,289	5,999,011	5,844,058	97.42
00122842	ME function of the WPHF COVID	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	769,694	720,956	720,956	100.00
COVID-19 Emergency Response Window: Total				6,768,983	6,719,967	6,565,015	97.69

Outcome /Window/ Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Rapid Response Window							
00122550	Rapid Response Window Unit - W	UNWOMEN	On Going	40,431,510	14,612,410	10,490,457	71.79
Rapid Response Window: Total				40,431,510	14,612,410	10,490,457	71.79

Outcome /Window/ Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Global Learning Hub							
00131748	WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-HU	UNWOMEN	On Going	2,916,045	1,460,992	917,847	62.82
Global Learning Hub: Total				2,916,045	1,460,992	917,847	62.82

Outcome /Window/ Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Direct Cost Budget							
00101763	WPHF Secretariat DC	UNWOMEN	On Going	15,375,543	11,384,937	10,292,392	90.40
00119411	Global Women's Forum for Peace	UNWOMEN	Financially Closed	241,627	241,177	241,177	100.00
Direct Cost Budget: Total				15,617,170	11,626,114	10,533,569	90.60

Outcome /Window/ Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Women Human Rights Defenders Window							
00131365	WPHF Window for Women Human Ri	UNWOMEN	On Going	1,884,121	1,226,642	634,041	51.69
00131366	WPHF Window for Women Human Ri	UNWOMEN	On Going	1,945,656	1,234,975	784,747	63.54
00133049	ME function of the Women's Pea	MADRE	On Going	1,881,617	1,817,901	1,666,815	91.69
00133050	ME function of the Women's Pea	FLD	On Going	353,361	372,872	369,434	99.08
00133051	ME function of the Women's Pea	FLD	On Going	254,329	282,872	277,927	98.25
00133052	ME function of the Women's Pea	Agir	On Going	687,529	625,209	477,002	76.29
00133210	ME function of the Women's Pea	EMHRF	On Going	341,654	317,407	274,748	86.56
00133350	ME function of the Women's Pea	DefendDef	On Going	1,249,859	1,159,859	918,304	79.17
00140697	Forum Asia (AFG) ME WPHF	FORUMASIA	On Going	70,000	56,000	15,698	28.03
00140698	Forum Asia (Global) ME WPHF	FORUMASIA	On Going	230,000	184,000	84,674	46.02
00140699	GEN (Global) ME WPHF	GENMYANMAR	On Going	200,000	160,000	66,754	41.72
00140700	Mina's List (AFG) ME WPHF	MINASLIST	On Going	499,658	399,726	289,384	72.40
Women Human Rights Defenders Window: Total				9,597,784	7,837,463	5,859,527	74.76
Grand Total				185,456,593	152,539,843	104,519,889	68.52

### Annex 2. Expenditure by project grouped by country

Annex 2 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Country by project/ joint programme and Participating Organization

Table Annex 2 Expenditure by Project, grouped by Country

Outcome /Window/ Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
AFGHANISTAN						
00131365	WPHF Window for Women Human Ri	UNWOMEN	1,884,121	1,226,642	634,041	51.69
00134059	Management Entity (ME) of the	UNWOMN NGO	3,235,496	3,235,496	1,474,277	45.57
00140528	AFG (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	4,872,622	4,872,622	328,074	6.73
00140697	Forum Asia (AFG) ME WPHF	FORUMASIA	70,000	56,000	15,698	28.03
00140700	Mina’s List (AFG) ME WPHF	MINASLIST	499,658	399,726	289,384	72.40
00140960	Afghanistan (Outcome 3) ME WP	UNWOMN NGO	1,103,734	1,103,734	72,207	6.54
Afghanistan: Total			11,665,632	10,894,221	2,813,680	25.83
BANGLADESH						
00122842	ME function of the WPHF COVID	UNWOMN NGO	769,694	720,956	720,956	100.00
00134256	ME function of the Women’s Pea	UNWOMN NGO	1,250,000	1,250,000	778,273	62.26
Bangladesh: Total			2,019,694	1,970,956	1,499,229	76.07
BURUNDI						
00103750	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	4,248,994	4,248,994	3,173,347	74.68
Burundi: Total			4,248,994	4,248,994	3,173,347	74.68
COLOMBIA						
00104486	Disbursement to Colombia Post-	COL_MPTF	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,929,406	96.47
00132013	Convocatoria Sociedad Civil: C	COL_MPTF	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,223,647	97.89
00132015	Convocatoria Sociedad Civil: C	COL_MPTF	1,000,000	1,000,000	903,878	90.39
Colombia: Total			4,250,000	4,250,000	4,056,931	95.46
CONGO (THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE)						
00116753	WPHF ME DRC	UNWOMN NGO	1,581,800	1,581,800	1,565,553	98.97
00140408	DRC (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,647,204	1,647,204	790,433	47.99
Congo (the Democratic Republic of the): Total			3,229,004	3,229,004	2,355,986	72.96

Outcome /Window/ Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Ethiopia						
00133699	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	2,505,313	2,505,313	1,202,553	48.00
00140781	Ethiopia (Outcome 3) ME functi	UNWOMN NGO	920,000	920,000	72,114	7.84
Ethiopia: Total			3,425,313	3,425,313	1,274,668	37.21

Fiji						
00105450	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	2,018,628	2,018,628	1,927,092	95.47
Fiji: Total			2,018,628	2,018,628	1,927,092	95.47

Global and Interregional						
00101763	WPHF Secretariat DC	UNWOMEN	15,375,543	11,384,937	10,292,392	90.40
00119411	Global Women's Forum for Peace	UNWOMEN	241,627	241,177	241,177	100.00
00122550	Rapid Response Window Unit - W	UNWOMEN	40,431,510	14,612,410	10,490,457	71.79
00122551	ME function of the WPHF COVID	UNWOMN NGO	5,999,289	5,999,011	5,844,058	97.42
00131366	WPHF Window for Women Human Ri	UNWOMEN	1,945,656	1,234,975	784,747	63.54
00131748	WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-HU	UNWOMEN	2,916,045	1,460,992	917,847	62.82
00133049	ME function of the Women's Pea	MADRE	1,881,617	1,817,901	1,666,815	91.69
00133050	ME function of the Women's Pea	FLD	353,361	372,872	369,434	99.08
00133051	ME function of the Women's Pea	FLD	254,329	282,872	277,927	98.25
00133052	ME function of the Women's Pea	Agir	687,529	625,209	477,002	76.29
00133210	ME function of the Women's Pea	EMHRF	341,654	317,407	274,748	86.56
00133350	ME function of the Women's Pea	DefendDef	1,249,859	1,159,859	918,304	79.17
00140698	Forum Asia (Global) ME WPHF	FORUMASIA	230,000	184,000	84,674	46.02
00140699	GEN (Global) ME WPHF	GENMYANMAR	200,000	160,000	66,754	41.72
Global and Interregional: Total			72,108,019	39,853,622	32,706,336	82.07

Haiti						
00132697	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	1,165,057	1,165,057	718,508	61.67
00133172	ME function of the WPHF Haiti	UNWOMN NGO	3,059,732	3,059,732	1,972,055	64.45
00140275	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	221,097	221,097	102,162	46.21
Haiti: Total			4,445,886	4,445,886	2,792,725	62.82

Outcome /Window/ Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Iran (Islamic Republic of)						
00140972	Iran (Outcome 6) ME WPHF	UNFPA	378,489	378,489	-	
Iran (Islamic Republic of): Total			378,489	378,489	-	0.00

Iraq						
00112477	ME Iraq (outcome 1 & 2)	UNWOMN NGO	5,693,747	5,693,747	5,624,622	98.79
00118850	ME WPHF Iraq (outcome 3)	UNWOMN NGO	490,936	490,936	490,936	100.00
00140226	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,207,415	96.59
00140232	ME function of the WPHF Iraq O	UNWOMN NGO	1,366,423	1,366,423	678,691	49.67
Iraq: Total			8,801,106	8,801,106	8,001,664	90.92

Jordan						
00105709	ME function of the WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,999,789	1,999,789	1,977,415	98.88
Jordan: Total			1,999,789	1,999,789	1,977,415	98.88

Lebanon						
00127518	ME Function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	1,709,814	1,709,814	1,709,814	100.00
00140378	Lebanon (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,459,271	1,459,271	995,244	68.20
Lebanon: Total			3,169,085	3,169,085	2,705,058	85.36

Liberia						
00132698	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	1,611,478	1,611,478	1,038,314	64.43
00140961	Liberia (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	188,522	188,522	-	-
Liberia: Total			1,800,000	1,800,000	1,038,314	57.68

Malawi						
00140695	Malawi (Outcome 2) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,000,000	1,000,000	206,031	20.60
Malawi: Total			1,000,000	1,000,000	206,031	20.60

Mali						
00119248	ME Function WPHF Mali	UNWOMN NGO	2,136,029	2,136,029	2,075,780	97.18
00133173	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	676,008	676,008	653,375	96.65
Mali: Total			2,812,037	2,812,037	2,729,155	97.05

Outcome /Window/ Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Moldova (The Republic of)						
00131408	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	323,453	323,453	308,582	95.40
00131876	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	669,841	669,841	641,302	95.74
00133673	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	3,615,404	3,615,404	3,356,572	92.84
Moldova (the Republic of): Total			4,608,698	4,608,698	4,306,456	93.44
MYANMAR						
00129062	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	2,623,931	2,623,931	1,893,447	72.16
00140416	Myanmar (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,329,256	1,329,256	512,066	38.52
Myanmar: Total			3,953,188	3,953,188	2,405,513	60.85
NIGER (THE)						
00140371	Niger (Outcome 2) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,972,848	1,972,848	583,452	29.57
Niger (the): Total			1,972,848	1,972,848	583,452	29.57
NIGERIA						
00129802	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	1,254,688	1,254,688	1,107,938	88.30
Nigeria: Total			1,254,688	1,254,688	1,107,938	88.30
PAKISTAN						
00133808	Management Entity (ME) of WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,424,144	1,581,939	1,256,173	79.41
Pakistan: Total			1,424,144	1,581,939	1,256,173	79.41
PALESTINE, STATE OF						
00120333	ME Function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	1,815,521	1,815,521	1,815,521	100.00
00140287	Palestine (Outcome 2) ME funct	UNWOMN NGO	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,260,640	63.03
00140905	Palestine (Outcome 3) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	490,465	490,465	32,087	6.54
00140906	Palestine (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	619,207	619,207	40,509	6.54
Palestine, State of: Total			4,925,193	4,925,193	3,148,756	63.93
PHILIPPINES (THE)						
00131730	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	3,622,244	3,622,244	1,710,298	47.22
Philippines (the): Total			3,622,244	3,622,244	1,710,298	47.22

Outcome /Window/ Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
SUDAN (THE)						
00134254	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	1,034,303	1,034,303	274,330	26.52
00134255	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	1,034,303	1,034,303	261,191	25.25
00140676	Sudan (Outcome 5) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,493,011	1,493,011	112,096	7.51
00140677	Sudan (Outcome 6) ME WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,832,069	1,832,069	120,940	6.60
Sudan (the): Total			5,393,685	5,393,685	768,556	14.25
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC						
00140250	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNFPA	1,984,688	1,984,688	838,692	42.26
Syrian Arab Republic: Total			1,984,688	1,984,688	838,692	42.26
TAJIKISTAN						
00133659	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	427,988	427,988	427,502	99.89
Tajikistan: Total			427,988	427,988	427,502	99.89
UGANDA						
00125449	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	4,203,312	4,203,312	2,843,782	67.66
Uganda: Total			4,203,312	4,203,312	2,843,782	67.66
UKRAINE						
00131406	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	8,813,542	8,813,542	3,863,624	43.84
00131407	ME function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	5,421,477	5,421,477	5,118,554	94.41
00132054	WPHF ME Ukraine outcome 6 25Ma	UNWOMN NGO	7,974,588	7,974,588	5,577,051	69.94
Ukraine: Total			22,209,606	22,209,606	14,559,228	65.55
YEMEN						
00131172	Yemen ME function of the Women	UNWOMN NGO	2,104,636	2,104,636	1,305,910	62.05
Yemen: Total			2,104,636	2,104,636	1,305,910	62.05
Grand Total			185,456,593	152,539,843	104,519,889	68.52

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UN PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS





OTHER PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



Agir Ensemble



Colombia Post Conflict MPTF



Defend Defenders



EMHRF (Euro-Mediterranean Foundation of Support to Human Rights Defenders)



FLD (Front Line Defenders)



Forum-Asia



GEN Myanmar



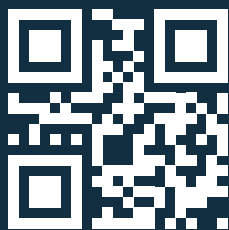
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