



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

A United Nations & Civil Society Partnership

SUPPORTING WOMEN
AT THE FOREFRONT
OF THE WORLD'S
EVOLVING CRISIS

ANNUAL REPORT



2021

**WOMEN
ARE ENGINES
OF PROGRESS
AND ACTION ON
THE FRONT LINES.**

**WE SUPPORT
THEIR WORK TO
RESPOND TO CRISES
AND BUILD PEACE
WORLDWIDE.**

Produced by WPHF

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GLOSSARY

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CFP	Call for Proposals
CMC	Case Management Committees
CoP	Community of Practice
COVID19-ERW	COVID-19 Emergency Response Window
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
D.R.C	Democratic Republic of Congo
EWRS	Early Warning Response System
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEF	Gender Equality Forum
GPPAC	Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict
GNWP	Global Network of Women Peacebuilders
HCNR	High Council for National Reconciliation
ICAN	International Civil Society Action Network
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
LGBTQI	Lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgendered, queer and intersex
NAP	National Action Plan
INAP	Iraq National Action Plan
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
L-HUB	WPHF Global Learning Hub
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

NSC	National Steering Committee
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office of the United Nations
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PWD	People with Disabilities
R-ARCSS	Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan
RRW	Rapid Response Window on Women's Participation in Peace Processes and the Implementation of Peace Agreements
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SI	Spotlight Initiative
ToT	Training of Trainers
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNSG	United Nations Secretary General
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
WHRD	Woman Human Rights Defender
WPHF	Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
WPS-HA	Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action
WRC	Women's Refugee Commission
WRO	Women's Rights Organization
WWW	Women's Weather Watch

FORWARD

2021 was a year of grave challenges for the world's women and girls, marked by the succession of ever evolving political and humanitarian crises against the backdrop of the deadliest global pandemic of our generation. Afghanistan, Myanmar, Sudan, Ethiopia, Haiti and Ukraine are only a few examples of the urgent and multi-dimensional emergencies where WPHF has been instrumental in rapidly deploying critical financing for women and their local organizations working at the forefront of peacebuilding and humanitarian action.

Thanks to the dedication of its donors and partners, WPHF has supported over 450 local and grassroots civil society organizations since its inception in 26 crisis-affected countries worldwide. In 2021 alone, the Fund mobilized USD 37.2 million, making this past year its most successful yet and bringing the overall capitalization level of the Fund to USD 90 million – further cementing its place as the world's foremost pooled financing mechanism supporting the capacity and sustainability of local women's civil society organizations working to prevent conflict, respond to crises, end sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), build back better from COVID-19, and forge lasting peace in their communities.

Almost half of the civil society organizations WPHF supports are first time recipients of UN funding – demonstrating the added value of this innovative financing tool to ensure the donor community is reaching beyond the usual suspects and channelling vital support where it is needed most. Furthermore, 64% of the civil society organization (CSO) projects that WPHF supported are implemented at the local or grassroots level, realizing its vision to support women who reach the most remote areas and marginalized communities where services are often disrupted or non-existent.

WPHF is now a well-established mechanism with a diverse range of funding windows responding to the world's evolving crises. In addition to its Regular Funding Cycle supporting local interventions led by and working alongside women to contribute to peace and humanitarian action worldwide and its COVID-19 Emergency Response Window, the Fund launched in 2021 the Rapid Response Window for Women and Peace Processes and the Implementation of Peace Agreements, which was requested by the UNSG to support women's participation in track 1 and 2 peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements across the globe. In the wake of the urgent Afghanistan crisis, this past year WPHF began the preparations for the launch of a fourth funding Window for Women Human Rights Defenders, which will promote the protection and participation of WHRDs in crisis settings worldwide.

The results in these pages continue to demonstrate the myriad ways women civil society leaders and their local organizations bring deep structural change to address the underlying causes of conflict and inequality on the ground. Our partners undeniably serve as engines of progress on the front lines, transforming their communities to build a more peaceful and inclusive future for all.

The WPHF mandate is more relevant than ever as it continues to accelerate flexible programmatic and institutional financing for women's organizations working in crises contexts. We are dedicated to building on our collective vision – guided by the principles and priorities of our global funding board – to capitalize on new opportunities, leverage innovative partnerships and adapt to the world's evolving challenges.

The WPHF Secretariat will continue to steward this innovative financing mechanism – making it fit for purpose to fulfil its profoundly important mission to serve women and girls and provide quality support for local civil society organizations across the globe.

In solidarity with our partners and with profound thanks to our donors for their dedicated support.

The Global Secretariat of the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund would like to thank its donors, board members and partners for their generous support.

DONORS

Governments



Australia



Austria



Canada



European Commission (Spotlight Initiative)



Germany



Ireland



Spain



Sweden



Liechtenstein



Lithuania



Malta



Norway

Private Sector



The Starbucks Foundation



The Conrad N. Hilton Foundation



Medela Cares



Logos Capital



LIGHTSPACE

2021 WPHF FUNDING BOARD MEMBERS

Governments



Australia



Canada



European Commission (Spotlight Initiative)



Germany

UN Agencies



UN Women (Board Chair)



UNDP



UNFPA



UN Peacebuilding Support Office

Civil society



Women's Refugee Commission (WRC)



Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC)



Action Aid



International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN)

Global Initiatives



The Spotlight Initiative, a global multi-year partnership between the European Union and the United Nations



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

PRO BONO, CIVIL SOCIETY, MEDIA, ARTISTIC & CELEBRITY PARTNERS

Companies & Foundations



Dell Technologies



Summit Impact Founding CSO Board Members

Media & the Arts



Global Citizen



Ariel Sinha

WPHF Global Advocate



Kristen Bell

WPHF OVERVIEW

The Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) is a global pooled funding mechanism which aims to re-energize action and stimulate a significant increase in financing for women's participation, leadership and empowerment in humanitarian response and peace and security settings. WPHF supports and enhances the capacity of local women led and women's rights organizations to prevent conflict and sexual and gender-based violence, respond to crises and emergencies, and seize key peacebuilding opportunities. WPHF aims to break silos between peace and security, humanitarian response, development and human rights to allow civil society organizations on the ground to put forward comprehensive and innovative solutions to the issues facing women in crises settings.

The establishment of WPHF is the result of years of advocacy from civil society and was a recommendation of the Global Study on the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325 (2015). It was also acknowledged by the Security Council in its resolution 2242 and by the UN Secretary-General in all of his reports on women, peace and security since 2015. WPHF was established based on the evidence that women's meaningful participation is vital to successful peacebuilding, peacekeeping, and humanitarian action, despite investment in women's participation and leadership in peacebuilding and humanitarian action remaining alarmingly low. WPHF has six core outcomes contributing to peace and gender equal societies:



FUNDING WINDOWS¹

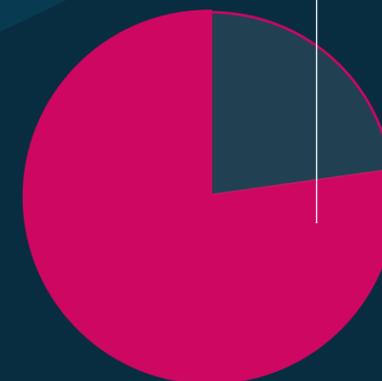
WPHF is currently structured around 3 funding windows - the Regular Funding Cycle, the COVID-19 Emergency Response Window and the Rapid Response Window on women's participation in peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements.

In 2021, a fourth funding window was designed to contribute to the protection and participation of WHRDs from crisis and conflict settings. The Window will be launched in 2022.

Regular Funding Cycle

Established in 2016 in response to UNSCR 1324, in increasing women's meaningful participation across the WPS-HA agenda. Grants range from 2,500 - 200,000 USD for a maximum of 24 months.

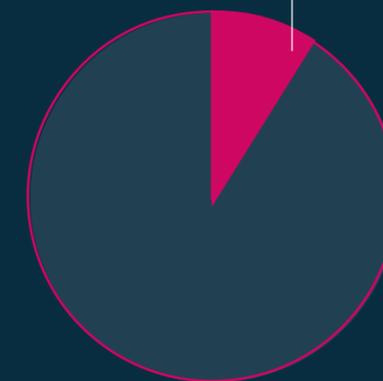
Represents 77% of WPHF investments.



COVID-19 Emergency Response Window

Established in April 2020 in the wake of the pandemic to support women's rights organizations in contributing to humanitarian response and strengthen institutional capacity. Grants range from 2,500 - 200,000 USD.

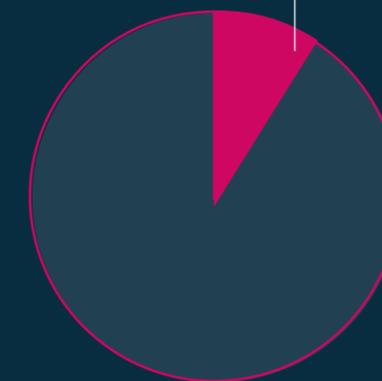
Represents 9% of WPHF investments.



Rapid Response Window on Women's Participation in Peace Processes and the Implementation of Peace Agreements

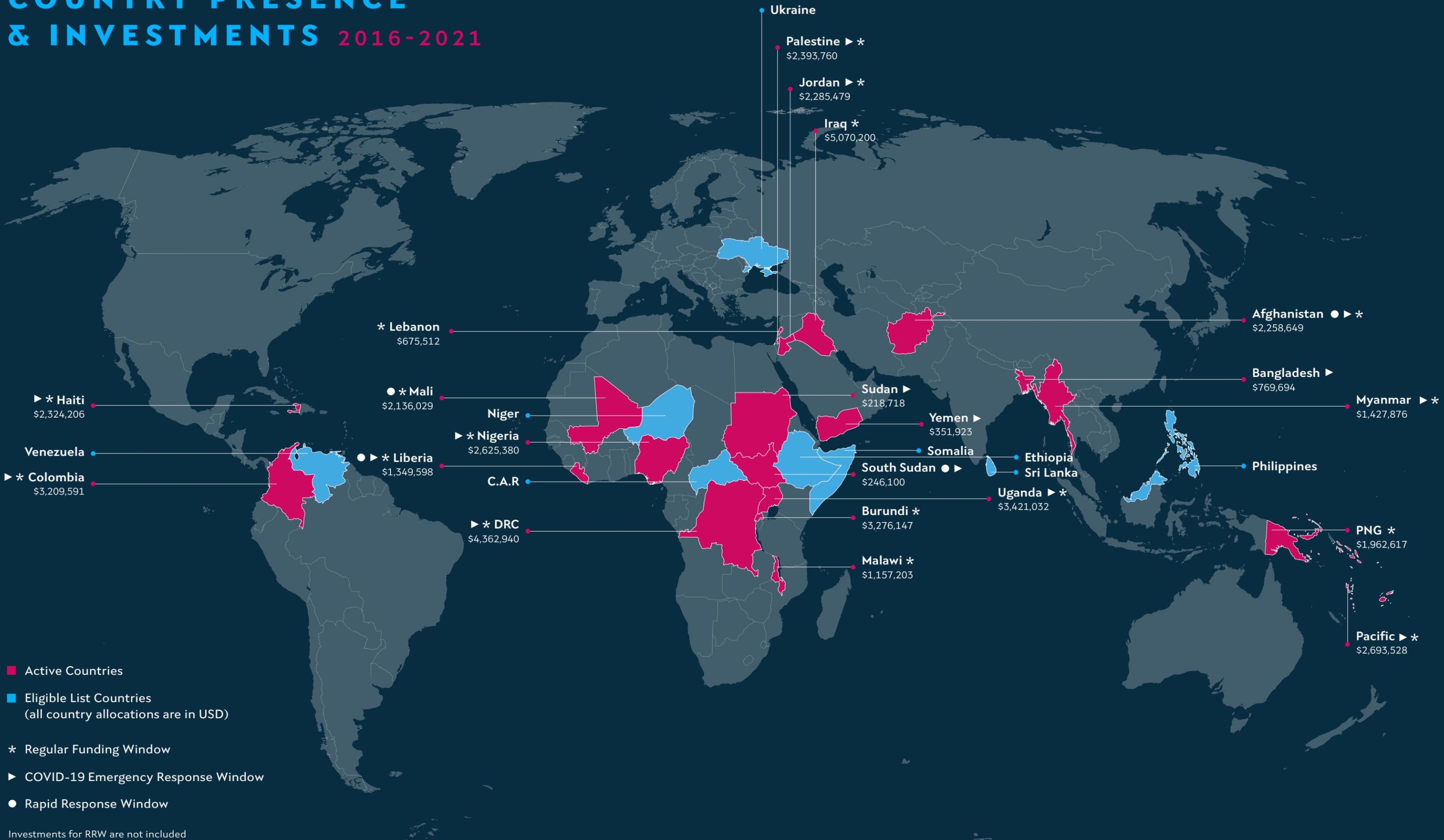
Established in September 2020 to support women's rights organizations in contributing to conflict resolution processes. Funds channelled through two streams - direct support and short-term grants, managed by INGO partners.

Represents 9% of WPHF investments.



¹ The remaining 5% will be dedicated to the new funding Window on WHRDs in 2022.

COUNTRY PRESENCE & INVESTMENTS 2016-2021



- Active Countries
- Eligible List Countries
(all country allocations are in USD)
- * Regular Funding Window
- ▶ COVID-19 Emergency Response Window
- Rapid Response Window

Investments for RRW are not included

GOVERNMENT DONOR AND PARTNER TESTIMONY

“As a committed partner and the largest donor to the United Nations Women’s Peace & Humanitarian Fund, Germany is proud to have contributed over \$20M USD to support local women leaders & grassroots civil society organizations that are building peace at the forefront of the world’s evolving crises.”



Ambassador Antje Leendertse, Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations



German Parliamentary State Secretary Maria Flachsbarth of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

“The views and specific needs of displaced women and girls are still not getting the attention that they deserve “The Action Network and funding initiative will give a voice to those who too often remain unheard and empower forcibly displaced women and girls to lead self-determined lives.”



Sara Almer, Humanitarian Director of Action Aid International and WPHF CSO Board Member

“We need to challenge ourselves to open up more spaces for women, not only to participate, but to lead in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuring human rights are fulfilled on the front lines.”

“Funding the Women, Peace and Security Agenda has significantly enhanced women and girls participation within Yemen society... Thanks to the support of the Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund, SOS Center for Youth was able to amplify the voices of women peacebuilders from marginalized, displaced and disadvantaged groups, and activists working to bring peace, and decision-making at the local level and highlight the leadership of women in establishing local peace and responding to humanitarian needs.”



Najiba Al Naggar, WPHF Partner & Programs Manager of SOS Center for Youth Capabilities Development in Yemen

“Women’s participation comes at a high price, and no price is higher than for women peacebuilders and women human rights defenders. We must bring them protection.”



Anniken Huitfeldt, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Norway



Sarah Hendricks, UN Women Director of Policy, Programme, and Intergovernmental Division and 2021 WPHF Board Chair

“Under UN Women’s leadership, WPHF continues to prove itself as an innovative and strategic partnership between the United Nations, Member States and civil society – accelerating urgently needed financing and hard-fought recognition for local women-led and women’s rights organizations in crisis-affected countries across the globe.”

WPHF BY THE NUMBERS

(2016-2021)

* WPHF Fund Level Indicators

	2021	Cumulative 2016-2021
NUMBER OF CALLS FOR PROPOSALS*	18	43
NUMBER OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED*	1,664	8,949
APPROVED GRANTS	131	332
ACTIVE PROJECTS	215	260
AVERAGE LENGTH OF ACTIVE PROJECTS	14.5 months	15.2 months
% OF GRANTS BY STREAM		
	26.0%	13.6%
Stream 1-Institutional Funding		
Stream 2-Programmatic Funding		
	74.0%	86.4%
NUMBER OF CSOS SUPPORTED* ²	207	560
% of first time UN funded CSOs	46.0%	42.6%
% of women's rights/led*	92.4%	91.9%
% of youth focused/led	6.1%	5.1%
% of other	1.5%	3%

2 Refers to the number of unique lead CSOs and their co-implementing partners.

	2021	Cumulative 2016-2021			
Localization of WPS-HA*					
Local	65.7%	66.9%			
Sub-National	27.9%	24.7%			
National	6.4%	8.4%			
Funds Mobilized* ³	37.2 million	90 million			
% OF INVESTMENTS BY OUTCOME AREA**					
	2021	Cumulative 2016-2021		2021	Cumulative 2016-2021
OUTCOME 1	13.0%	12.0%	OUTCOME 4	17.4%	7.9%
OUTCOME 2	11.2%	9.5%	OUTCOME 5	20.5%	23.4%
OUTCOME 3	11.8%	17.9%	OUTCOME 6	26.1%	29.3%
% OF INVESTMENTS BY REGION*			2021	Cumulative 2016-2021	
Africa	27.3%	43.2%			
Arab States	13.7%	18.2%			
Asia & Pacific	42.2%	23.9%			
LAC	16.8%	14.7%			
DIRECT BENEFICIARIES	1,318,303	3,595,367			
% women and girls	66.3%	72.4%			
INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES	9,379,254	17,016,106			

3 This includes funds that are pledged or transferred.
4 Of approved grants.

WPHF KEY RESULTS 2021



OUTCOME 1A:
Enabling Environment for
Women, Peace and Security

16 CSOs involved in NAP1325 design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation

OUTCOME 1B:
Institutional Funding

Women's organizations have sustained their organizations for a combined **175 months** and retained **320** staff



OUTCOME 2:
Conflict Prevention

7,025 women participated in decision-making in conflict prevent processes and response resolving or averting over **14,000** conflicts



OUTCOME 3:
Humanitarian and Crisis Response

2,144 women from **91** women's rights organizations participated in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response.



OUTCOME 4:
Conflict Resolution

104 women in Afghanistan, Liberia, Mali and South Sudan, participated or influenced formal peace processes, negotiations, or the implementation of peace processes.



OUTCOME 5:
Protection of Women and Girls

831 women's rights organizations coordinated efforts to advocate and implement interventions for the protection of women and girls human rights and end SGBV



OUTCOME 6:
Peacebuilding and Recovery

168,411 women with increased agency and resilience as a result of new economic productive resources and income generated

WPHF Annual CSO Survey on WPS-HA



In 2021, WPHF conducted its second global survey with 161 local women's organizations and civil society partners represented across Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean with the objective to understand the context and risks related to local women's organization's work, participation in women, peace and security and humanitarian action (WPS-HA), and the impacts of the current crisis, conflicts and political situations in their countries.

Findings reveal that local organizations continue to be impacted in their ability to carry out their mandates with 83.2% of CSOs reporting that their work is negatively impacted by the current crisis, conflict or political context. The COVID-19 global pandemic also continued to negatively impact their ability to respond and participate in humanitarian planning with 88.8% of CSOs noting this to some degree, again an increase since 2020. Moreover, **almost half of CSOs (44.1%) reported that**

their organizations or staff have received threats or retaliation in last 12 months as a result of their advocacy and participation in WPS-HA yet continue to persist for women's rights. Local women's rights engagement however has also gradually increased since 2020 with 24.8% of CSOs who reported that they were frequently invited to engage on policy and action planning in peace, security and humanitarian action, an increase of 8.6 percent since the previous year indicating that more and more women's organizations are slowly being seen as legitimate and credible stakeholders in the WPS-HA space.

The continuity and sustainability of local women's organizations however continue to be at risk with 67.1% of CSOs surveyed reporting this due to lack of programmatic and/or institutional funding in the WPS-HA landscape and indicating the need for continued global advocacy on all fronts to ensure there are meaningful spaces for women's organizations to contribute.

EMERGENCIES 2021 OVERVIEW OF WPHF RESPONSE

“Inside [Afghanistan], there is a large number of women leaders, human right defenders, and activists, they are really at high risk, they should be protected and supported....Some women who are protesting every day in Kabul and provinces are facing serious threats from Taliban. Often they can't find a safe space to be with their family, and some don't have financial resources to cover their living expenses and basic life necessary items, to be alive.”

Zarqa Yaftali, WHRD, Afghanistan

Following the military seizing control in February 2021, unrest gripped Myanmar. The WPHF Board allocated 1,000,000 USD for Myanmar in March 2021. A Call for Proposals was launched offline (for safety of organizations applying) and circulated amongst women networks in the region and in country. A total of 6 projects from women's rights organizations were selected by the WPHF National Steering Committee (NSC) and started implementation shortly after, with funding addressing the humanitarian needs of women and girls (outcome 3) and providing institutional funding to sustain women's rights organization through the crisis (outcome 1).

In August 2021, a few days after the takeover of the Taliban in Afghanistan, the WPHF Board approved exceptional emergency support for the protection of Afghan women engaged in the Peace process through the Rapid Response Window on women and peace processes. WPHF contributed to the evacuation of 14 Afghan women and their dependents and provided one-off emergency financial support to an additional 19 Afghan women and their 25 dependents, and who had engaged in the peace process and relocated for safety to ten different countries.

Following the severe impacts of the earthquake in August in Haiti, the WPHF Board allocated 850,000 USD in September, to respond to the gendered impacts of the earthquake.

With the conflict intensifying in Ethiopia, with reports of cases of SGBV against women and girls increasing dramatically and the Tigray region on the edge of a humanitarian disaster, the WPHF

Board added Ethiopia on its list of eligible countries in December 2021 and approved an allocation of 500,000 USD for Ethiopia emergency response, following the submission of a request from the UN Women Country Office to focus on the humanitarian needs and protection of women and girls. The Call for proposals will be launched early 2022.

Keeping women civil society organizations and peacebuilders at the center of WPHF response

WPHF's mission is to channel funding to women's rights organizations on the frontlines of peacebuilding and humanitarian action. Women's organizations perspectives and multi-stakeholder engagement is central to ensuring WPHF responses are demand driven, localized and contextualized. This includes the need for direct consultations with CSOs and women peacebuilders, as well as UN and UN Women country offices and International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) partners, to identify priority areas and the relevant funding mechanism to support them.

Recognizing women's rights organizations as key actors and experts on the ground, WPHF brought voices from the ground to inform the Board's decision making on country prioritization and allocation. Four UN Women representatives from Myanmar, Afghanistan, Haiti and Ethiopia and one woman civil society peacebuilder from Myanmar were invited to brief the WPHF Funding Board virtually to share their knowledge and experience.. To amplify their voices, the Fund also ensured women from Afghanistan, Myanmar and Haiti had a seat in online event panels and discussions on WPS and humanitarian action throughout the year.

A multi-partner coordination platform

As a Fund uniquely convening the UN, governments, civil society and the private sector, WPHF established itself as a credible multi-partner coordination platform to support women's rights organizations, women peacebuilders and women human rights defenders in crisis and conflict settings. Working closely with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), UN Women and donor governments of Australia, Canada, and Germany, WPHF facilitated the evacuation and/or visa applications support of 14 Afghan women

peace activists and their dependents during the takeover of the Taliban in August-September 2021. From October to December, WPHF provided one-off financial emergency support to an additional 19 Afghan women engaged in the peace process, for their safe relocation in ten different countries. The with eligibility criteria was defined together with UNAMA and UN Women Country office.

In Haiti, the UN Resident Coordinator, UN agencies, civil society and the government – working as part of the WPHF National Steering Committee (NSC) -, defined the scope of the Fund's call for proposal to respond to the gendered impacts of the August earthquake for increased coordination and ownership of various actors on the ground.

Rapid Resource Mobilization For Emergency Response

WPHF mobilized new resources from both high-net-worth individuals and Member States to contribute to funding emergency support to local women's organizations in Haiti following the earthquake and in Afghanistan following the Taliban takeover. Several of WPHF donors mobilized quickly to provide additional funding for WPHF to cover these emerging needs. In parallel, in August 2021, WPHF hosted an exclusive fundraising call with its Global Advocate Kristen Bell, in which several of her influential celebrity peers convened, including Ellen Degeneres, Portia De Rossi, Hasan Minhaj and Sean Hayes. As a result, \$450,000 USD was mobilized in support of WPHF's Haiti and Afghanistan emergency response.

Flexibility and adaptation to respond to the needs

Given the crisis contexts in which WPHF operates, the need to be flexible and adapt is essential. Building on lessons learned, funding needs and identified funding gaps for WHRDs working in crisis and conflict settings, WPHF designed a new dedicated funding window to support the participation and protection of WHRDs in these contexts. In response to civil society and WHRDs calling for support from the UN and Member States, and following consultations with CSOs, WHRDs and the UN, the funding window will officially be launched in 2022 and will contribute to sustain the participation of at risk WHRDs in peacebuilding, through safety net funding for their protection and facilitating their access to spaces for strategic advocacy.

With a year marked by constant unrest, WPHF mobilized its partnerships and rapidly responded to emergencies in Afghanistan, Myanmar, Haiti and Ethiopia, using tailored approaches and strategic mechanisms fit to meet the unique challenges of each context. WPHF is increasingly recognized as an effective and adaptive funding mechanism to support local women's organizations and peacebuilders in crisis and conflict settings across the globe.

Do No Harm

Importantly, recognizing women’s rights organizations and WHRDs as key actors operating in high-risk contexts, WPHF applied flexibility and protected all data as part of its Do No Harm approach. To ensure women’s rights organizations can continue to operate safely within the contexts they operate, WPHF adapted its processes to

reach and fund local women’s rights organizations in Myanmar, anonymized information of its partners in Afghanistan and Myanmar from public documents and webpages and added secure passwords on sensitive documents. Alternative means of communications were also used to protect information and reach women’s organizations and WHRDs. The above mentioned new WHRD window also responds to the need for do no harm.

WPHF Pilot Index

PEACEFUL AND GENDER EQUAL SOCIETIES		
0.547		
Peace, Security & Humanitarian Context 0.655	Gender Equality 0.552	Space for Women’s Civil Society Organizations 0.435

To monitor the country contexts in which WPHF supports CSOs contributing to gender equal and peaceful societies, WPHF piloted its first WPS-HA index capturing 13 key indicators across 26 targeted countries and across the three domains of peace, security and humanitarian contexts, gender equality and space for women’s civil society organizations. The index presents a unique opportunity for the Fund to articulate the situation in its targeted countries, against which trends across time will be compared in subsequent years. WPHF funding aims to contribute to increased index scores over time for more gender equal and peaceful societies.

Under each domain a set of global and international indicators drawn from OECD-DAC, IDMC, UNHCR, ILO and WPHF’s Annual CSO survey, where data was available for the maximum number of targeted countries were used to best represent each domain. This year’s findings demonstrate that across all domains there is still a long way to go with an overall index score of 0.547 (where 1.000 being the highest). The situation for women’s civil society organizations is lowest among the three domains with an index score of 0.435, including measures of aid towards feminist and women’s rights organizations, CSOs at risk due to lack of funding, CSOs that have faced threats for their work, and CSOs who are consulted in WPS-HA. This is followed by gender equality with an index score of 0.552, captured by measures of ownership of immovable property, seats held by women in national parliaments, women and girls who have experienced intimate partner violence and the female labor participation rate. Finally, in peace, security and humanitarian context, an index score of 0.655 was noted from measures related to conflict and humanitarian disasters in the last year, refugee and internally displaced persons (IDP) displacement, countries with National Action Plans in support of UNSCR1325 and women feeling safe to walk alone at night in their communities.

In 2022, WPHF will produce and disseminate the full report and methodology.

IN FOCUS

Institutional Funding

“The Institutional funding we received changed our entire world as we could have closed without it. Now our grassroots projects are flourishing, and our entire staff is amazed that someone out there is willing to lift us up with funding and support to continue our grassroots project.”

Iyali Community Development Association, Nigeria

WPHF’s 2021 Annual Survey found that 90.7% CSOs feel that their organization’s existence is at either moderate, high or very high risk due to lack of institutional funding or core funding in the WPS and humanitarian sphere, an increase of 86.4% from the year before, and 20.5% of organization feel that this risk has substantially increased from 2020.

First launched in 2020 under the COVID-19 Emergency Response Window, an institutional funding stream to support women’s rights and



OUTCOME 1:
Enabling Environment for WPS



22
Number of active projects

22 CSOs in 11 countries



70.6%
% of first time UN funded CSOs



2,253
Direct Beneficiaries

staff and volunteers (81.9% women/young women)



687,644
Indirect Beneficiaries

women-led organizations' core funding to safeguard to their existence, strengthen their capacities and adapt in conflict and humanitarian contexts, was established. Since then, institutional funding has become part of WPHF regular Calls for Proposals (CfPs). A total of 22 local women's organizations across Bangladesh, the D.R.C, Haiti, Liberia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Uganda and Yemen have been supported with WPHF institutional funding.

This funding has resulted in 320 staff and volunteers being retained over the past year through staff remuneration, stipends and payment of office costs to sustain their operations, and to develop core disaster management strategies, policies or plans for work in WPS-HA, or strengthen their governance structures. Training to staff on financial management, monitoring, and resource mobilization has also resulted in several organization's ability to apply and secure new funding. On average, local women's rights/led organizations have been able to sustain themselves for a combined 175 months, with an average of 8.3 months each.

Institutional funding has also enabled local women's organization to build their IT capacities through the purchase of new mobile devices, laptops and software to carry out their work more efficiently, including working remotely to reduce risks, carrying out data collection and strengthening their financial management systems. Of all institutional funding, over half of projects (54.5%) have installed new software or upgraded their systems.

In Uganda, for example, Amani received funding to strengthen its institutional capacity to sustain its efforts in the face of the global pandemic and purchased critical communications and transportation equipment to sustain its efforts such as phones, laptops, bicycles, and motorcycles, *"we established phone contacts across 697 households with individuals under our programs. We sent out over 2,091 messages on how to report violence, on COVID-19 standard operating procedures and personal financial management [for saving and lending groups] during the lockdown. The motorcycles and bicycles enabled continued delivery of essential services such as the provision of ARV's to our beneficiaries living with HIV/AIDs and follow up of cases of gender-based violence."*

Institutional funding impact goes beyond sustaining and strengthening women's organizations. It contributes to their leadership and advocacy. In Haiti, this funding has contributed and allowed CSOs to play a crucial role in coordinating the humanitarian response in Grand-Anse after the earthquake of August 14th, 2021. It contributes to strengthening women's movements by enabling local women's organizations to support their networks and partnerships with other likeminded women's organizations to work in collaboration.

"This funding has made a huge impact on the women's rights organizations in Uganda working with WOUGNET. We would have closed in March 2020 because of COVID-19 but this funding has enabled us to go ahead and institutionally support 23 other women's rights organizations that have been working directly with women and girls responding to COVID-19 in Uganda."

Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET) , Uganda

In 2021, WPHF complemented institutional funding with capacity building initiatives to reinforce the skills of CSO partners through a range of webinars on organizational topics, training resources, knowledge exchange and peer learning opportunities as part of the WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-Hub) supporting them sustain their organizations.

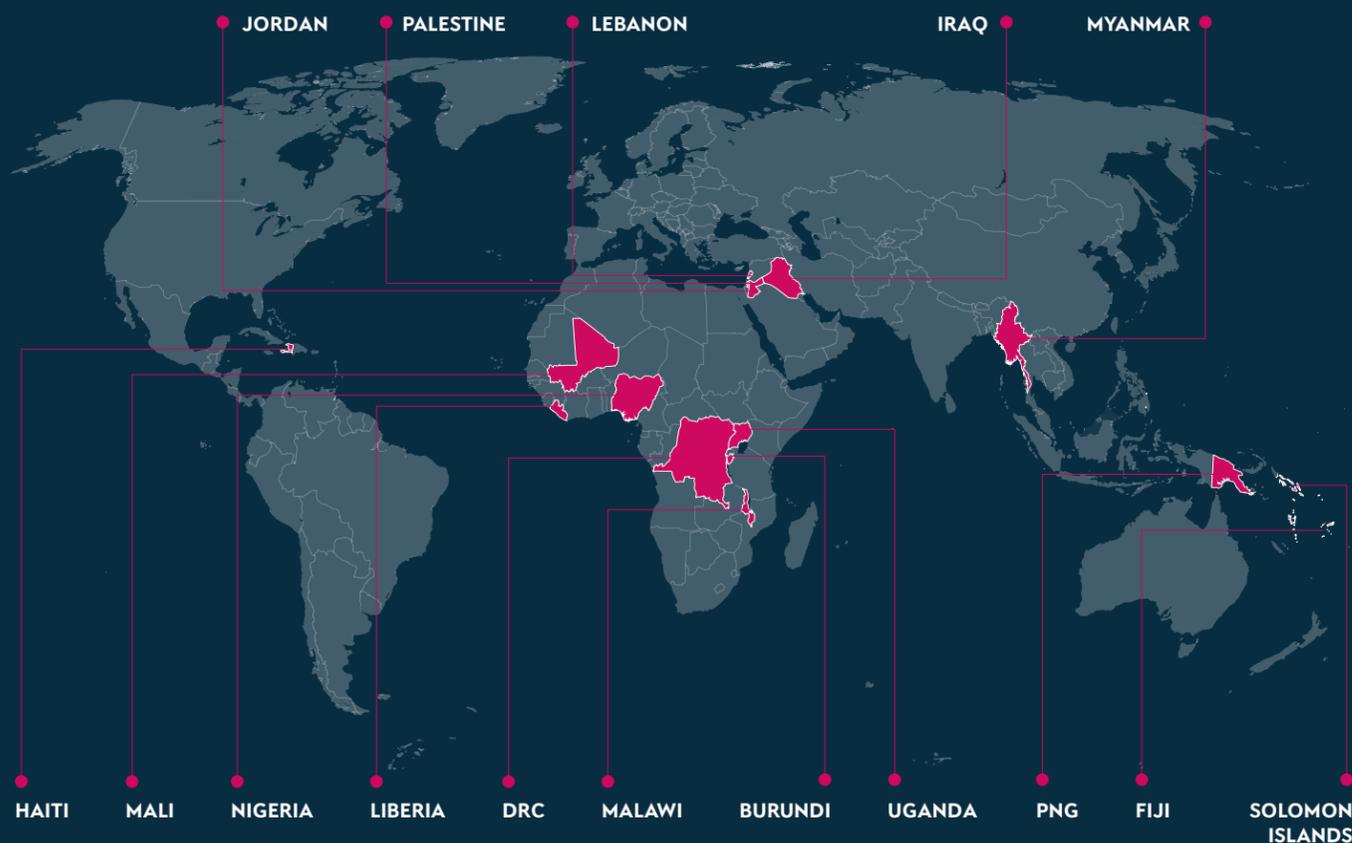
WPHF REGULAR FUNDING CYCLE

1



Regular Funding Cycle at a Glance

- Outcome 1:** Enabling Environment for Women, Peace and Security
- Outcome 2:** Conflict Prevention
- Outcome 3:** Humanitarian and Crisis Response
- Outcome 5:** Protection of Women and Girls
- Outcome 6:** Peacebuilding and Recovery



Cumulative
2021 2016-2021

	PROPOSALS RECEIVED	1,266	3,654
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	17	20

	2021	Cumulative 2016-2021
NUMBER OF APPROVED GRANTS	123	282
NUMBER OF ACTIVE PROJECTS	165	210
PROJECTS BY REGION		
FUNDING BY REGION		
NUMBER OF CSOS SUPPORTED ⁵	180	469
% of first time UN funded CSOs ⁶	48.1%	45.2%
% of women's rights/led ⁷		
% of youth focused/led ⁸		
% of other CSOs		
DIRECT BENEFICIARIES	257,534 (77.3% women & girls)	2,511,141 (76.0% women & girls)
INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES	4,173,835	11,531,993

5 Includes the number of unique lead CSOs and their co-implementing partners.
 6 Of lead organizations.
 7 Ibid.
 8 Of available data for 156 lead CSOs.

SUPPORTING WOMEN'S RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS AT THE FOREFRONT OF THE WORLD'S EVOLVING CONFLICTS AND HUMANITARIAN CRISES

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND



37%

of projects focus on improving the situation of women who are forcibly displaced and creating social cohesion with host communities



63%

of projects which focus on programming and services for survivors of SGBV



28%

of projects which aim to improve the lives of people and women living with disabilities



5%

of projects which focus on improving the rights and inclusion of indigenous and ethnic minorities



22%

of projects target youth and young women's active participation in their communities



4%

of projects which focus on programming to improve the inclusion and participation of LGBTQI communities in conflict and crisis settings

KEY RESULTS



Enabling Environment for WPS

78 women's rights CSOs actively involved in NAP1325 design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation in Iraq

In 2021, WPHF supported 16 women's rights organizations in Iraq under programmatic funding working towards a more inclusive environment for WPS, directly reaching over 5,000 people (60.1% women) and indirectly benefiting over 25,900 people across various governorates.

Significant progress was made towards the implementation of the Iraq National Action Plan (INAP) II, the national-level strategy document outlining the government's commitment, approach and localizing action on the women, peace and security agenda. To enhance transparency, accountability and monitoring of INAP II implementation process, a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework and a draft communications plan were developed in close collaboration with government and civil society stakeholders. A series of consultations was also conducted to enhance linkages between civil society efforts related to the WPS agenda with the implementation of the INAP II. The role of civil society is expected to expand as the INAP initiates to be implemented at governorate level.

At the outcome level, government stakeholders, civil society organizations and young women and men increased their capacities to effectively enhance

their contribution in advocating for UNSCR1325 and the WPS Agenda. The development of new methodologies for collecting data against indicators to monitor the implementation of the NAP at the local level was supported by Al Taqwa, while consultations and dialogues led by grantees across multiple governorates enabled the documentation of identified barriers, bottlenecks and shortcomings hindering the implementation of the INAP II and provide recommendations to facilitate the overall implementation in 2021. Consultations with government stakeholders, facilitated by Asuda Organization for Combatting Violence Against Women, also raised awareness on their roles as duty bearers in the implementation of UNSCR in the Kurdistan region and increased their ability to develop their own advocacy plans.

Pilot projects with NGOs focused on improving women's economic empowerment and advancing the NAP II proved practical and useful in enhancing the role of civil society and identifying areas which need to be further developed for a more meaningful contribution by NGOs. Six policy papers highlighting the recommendations of women activists and leaders were also developed through consultative processes facilitated by Sawtuha Network for Human Rights Defenders. These consultations, led to increased agency of women and supported in identifying various mechanisms to empower women electoral candidates, reduce gender-based violence at the workplace, identify political, social and legal challenges, integrate gender standards into state institutions and highlight the impact of education on promoting women's participation and economic empowerment. This was complemented by social media and advocacy campaigns focused on raising awareness on UNSCR 1325 which contributed to improving the overall vision and strategy of women and gender equality within the local and international community.

Women leaders and activists from NGOs and CSOs across all governorates also participated in training workshops focused on increasing their capacities to monitor the implementation of the NAP and activate mechanisms for the protection and safety of women activists. Accepting Others Organization, for example, carried out workshops to foster policy change and in creating national and local action plans to better respond to the specific needs of women.

Also under WPHF's Outcome 1, a total of 22 institutional funding grantees with 2,253 staff and volunteers (81.9% women/young women) across Bangladesh, the D.R.C, Haiti, Liberia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Uganda and Yemen were supported to strengthen their institutional capacity and continuity. As a result of this funding, 320 staff and volunteers were retained and local women's rights/led organizations have been able to sustain themselves for a combined 175 months, with an average of 8.3 months each. (See Section 1 In Focus: Institutional Funding).



Conflict Prevention

7,025 women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response in Burundi, Iraq, Palestine and Uganda

Under WPHF's conflict prevention outcome, 23 grantees, together with 44 women's rights or youth focused co-implementing partners actively strengthened conflict prevention mechanisms in Burundi, Iraq, Palestine and Uganda, and effectively promoted and advocated for women's participation in conflict prevention processes, including monitoring of early warning signals of conflict and violent extremism. These initiatives directly reached over 52,036 people (78.7% women and girls) and indirectly benefited over 578,600 people at local and sub-national levels.

Overall, 7,025 peace monitors and mediators and women CSO leaders were involved in addressing approximately 18,523 community-level conflicts in 2021 ranging from land disputes to ethnic divisions to robbery and rape, of which 14,913 or 81% of them were mediated, averted, resolved or referred to local policy or authorities. This was achieved through a variety of community dialogues -including local government stakeholders- and capacity building efforts were conducted with local women mediators

and focused on improving mediation, negotiation and non-violent communication, and problem-solving skills of women to mitigate conflict cases, solve tensions and promote social cohesion.

In **Burundi**, an ever-increasing number of women and girls are becoming more involved and participating in conflict prevention initiatives within their communities through the 'Women Mediators Network', community dialogues and joint safety committees. To date, more than 10,664 conflicts have been addressed by women and girls who are members of the Network, of solidarity/cooperative groups and from 'HeForShe Clubs' set up by Alliances des Imams du Corridor du Nord pour le Développement Humain. Over the past two years, more than 11,000 community dialogues have opened up more spaces for interaction between women, girls, community leaders and administrators on issues relating to peace and security.

In **Iraq**, for instance, the promotion of a culture of peace was also promoted through the development of a teacher's guide aimed at spreading peace to women and girls through education and contributed to the efforts made to counter terrorism where 25 young women and men were mobilized into voluntary teams to coordinate and unify their efforts around peace promotion and co-existence.

In **Uganda**, where laws and policies related to women's right to land exists, many barriers and rising conflict arises. Mid-western Anti-corruption Coalition (MIRAC) contributed towards conflict prevention and mediation in Hoima by conducting monthly radio talk shows aimed at changing negative socio-cultural beliefs that affect women's use of land, disseminating user-friendly guidebooks on acquiring a land title and training land monitors to identify and report land conflicts. As a result of the new skills acquired by the 23 monitors (82.6% women), almost half of the 33 cases brought to them were mediated and resolved, while the remaining appropriately referred to relevant stakeholders, including police. Further, 235 area land committees and women groups members (44.4% women) have enhanced knowledge on land rights and land titles, which has enabled them to further prevent land related conflicts through early mediation. Grace, one of the 23 land monitors trained by MIRAC, highlights,

“I was trained to know more about land rights and how to educate my community and resolve conflicts. After the training I resolved a conflict between a brother and sister. Their father had passed away, but the brother refused to give part of the land to his sister because she is a woman. I showed them the will and agreement on where each their land starts and begins and explained that women have the right to own land. After that the brother agreed. Women need to know that they have the right to own and inherit land. This is when they can stand up for themselves and their rights to own land.”

Grace, land monitor and trainee of WPHF grantee MIRAC, Uganda

In addition, gender sensitive warning systems and/or mechanisms were strengthened in several countries through capacity building efforts with local women mediators and the engagement of local government stakeholders in on-going monitoring of community-level conflicts. In **Palestine**, for example, the newly established Early Warning Response System (EWRS), an online referral system spearheaded by Arab Education Initiative (AEI), is providing an effective tool for women and men living in Hebron H2/Area C to effectively alert authorities in a timely way before community and interpersonal conflicts erupt. The system is currently under the direct management of the Hebron Governorate, while both AEI and another WPHF grantee, The Palestinian Association for Empowerment and Local Development (REFORM), will continue to monitor the EWRS through an informal partnership and coordinate with the women's coalition within Hebron in order to ensure coordination and effective action.



Humanitarian and Crisis Response

1,139 women and young women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response in Iraq, Fiji and Myanmar

In 2021, WPHF supported 7 projects implemented by 16 women's rights and civil society organizations in humanitarian and crisis response under its regular funding window in Iraq, Fiji and Myanmar⁹, directly reaching over 9,530 people (64.8% women) and indirectly benefiting over 70,670 people in these countries.

In 2021, over 1,100 women leaders and youth activists strengthened their roles and participation in humanitarian and crisis response decision-making mechanisms and processes. In the **Pacific**, FemLINK, contributed to creating an enabling environment for women to jointly organize and advocate for issues affecting them, and to strengthen their role in disaster response and human security issues. They also advocated for the increased inclusion of women leaders as members in humanitarian clusters, on post disaster needs assessments and the impacts of having a gender perspective in humanitarian work. As a result of this, people with disabilities (PWDs) were included in local humanitarian clusters and as first responders, and disaster evacuation centers recognized the access and rights of LGBTQI communities. Advocacy efforts by 30 women leaders also contributed to the provision of key recommendations on gender-responsive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies. These recommendations were successfully included in regional learning exchanges and presented as part of the recommendations to the 2021 National Budget to the Ministry of Economy in Fiji.

New and strengthened mechanisms were also established to improve gender responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, frameworks and programming. The Women's Weather Watch

(WWW) platform, instituted by FemLINK 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. This platform has also facilitated advocacy work of women leaders with Turaga-ni-Koro (village headmen) and community members increasing the attitudes and knowledge about women's involvement and their important role as responders in humanitarian crises and disasters.

The humanitarian landscape in **Iraq** during 2021, continued to be characterized by political instability, economic contractions and governance challenges that continued to drive the humanitarian and protection needs of women and girls further behind. As a result, The Iraqi Organization for Women and Future (IOWF), a women rights and led organization, enhanced essential humanitarian planning and programming and, strengthened the economic and social recovery of 945 women and girls. Vocational training and workshops in handicraft, digital marketing and food catering provided an opportunity for women and girls to build their economic resilience amidst the continued civil unrest and compounding impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.



9 Projects in Myanmar began late 2021 and results will be reported next year.



Protection of Women and Girls

831 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 in 8 countries

503 local women's organizations have increased influence and agency to advance gender equality and protect women and girls.

Under WPHF's protection outcome, 68 grantees and 123 women's rights or youth focused civil society organizations actively strengthened their coordination and influence in the preventing and responding to the violation of women and girl's human rights and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in crisis and conflict settings, specifically D.R.C, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda, Haiti, PNG and Solomon Islands. These initiatives directly reached over 137,388 people (72.3% women and girls) and indirectly benefited over 2,656,000 people at local and sub-national levels. Through its partnership with the Spotlight Initiative (SI), WPHF is channeling funding to civil society organizations working on eliminating violence against women and girls (VAWG) in 8¹⁰ conflict-affected and humanitarian settings, notably the D.R.C, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda, Haiti and PNG.

In 2021, 831 local women's organizations, CSOs and autonomous social movements effectively coordinated their efforts to implement interventions to protect women and girl's human rights, respond to cases of violence and end SGBV in their communities. These organizations have linked activists together, to advocate for the prevention and response of SGBV and ending Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) and other discriminatory and harmful practices, strengthening their collective influence in addressing systematic barriers for women and girls. These efforts have also improved

the understanding of the broader community and duty bearers on the causes, impact, and response to SGBV, and contributing to improving more local and regional plans and policies in this area. Moreover, these efforts have improved psychosocial, legal and referral mechanisms established to address the needs of women, girls and other vulnerable populations, improving access to essential survivor-centered services such as psychosocial counselling, level services, referrals and accompaniment through the judicial system to approximately 15,848 women, girls and other marginalized groups impacted by violence.

For example, in **Haiti**, women's rights organizations and networks of women's organizations are working in synergy to strengthen their coordination and mobilization roles to more effectively prevent and fight against GBV, including through the establishment of five protection committees in the Grande-Anse district. WPHF-SI partners' efforts have also contributed to strengthening and scaling up prevention and response to GBV through improved access to essential services to more than 4,000 GBV survivors and facilitated access to legal, medical, and psycho-social support, and economic empowerment opportunities for women.

Furthermore, 503 women's and girls' rights groups, movements and CSOs, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, are also making progress to increase their influence and advance gender equality, protect women and girls and end VAWG, including family violence, in fragile humanitarian and crisis contexts.

The impact of these coordinated efforts between women's groups, CSOs and CBOs are also evident in local planning and policy changes. For example, in **Uganda**, the recommendations to end VAWG presented by 21 local CBOs in Kumi have been integrated into a Local Action Plan on 1325. 18 women's rights groups through the WPHF grantee, Coalition for Action on 1325 and their co-implementing partner, Human Rights Democracy Link Africa (RIDE Africa), also spearheaded the development and adoption of a policy paper to end VAWG by the district leadership in Kyegegwa district. And, in **Liberia**, through the Community Sustainable Development Organization (COSDO), the collaboration between women's groups and traditional leaders, youth and men, have led to



solutions being identified to support women's rights in land tenure and inheritance rights, including the establishment of a regional women's network PAWORLO, which resulted in 79 women gaining land rights and ownership in 2021. In the **D.R.C**, as a result of grantees dialogues and mobilization, traditional chiefs Bena Mbale, Bena Mande and Kalamba now intervene and speak out for peace and an end to SGBV in their villages.

WPHF grantees also initiated steps to establish or increase the use of social accountability mechanisms in order to plan, monitor and engage in prevention and policy interventions for ending VAWG. Overall, 80 different community, district or regional mechanisms and platforms drawing on different modalities have been used by CSOs ranging from consultation frameworks to gender rights early warning committees to the use community score card systems and data collection platforms to monitor incidences of violence and commitments towards the protection of women and girls. In the **Solomon Islands**, for instance, the Ministry

of Women, Children, Youth and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) established, and continues to host, the Gender Based Violence (GBV) Database which is the first of its kind for the Ministry and collects and stores GBV related data in a secure way and has enabled the better analysis of cases and trends to enhance evidence-based policy making, programme planning and management of services. And, in Borno State of **Nigeria**, grantees have established Gender Rights, Early Warning and Good Governance Committees in their first year of implementation, as well as three SGBV stakeholders' coordination platforms in Yobe State, enhancing the capacity of their members, who are now monitoring GBV cases, coordinating responses, reporting to the appropriate service providers, and jointly advocating for the end of VAWG in respective communities.

WPHF-SI grantees efforts have also contributed to increased access to justice and strengthening local structures and stakeholders' capacities. In 2021, Hope for Relief (HFR), Partners in Action for Sustainable Development (PaSD), and Foundation

¹⁰ Projects in Afghanistan were paused in 2021 due to the Taliban takeover. Projects will begin in 2022.

for Rural Development (FRD) in **Malawi**, enhanced accountability, and access to justice for women and girls, who experienced GBV through close collaboration with stakeholders and service providers such as the community and Malawi Police Victim Support Units, community policing structures, case management committees and the judiciary to ensure reported cases are addressed. Cumulatively, 396 women and 33 adolescent girls accessed judicial services. In addition, the District GBV Prevention Network was revitalized through efforts by HFR, and as a result, the mobile court system, in cooperation with the police and judiciary was established, handling 321 cases, and addressing a backlog in the system which denied women and girls expedient access to justice. Community structures have also been strengthened. For example, in Lilongwe, FRD also strengthened the capacity of 65 CBOs and women and youth groups to address GBV and succeeded in integrating them into 10 Case Management Committees (CMC). The CMCs have handled 54 cases to date, demonstrating a 37.8% increase in reporting in comparison with cases recorded by other structures like Community Policing in the same period in the previous year.



Peacebuilding and Recovery

168,411 women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources

3,166 women participating in political and decision-making processes in Burundi, DRC, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali and Palestine

In 2021, WPHF-supported 48 projects implemented by 81 women's rights and civil society organizations in six countries that have improved the socio-economic recovery and political participation of women in peacebuilding contexts, reaching 51,833 people directly, including 93.5% women and girls, and indirectly benefiting over 833,800 people at local and sub-national levels.

These projects have supported women's economic resilience in crisis settings by strengthening their income generation potential and diversifying their incomes in order to not only contribute to their households but enhancing their role and agency in the community.

In **Mali**, over 12,444 women and young women strengthened their management and entrepreneurial skills, access to productive resources and the economic recovery through various income generating activities, business enterprises and diversified sources of income. As a result, the income for these women, including 275 internally displaced women, increased by an average of 40% to 601%, and facilitating their integration into local economies, noting many of them were previously inactive. This new agency, has further increased their participation in local civil society organizations and networks, strengthening their ties to the community and promoting social cohesion. In Ségou and Mopti, for instance, the targeting of displaced women and those from their host communities has also led to successful cohabitation and integration and increased peace, with 364 women and girls actively participating in peace and reconciliation bodies. In

Konna, women and young people now make up 30% of conflict prevention and management mechanisms at the local level.

In **Burundi**, women have also diversified their sources of income and built their leadership skills. Over 5,390 solidarity groups, networks and cooperatives were established through partners. As a result of these efforts, mediators and youth activists, have generated additional income, increased their savings and are able to repay loans. These new productive resources have increased their position and role in their communities and are now collaborating to promote social cohesion in their communities through community dialogues to promote women's participation in peacebuilding efforts, mediating conflicts and reducing gender disparities.

In **Jordan**, 453 Syrian refugees and Jordanian women from host communities have also strengthened their micro-entrepreneurial skills and have established new businesses, marketing their products in local bazaars. These new income generating opportunities have resulted in increased confidence of women. 80% of participants through the National Association for Family Empowerment's (NAFE) support for instance, report having increased confidence to seek new and safe job opportunities after receiving training on labor rights in Jordan. CSOs have also drawn on social media to increase the visibility of women's socio-economic recovery and the importance of women's participation in peacebuilding efforts. Sisterhood is Global Institute Jordan (SIGI), for example, disseminated two core policy papers aimed at reviewing discriminatory laws and legislation that regulates women's participation and impact of the pandemic on women's economic participation, resulting in over 5,570 views in 2021. Round tables with decision makers, youth and women leaders were conducted to advocate for reversal of discriminatory laws.

In 2021, WPHF grantees also supported women's increased participation in decision making processes and mechanisms. Over, 3,100 women across six countries have not only become members of local mechanisms and committees but are actively advocating for WPS and gender equality and inclusion. In **Lebanon**, for example, women in local committees are participating and leading Political Cafés, aimed at highlighting key issues facing women and vulnerable groups in Beirut and promoting meaningful engagement in political processes through discussions and lobbying



with local entities to ensure accountability and integration of women's voices in local policies and action plans. And, in **Palestine**, after intense negotiations with local communities, members of the protection committees established by Psycho-Social Counselling Center for Women (PSCCW), became the first women to participate in the COVID-19 emergency response in Al-Arroub Refugee Camp, Al-Karmel village, and Hebron H2, recognizing their expertise in delivering gender-sensitive services and responding to protection threats during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the **D.R.C**, Action pour la Reinsertion Social de la Femme (ARSF), strengthened the economic leadership of 120 marginalized women in Mushinga, including women with disabilities, women living with HIV/AIDS, survivors of rape and women headed households. The grantee established 12 agricultural groups and distributed pigs and seeds for beans, maize, onions, squash, cabbage, as well as supported a soap cooperative with 40 women and young women. As a result, these women not only increased their incomes and economic resiliency, but 85% reported increased confidence as a result of new income generated and engaged in dialogues with their husbands to identify strategies with the active participation of their partners in economic initiatives.

Climate Change and WPS-HA

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, in his address to the 2021 UN Security Council debate on “Security in the Context of Terrorism and Climate Change”, emphasized climate change as “an aggravating factor for instability, conflict and terrorism”, further highlighting the need to protect the most vulnerable people and communities “including women, who are often disproportionately affected.” Increasing recognition of climate change as the ultimate “threat multiplier” and its key linkages to the WPS agenda, requires an increasing commitment to and resources for activities that place women and girls as key agents of change in addressing climate change, as well as peace and security issues. Women’s equal and meaningful participation is vital for sustaining long lasting peace and to successfully addressing climate-related security risks in their communities, thus showcasing the need for the WPS agenda to consider climate change as a security issue in terms of both the immediate and longer-term effects on women’s lives. In 2021, several of WPHF targeted countries were impacted by climatic related crises such as the earthquake in Haiti and devastating cyclones in the Pacific.

Category 5 Tropical Cyclone ‘Yasa’ was just one of a series of cyclones to hit the Pacific region in late 2020 and early 2021, confirming the linkages between the rise in global temperatures and the increasing frequency and intensity of deadly storms such as ‘Yasa’. Women and girls throughout the Pacific were disproportionately affected following the significant impact of the cyclone, which further highlighted the chronic underrepresentation of women and girls in decision-making following a humanitarian disaster and its link to human security concerns in the region.

In **Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu**, WPHF supported FemLINK Pacific to implement its Pacific Women’s Weather Watch Project (WWW) targeting 623 local rural women leaders to strengthen their capacity to lead and respond to climate change and the resulting humanitarian disaster and protection concerns. Through virtual learning exchanges, women leaders shared their experiences, highlighting the increased risk of SGBV and economic losses following disasters. As a result, women leaders documented evidence to further support the vital need for the representation of women voices humanitarian preparedness, response and recovery. Emphasizing the importance of receiving accurate, timely and accessible information, the project is allowing rural women to make well informed decisions and ensure their voices are included in all stages of crises, establishing the WWW as a key policy tool, empowering rural women leaders to advocate for policy change at the local and national level.



Youth Peace and Security



As per United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, youth are key actors in the promotion of peace and security and their participation in peace efforts in conflict and crisis affected situations is needed¹¹. In 2021, WPHF supported 22 local youth-focused and/or youth-led organizations working on the protection of women and girls, conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and humanitarian response across 11 conflict and crisis-affected countries. In addition, 19% of WPHF projects directly engaged or supported young people between 18 and 24 years¹², and directly benefited 310,845 young women and men.

In **Yemen**, SOS Center for Youth Capabilities Development, collaborated with an alliance of 30 feminist leaders aiming to increase the meaningful participation of women and young

women in peacebuilding and humanitarian response and collectively advocating for stopping the war. Using social media to raise awareness on inclusive peace, a series of videos were produced on peace, and women’s rights and participation, reaching 21,920 people. SOS also provided 960 women, including IDPs, with humanitarian support and small cash grants for women-led businesses impacted by the pandemic. Also, in **D.R.C.**, Aide à la Future Elite Feminine, campaigned, using new technologies, to prevent early pregnancy among vulnerable adolescent girls in N’dji. Hygiene and menstruation kits were distributed, benefiting 500 adolescent girls. Following the organization’s awareness-raising sessions, 96% of participants reported a better understanding of the menstrual cycle, early and forced pregnancy, family planning and COVID-19 spread and how it can be prevented.

In **Colombia**, Corporación Hombres in Marcha, implemented “*In the face of COVID-19: More Zero-Violence Responses*” aimed at responding to the increase in domestic violence cases in Nariño. The organization raised local communities’ awareness of gender equality, positive masculinities, and young men’s contribution as allies in the prevention of GBV. As a result, 80% of the participants reported an increased ability to distinguish the different forms of GBV and identify prevention and protection mechanisms. They also recognized that gender issues are not women’s issues and that men are important allies for gender equality. On International Youth Day, one of the 140 young men involved in the project, highlighted that “*Youth are important agents of change. Let us recognize the voice of young people, their actions, and their initiatives.*”¹³

11 United Nations Security Council, Security Council Resolution 2250 (2015) [on youth, peace and security], 18 March 2016, S/RES/2250 (2015), available at <https://www.refworld.org/docid/56ebfd654.html>.

12 As per UNSCR 2250, WPHF defines youth as persons of the age of 18-29 years old while noting the variety of definitions of the term that might exist on the national and international levels.

13 <https://colombia.unwomen.org/es/noticias-y-eventos/articulos/2021/08/dia-juventud-masculinidades-corresponsables>.

Enabling Women with Tools to Advocate for their Rights and End SGBV in Rural Uganda



“After the Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop, I feel more empowered than before. I used to believe that as women, we must tolerate violence so that we do not shame the families we come from. From the training, I learned that violence of any nature – emotional, physical, economic or sexual – is not a sign of love but an abuse of human rights. I learned that speaking out about abuse and getting help is better than dying in silence.”

Sylvia Kansime, representative of the grassroots women-led and women's rights organization RIDE Africa based in Kyegegwa, participated in a Training of trainers (ToT) by Coalition for Action on UNSCR 1325 (CoACT) – a WPHF grantee under the WPHF-Spotlight Initiative Partnership.

“In Kyegegwa district, many girls do not get the opportunity to complete school. Majority enroll for primary and secondary education, but they do not complete because of family pressures. A son is still more cherished than a girl in my community. After this opportunity, I feel confident to advocate for the rights of the vulnerable women and girls in my community. It's after the training that I feel empowered to

publicly condemn Gender Based Violence (GBV) especially during the radio talk show that we held in Kyegegwa to commemorate the 16 days of activism against SGBV.”

The training focused on ending violence against women and girls (VAWG) but also had a module, where participants learn about organizational policies that enhance efficiency of the organizations participating.

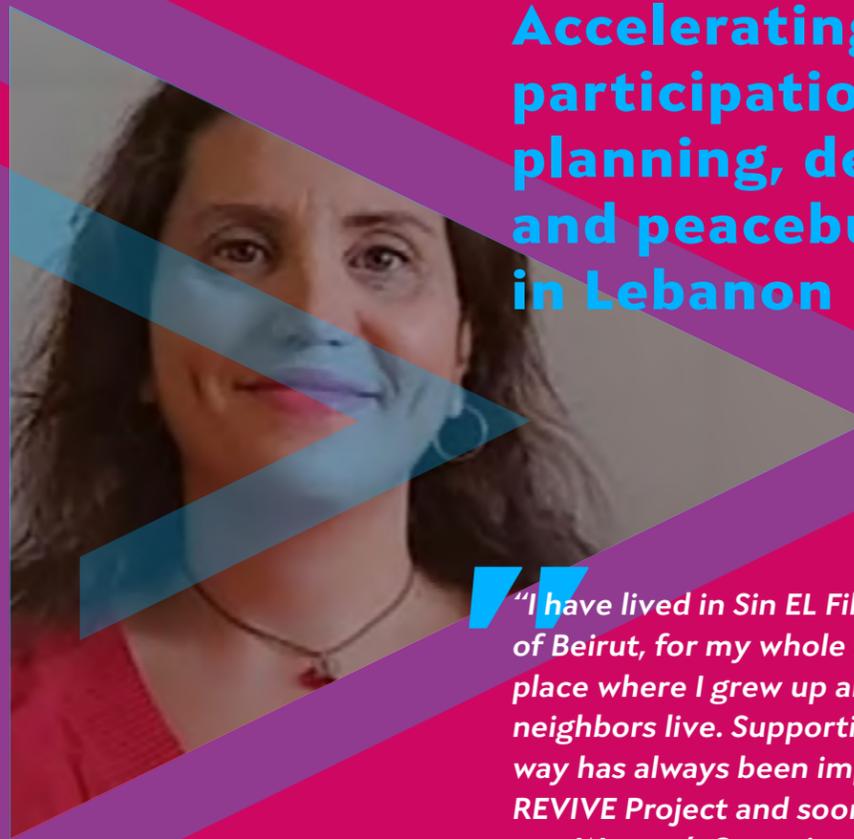
“We are in the process of finalizing our Human Resources Policy that integrates key lessons that we learnt from the workshop. It is the first time that my organization is having such a policy in place that will help us to be efficient and promote growth. All this enables us to be

more effective in our work to end VAWG.”

As a result, Sylvia's organization now also empowers local women groups, such as the Kateete Women's Group, in hard to reach areas in the Hapuuyo district and builds their capacity to implement action plans for the elimination of VAWG.

“Through our plan-- for the first time-- we were able to invite a doctor to our village to talk about menstrual, sexual and reproductive health. We want to eliminate VAWG in our village.”

Accelerating women's participation in local planning, decision making and peacebuilding efforts in Lebanon



“I have lived in Sin EL Fil, a suburb in Mount Lebanon, east of Beirut, for my whole life. My community is my home, a place where I grew up and where my family, friends, and neighbors live. Supporting my community in any possible way has always been important to me. Last year, I joined the REVIVE Project and soon I became a member of one of the two Women's Committees established in Sin El Fil and Bourj Hammoud. It was then that I started to strongly believe that my voice and other women's voices in the community should be heard, and our rights should not be ignored.”

Nicole Kassis, 43, has been a professor of French for over 23 years at the College des Soeurs Du Rosaire in Sin El Fil. This mother of two embarked on a journey of self-development and became a community mobilizer after joining a Women's Committee created under the REVIVE Project, implemented by Madanyat and ONDES which provides interactive training opportunities to a network of women to drive change in their communities and increase their participation in formal and informal local planning, decision-making and peacebuilding efforts by conveying the concerns and vulnerabilities caused or exacerbated due to the Beirut Blast.

Thanks to the Women's Committee, I finally felt empowered to question what I see and what is happening in my community, both politically and socially. I was finally convinced of my ability to drive change within my community. This is when I decided to take on the role of community mobilizer. I have been raising the awareness of other women on their rights including their equal participation to taking decisions in our community and empowering them to use their own voices to do so. I believe women are drivers of change for fostering peaceful communities.

As a next step, I am planning to implement small initiatives and projects with other members of my community, focused on improving the lives of children and families in neighborhoods facing extreme poverty. I am now convinced that we should never wait for others to take the initiative. It is our community and our society; therefore, it is our responsibility to make change happen”.

Enhancing the economic resilience of vulnerable refugee and Jordanian women



“The abilities and resilience of women in finding their way, despite their challenges from family or community, motivates me to work harder to address obstacles and barriers for women.”

Rania Al-Hayyouk is the executive director of the National Association for Family Empowerment (NAFE), a WPHF partner in Jordan. A women-led civil society organization in Amman, NAFE aims to improve socio-economic situations of vulnerable and marginalized groups, especially refugee and Jordanian women.

“Refugee and Jordanian women are still not active participants in community-based efforts towards peacebuilding due to cultural barriers and economic exclusion. This increases space for extremism and radicalization in Jordan and drives tensions among refugee and host communities.”

As humanitarian aid is shrinking, refugee and Jordanian women in marginalized areas are disproportionately impacted. Women refugees are more reliant on external humanitarian aid to meet their basic needs than male refugees, as they have fewer independent sources of income and support. Rania promotes the socio-economic inclusion of vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian women and girls in Ma'an and Zarqa governorates.

“Local organizations have strong knowledge, skills, experiences and tools. Their understanding of the local context is essential to raise awareness for refugee and host communities.”

Women leaders like Rania are using non-traditional and innovative approaches to engage local communities and address culturally-sensitive issues. NAFE has pioneered creative approaches such as interactive theater, drawings and puppet shows to promote the rights of women and girls, address violence against them and advance peacebuilding and economic recovery.

“I believe that increasing women's participation in economic recovery processes will only decrease threats of violence and extremism. Women play advanced leadership roles in maintaining civic peace and enhancing tolerance in refugee and host communities.”

Supporting the Participation of Vulnerable Women to Shape their Communities in Palestine



“I feel stronger than before, and I know my rights...I was so stressed, but now I can learn, communicate, and socialize. I feel I can have a good future and be a valuable member in the society.”

Lara is a resident of the Old City of Hebron in Palestine, born with a visual impairment, which affected her childhood and education. She also suffered from bullying at school due to her disability and was treated in a discriminatory way all her life. Her teachers did not give her the attention and care she needed, and she could not read her schoolbooks, as she relied on Braille. All of these factors contributed to her low achievement in high school, greatly affecting her psychosocial wellbeing. Lara was one of the women with disabilities who benefited from the intervention of YMCA East Jerusalem (EJ-YMCA), made possible with financing from WPHF.

EJ-YMCA identified women with disabilities as a priority target group in Hebron, ensuring they can fully enjoy their rights and be an active and vocal part in shaping their communities for inclusive peace and economic

recovery. Thanks to the WPHF project, EJ-YMCA aims to empower women with disabilities, such as Lara, in shaping their own agendas and decisions, aiming for their own recovery at an individual level to become active agents of societal change.

The YMCA counsellor visited Lara's house, listened, and gave her the space to talk about the stress and anxiety caused due to her disability. Lara's disability affected her psychosocial life-- she felt the loss in her psychological balance, nervousness, sadness, and intense emotion. She was afraid of the future and felt ashamed, lonely, unable to communicate and refused to participate in any social activity with her family. Lara enrolled in a psychosocial counselling group, life skills training and capacity-building training, which helped her to change her self-image. These interventions supported her with effective communication and problem-solving skills.

“I didn't like to leave home, but after [the project], I am better and like to go out and participate. For the first time I feel I can use the computer without any help, and I can work and depend on myself.”

Her participation in the project's activities, including the vocational training, helped her the most to get better and start thinking about her future career. EJ-YMCA helped Lara start a new path; they enrolled her in a vocational assessment session to help her discover her abilities, professional needs, and aspirations. After finishing a computer specialized course, Lara expressed the desire to become an office assistant, and she was referred to a Training Centre where she is taking a course in clerical work and administration. This will help her engage in the labour market and secure a financially independent future.

COVID-19 EMERGENCY RESPONSE WINDOW

2



Emergency Response Window



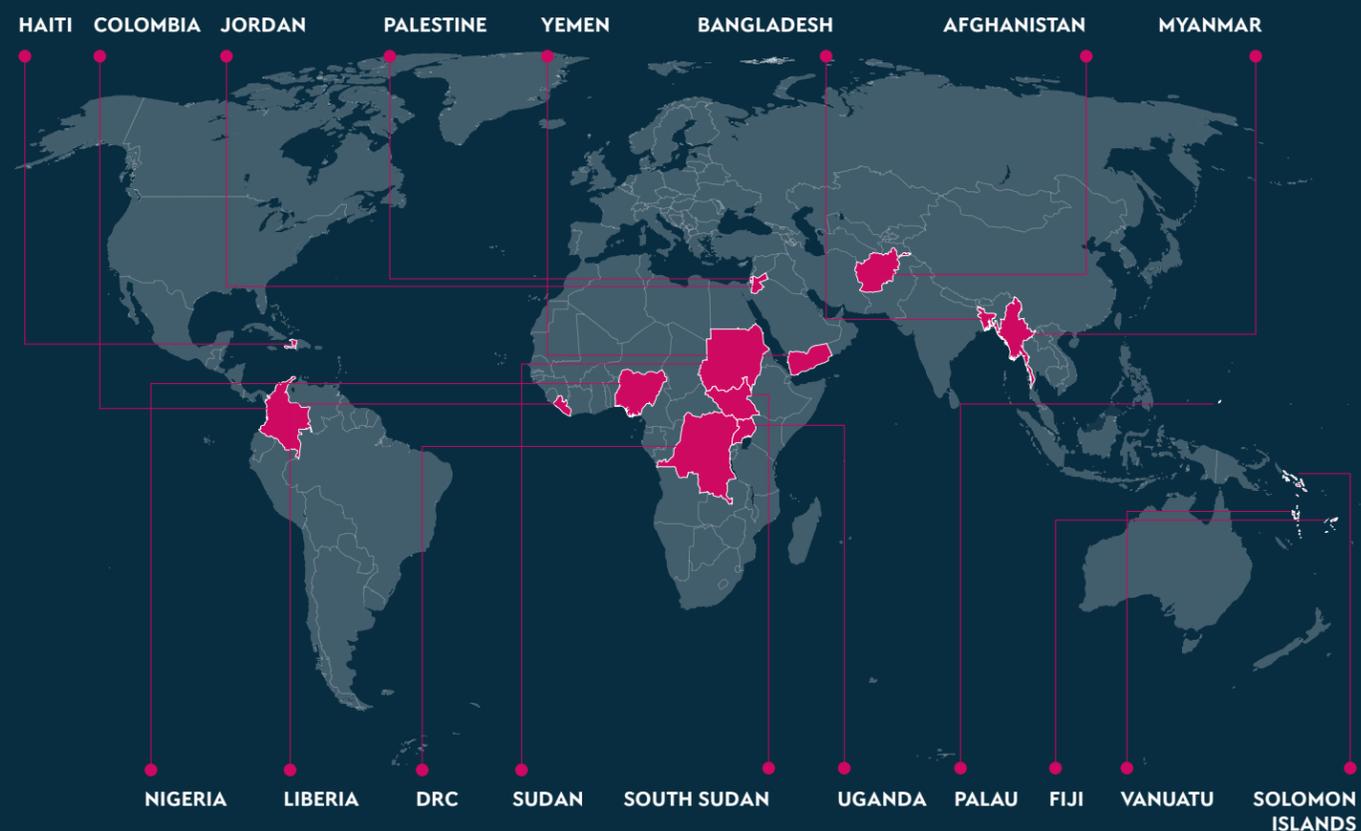
Outcome 1:
Enabling Environment for WPS



Outcome 3:
Humanitarian and Crisis Response



Number of countries 18



	Number of projects	48		Direct Beneficiaries	1,083,902 (64.0% women and girls)
	Stream 1 (institutional funding)	11		Indirect Beneficiaries	5,484,088
	Stream 2 (programmatic funding)	37			
	Number of CSOs supported ¹⁴	75			
	% of women's rights/led ¹⁵	81.3%		% of youth focused/led	12.5%
				% of other CSOs	6.3%

¹⁴ Includes the lead grantee and their co-implementing partners.
¹⁵ Of lead organizations.

SUPPORTING WOMEN FIRST RESPONDERS THROUGH A GLOBAL PANDEMIC IN CRISIS AND CONFLICT SETTINGS

Launched in April 2020, the WPHF COVID ERW has channeled funding to local women’s organizations in WPHF eligible countries, to prevent and respond to the gendered impacts of COVID-19 in their communities, as well as safeguard their existence, adapt and strengthen their capacities through institutional funding. After the global call for proposal was launched in 2020, a total of 4,773 proposals were received.

Two years later, the COVID-19 ERW is still of paramount importance and relevance for local women’s organizations working across the peace-humanitarian nexus. WPHF’s 2021 Annual CSO Survey highlights the continued felt impacts and risks the pandemic has as had on local women’s organizations with 88.8% of CSOs reporting that their work has been impacted by COVID-19 in the last 12 months, a notable increase of 12.2% from the year before.

KEY RESULTS

1,005 women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response across 18 countries

As of 2021, a total of 48 projects representing 75 women’s rights organizations across 18 countries have been funded, with six new projects in 2021, and directly benefiting over 1 million people, including 64.0% women and girls. These initiatives have not only integrated women into local structures and mechanisms but has demonstrated the expertise, reach and leadership of local women organizations at the forefront of humanitarian planning and response in their communities.

In 2021 alone, an estimated 1,005 women and young women across WPHF countries have actively participated in decision making processes and played leadership roles in ensuring the needs of women from various diverse backgrounds are considered in local and regional responses to the pandemic. Local women’s organizations also

established and supported 41 local, regional and national mechanisms to improve gender responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, frameworks and programming. These mechanisms including COVID-19 response committees, district-level task forces, coordination networks, disaster management monitoring platforms, and referral pathways have benefited over 1 million people.

In **Myanmar** for example, gender responsive community implementation plans were developed as a result of the organization’s¹⁶ capacity development support with alliance partners. The organization advocated with key stakeholders on gender-sensitive COVID-19 response and humanitarian response linked to the compounded crises in the country. As a result of these efforts, gender-sensitive measures were set up in the COVID-19 centers such as separate toilets for men and women and restrictions on male volunteers’ access to female residents’ rooms. The organization continued to provide awareness raising on COVID-19 as well as distribute protective and response materials to community members. As a result, 83% of surveyed community members indicated high levels of understanding of COVID-19 and its preventive methods.

Women-led businesses in **Palestine** that were impacted by COVID-19 were supported to revitalize their businesses, increasing their income by \$300-\$700 a month, through a series of training and awareness initiatives. As a result, 90 percent of women who generated profits from their supported businesses reported also participating in decision-making processes at the community level. As noted by one woman, *“there was a huge shift on the level of [my] participation; I felt empowered, and I could participate in social events and activities, and I could express my opinion in front of everyone and convince others with my opinion with confidence.”*

These initiatives have also strengthened the resilience and immediate needs of women and their families through improving access to essential health, SGBV and referral services, continued access to information on prevention of COVID-19 through innovative and broad reaching social media campaigns, as well as the provision of health and hygiene kits.

In **Colombia**, for example, the work and collaboration of eight local women’s organizations and 105 local CSOs at the territorial level contributed to essential coordination of multi-stakeholders efforts and humanitarian response, by focusing on care and protection with a gender approach. These efforts directly benefited 4,815 women and men with timely access to services, distribution of over 6,400 humanitarian, food and biosecurity kits to satisfy basic needs and overall 730 economic recovery initiatives.

Despite the Taliban takeover in **Afghanistan**, local women’s organizations across three provinces provided comprehensive direct assistance to over 600 socially vulnerable women and girls with disabilities and 3,000 members of their families. This has built beneficiary knowledge on COVID-19 and helped to reduce the socio-economic impact of the pandemic, based on individual needs assessment and development of individual plans. This included distribution of food packages (rice, cereals, sugar, oil) for one month, to enhance food security and nutrition, as well as cash support to compensate for job losses during the pandemic.

In **Bangladesh**, Research, Training and Management International (RTMI) provided primary health services in Cox’s Bazaar, including antenatal care, postnatal care, family planning, and support following complications of pregnancy for 2,437 women through 156 health service providers including doctors, nurses and paramedics. A further 70 community volunteers received COVID-19 training on testing, contact tracing, and support to COVID-19 patients. RTMI also facilitated awareness training for approximately 10,576 women and adolescent girls on COVID-19 prevention. A further 2,936 women and adolescent girls received counselling for sexual reproductive health, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), while 70 women and adolescent girls were supported with GBV related health services.

The impact of COVID-19 on women’s protection and increased incidences of violence was also addressed by several women’s organizations, including the use of innovative technology such as mobile applications to monitor GBV cases, telephone hotlines so women can access counselling support and referrals and social media and WhatsApp to communicate and disseminate information.

COVID-19 ERW THEMATIC FOCUS

-  **50%** of projects focus on women’s leadership in decision-making processes in response to COVID-19
-  **50%** of projects focus on women’s economic support
-  **65%** of projects for the prevention and response to sexual and gender based violence

-  **31%** of projects focus on improving access to critical health services for women and girls
-  **19%** of projects supporting IT upgrading of women’s organizations to adapt to the pandemic

16 Please note that the organization’s name has been anonymized for protection.

Empowering Rohingya women to combat SGBV in the context of COVID-19



“Being Rohingya, I stress my solidarity and reaffirm my commitment to bringing justice and reparations for victims of sexual violence and peace and dignity for all women.”

Razia Sultana is an international human-rights activist, lawyer, teacher, researcher and activist. She also leads the Rohingya Women Welfare Society (RWWS), an organization supported by WPHF through its institutional funding stream under the COVID-19 Emergency Response Window. RWWS is a refugee and women’s led organization established in 2018 which focuses on the empowerment of women and gender-based violence programs in Rohingya camps in Cox’s Bazaar in Bangladesh.

“Rohingya women do not dare to dream about education because it is forbidden. Those who cross the limits like me have to face harassment from their community who already live in dark.”

Razia and her organization are working to convince the Rohingya community and others that it is time to recognize women’s rights. But change is slow in humanitarian settings where the challenges faced by women are further exacerbated.

“Women and men have different access to resources, power and decision making before, during and after any crisis. Like armed conflict or any disaster, most women and girls are particularly affected because of their status in society.”

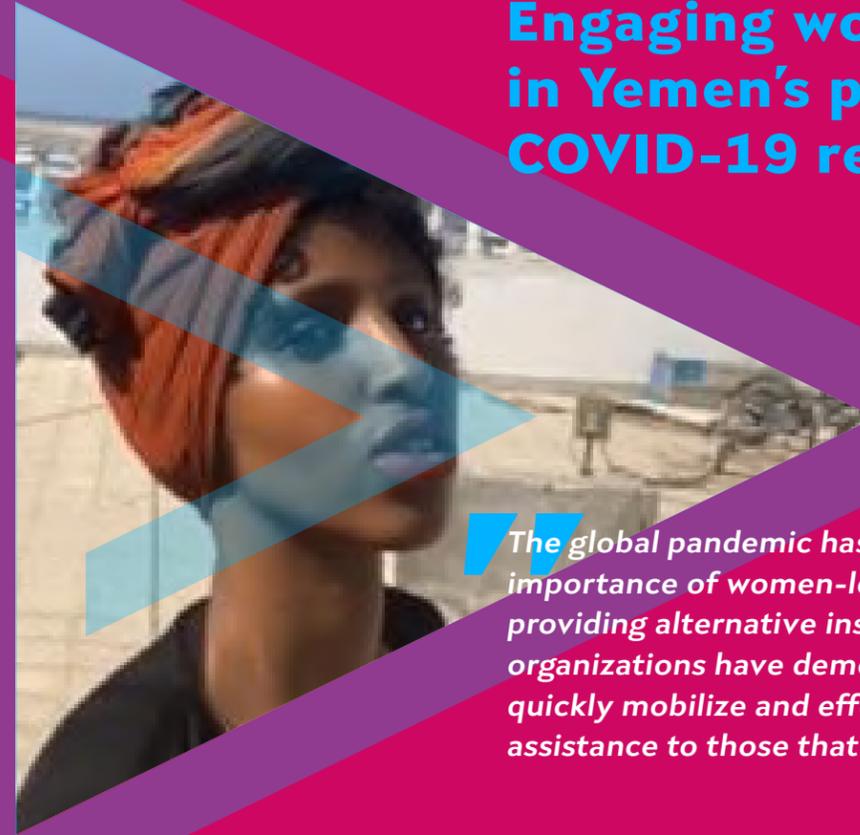
Women leaders like Razia and members of RWWS are shifting attitudes around the effectiveness of women’s groups as essential actors in humanitarian and COVID-19 response.

“The continued lack of engagement, investment, and support to local women’s rights organizations by the vast majority of humanitarian actors is a challenge.”

Recently Razia spoke before the UN Security Council during its open debate on sexual violence in conflict and reported about the decades’ long pattern of rape, violence, discrimination, and displacement of Rohingyas and other ethnic people in Myanmar. She and RWWS continue to advocate for Rohingya justice.

“Women are born leaders. Being a mother or a housewife is not a simple task, and this strength starts from your own house – so be strong in your rights.”

Engaging women and youth in Yemen’s peacebuilding and COVID-19 response



“The global pandemic has ultimately shown us the importance of women-led approaches and initiatives in providing alternative insights and solutions. Local women’s organizations have demonstrated their unique ability to quickly mobilize and effectively provide humanitarian assistance to those that need it.”

Sagal Abas Bafo is a grassroots feminist and youth activist, born to Somali refugees. Sagal worked with SOS Center for Youth Capabilities Development, an organization supported by WPHF through its COVID-19 Emergency Funding Window.

“As a Black Muslim woman and feminist there is a long list of challenges that I experience, including racism and discrimination. I am viewed as a woman that comes from an oppressive background. Within my Somali community, it is gender inequality and patriarchy, inter-generational trauma and violence that pose a challenge to my existence.”

SOS Center is a women and youth rights organization which has been responding to the impact that Yemen’s conflict has had on communities. It provides capacity building training and

resources to local civil society organizations, women’s right group, activists, youth groups, traditional community leaders, and government officials.

“All of my experiences inspire me to envision an alternative new world for my fellow sisters and me. I feel determined to challenge and question systems and practices and construct our narrative and story.”

SOS Center is working to respond to the global pandemic alongside local women-led CSOs and activists, supporting their increased capacity to coordinate, lead and participate meaningfully in community-based COVID-19 response.

“Our project ensures that local communities have equal opportunities to protect themselves from humanitarian crises and, most importantly,

maintain their resilience and empowerment, which is necessary for inclusive peace.”

They are using social media platforms, advocacy and campaigning techniques to disseminate critical information, not only on COVID-19 but also to create awareness on gender-based violence and building peace. Young activists are creating new dialogue about the role of young women in transforming the future in Yemen and building feminist movements for social change.

“Many local women came before us who managed to overcome the challenges and barriers posed on them to radically transform entire communities and societies. They led independence movements, created a feminist revolution, and disrupted systems and practices that were not designed for them – and instead, cultivated new possibilities of social change.”

RAPID RESPONSE WINDOW (RRW) ON WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PEACE PROCESSES

3

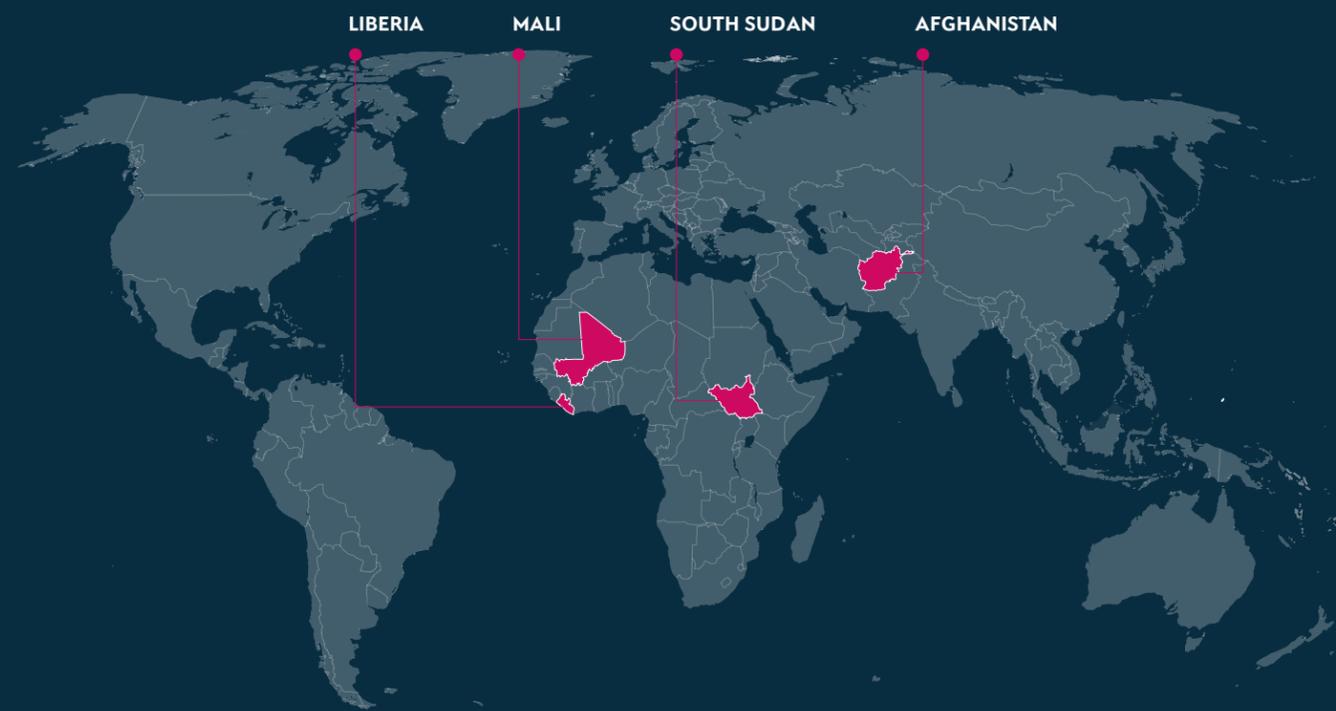
Rapid Response Window at a Glance 2020-2021



Outcome 4: Conflict Resolution



Number of countries 4



Number of proposals received

398



Number of CSOs supported¹⁷

20

% of women's rights/led

90.0%

% of youth focused/led

10.0%



Direct Beneficiaries

325 (72.0% women)

¹⁷ Refers to the number of lead CSOs and their co-implementing partners.

Women remain significantly underrepresented in peace and transitional processes worldwide. Recognizing the limited progress made on accelerating women's meaningful participation in peace processes across the globe. After consultation with women peacebuilders, stakeholders and various UN and civil society experts, WPHF officially launched its Rapid Response Window on Women's Participation in Peace Processes and the Implementation of Peace Agreements (RRW) in January 2021. The RRW provides financial, expert and logistical support to women's civil society organizations to address the immediate barriers women often face to accessing and influencing peace processes.

Since 2020, the RRW has approved direct or short-term grant support for 11 civil society organizations working to enhance women's participation in formal peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements in Afghanistan, Liberia, Mali, and South Sudan. WPHF established partnerships with two INGO partners – Conciliation Resources and Inclusive Peace to support RRW implementation and technical support to grantees and direct support recipients.

KEY RESULTS

In 2021, the RRW supported eight civil society initiatives in Afghanistan, Liberia, Mali and South Sudan, involving **104 women peacebuilders and activists that have participated in formal peace processes, negotiations or peace agreement implementation**, and directly benefiting over 250 people (76% women).

Three CSO initiatives in **Afghanistan** and **South Sudan** were supported to directly contribute to the integration of gender-responsive elements and provision in peace agreements and implementation. Under Track 1 and Track 2 advocacy efforts associated with specific peace processes or peace agreement implementation processes. The following gender-responsive elements were included:

- Increasing women's political participation at all levels (local and national), including in transitional governments
- Increasing women's participation in decision-making for peace and security, including in ceasefires, transitional security arrangements, and in the monitoring and evaluation of peace agreement implementation

- Safeguarding women's rights in a final settlement or peace agreement text, specifically safeguarding (recent) gains in women's rights that may be undermined by the content of the peace negotiations
- Explicit reference to and recognition of international, regional and national frameworks that formalize (legal) commitments to gender equality and women's rights, such as the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- Gender-responsive constitutional reform
- Gender-responsive reintegration and rehabilitation efforts
- Gender-responsive and victim-centered transitional justice, reconstruction and trauma healing
- The safety and protection of WHRDs, both in terms of practical measures at the national level (such as shelters) and in terms of affirmation of the importance of protecting and supporting WHRDs from the international community
- Support and resources to women's civil society organizations

Prior to the Taliban takeover in August 2021, the RRW supported three initiatives in **Afghanistan**: safety and logistical costs for a WHRD's direct participation in the Track 1 Leadership Committee of the High Council for National Reconciliation; the implementation of a participatory Track 2 Women's Peace Conference in Kabul; and an initiative documenting women's direct representation in the Doha negotiations. In **Liberia**, the RRW covered costs of a consultant for a civil society initiative to strengthen women's participation in monitoring the implementation of the 2009 Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) report recommendations which emerged from the 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Together with INGO partner Conciliation Resources, the RRW provided support (ongoing) to two civil society projects in Liberia on women's participation in the 2009 TRC report recommendations, including for the establishment of a gender-responsive War Crimes Court. In **Mali**, the RRW covered the cost of an independent consultant to conduct a consultation-based research initiative (ongoing) on behalf of a CSO partner, on women's participation in monitoring the implementation of the 2015 Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation.

Afghanistan Response

"I want to share my thank you from the bottom of my heart for providing this fund that is a great help for me and my family. – Afghan woman engaged in the Peace Talks and relocated for safety after Taliban takeover in August 2021"

RRW emergency support to WHRDs recognizes that protection is a key consideration for women's meaningful participation, including in cases where a peace process has been unsuccessful or has resulted in adverse outcomes for women's rights and the safety of WHRDs engaged in the peace process. Following the takeover of Kabul by the Taliban in August 2021, WPHF mobilized the RRW to advocate jointly and coordinate

with UN Women, UN Women Afghanistan Country Office and UNAMA for the emergency evacuation of at-risk Afghan women engaged in the peace talks process. As a result, 14 women and their dependents received a visa and/or were evacuated by the Governments of Australia, Canada and Germany. From October-December 2021, the RRW also provided one-off financial emergency support to 19 Afghan

women engaged in the peace process, including their 25 dependents, who relocated to ten different countries following their engagement with the Intra-Afghan Peace Negotiations and events of mid-August 2021. A total of \$158,576 was transferred for immediate use by the women at their discretion, for costs related to their evacuation, settling safely into a new country, and where possibly continuing their advocacy work.



Finally, in **South Sudan**, together with INGO partner Inclusive Peace, the RRW supported the development of a technical document to strengthen civil society monitoring of the implementation of

gender provisions in the 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) establishing clear indicators and milestones for monitoring at the county level.

Supporting Women’s Engagement in Peace Negotiations in Afghanistan

In February 2021, the RRW received a request from a CSO for urgent logistical support for a WHRD participation in a track 1 peace process in Kabul in order to increase women’s representation and leadership in the Afghan peace process; increase solidarity among Committee members of the High Council for National Reconciliation (HCNR) regarding women’s meaningful participation in the Afghan peace process solidarity among Leader; and to increase coordination among donor agencies to support Afghan women’s achievements of the past 2 decades.

A total funding amount of 20,500 USD was disbursed to cover subsistence allowance costs including safe transportation and accommodation. This support facilitated her safe participation in high-level dialogues to guide the peace negotiations with the Taliban, with the following outcomes as a result of her participation and advocacy:

- Attend over 16 formal events and advocacy meetings related to increasing women’s meaningful participation, representation and leadership in the Intra-Afghan Peace Negotiations, including speaking at the 2021 International Women’s Day event – “Women and Peace” – held by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (jointly organized by the HCNR and the Commission for Human Rights, Civil Society and Women’s Affairs);
- Participated in 9 meetings with Special Envoys and government representatives and delegations of Belgium, the EU, Norway and the United States to share analysis, concerns and recommendations regarding the status of women’s participation in the peace process.

“My recommendation [in the peace dialogue meeting] was about urgent ceasefire and decrease of violence, because in case of no ceasefire, no one can talk about protection of women’s rights and achievement... I asked from all [High Council for National Reconciliation Leadership Committee] members that they should advocate for women’s rights and achievements in the negotiation. If they do this, women’s rights and demands will be safe in the peace agreement. Now, lots of the leadership members agree with this.”

-Afghan WHRD (February 2021)

This example demonstrates the success of the RRW in providing an alternative rapid funding that addresses specific and immediate barriers to women’s participation in formal peace processes, ensuring that women’s knowledge, experiences, and expertise inform contemporaneous decision-making on peace and security. Since then, the Taliban have taken over the country but her efforts to protect women’s rights in Afghanistan continue.

INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIPS

4



WPHF has a bold goal to support 1,000 women leaders in 1,000 crisis-affected communities around the world.

In March 2021, WPHF unveiled its new 5-year campaign: [1,000 Women Leaders: Accelerating a Global Movement for Peace and Equality](#). The campaign aims to invest in 1,000 women leaders and the work of the local civil society organizations they lead in 1,000 crisis-affected communities through contributions to 5 key areas:

-  **1 Mobilize Financing to Support their Work;**
-  **2 Strengthen their Institutional Capacity;**
-  **3 Amplify their Voices, Priorities and Impact;**
-  **4 Drive Innovation, Connection & Community; and**
-  **5 Advocate for their Rights, Recognition & Influence.**

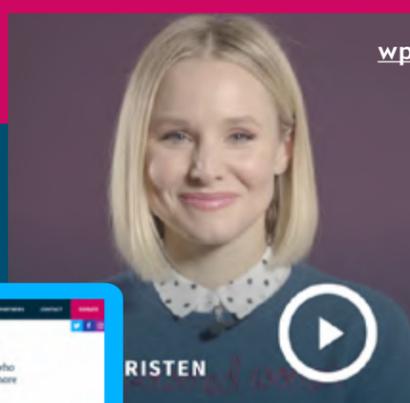
The campaign was launched on International Women’s Day and hosted by celebrity Whoopi Goldberg, and also featured WPHF Global Advocate Kristen Bell, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Leymah Gbowee, Global Coordinator of the Spotlight Initiative Nahla Valji, Chief of UN Women’s Peace, Security and Humanitarian Section Paivi Kannisto, and Razia Saltana of the Rohingya Women Welfare Society, a WPHF civil society partner in Bangladesh.

Driving further visibility, the campaign launch was promoted on The View – the highest-rated day time talk show in the United States with over 2.5 Million total viewers per week. In conjunction with this global campaign launch, the WPHF Secretariat arranged for two global landmarks – the London Eye in the United Kingdom and the Jet D’eau in Switzerland – to illuminate in the Fund’s colors to mark the campaign launch and honor women civil society leaders on the front lines.

WPHF continued its role and active engagement as a catalytic member of the Generation Equality Compact on WPS-HA and is leveraging its [#1000WomenLeaders](#) campaign target goal to raise \$112 million USD for local women civil society leaders by the end of 2025 as its compact financing

EXPLORE & SHARE OUR #1000WOMENLEADERS CAMPAIGN ASSETS

wphfund.org/1000womenleaders/#videos



wphfund.org/1000womenleaders/#profiles



wphfund.org/1000womenleaders/#posters

commitment. Finally, WPHF joined the newly established Global Alliance Reference Group where it will continue to advocate for quality and flexible funding for local women’s rights organizations in crisis and conflict affected settings.

This past year WPHF continued to cultivate relationships with diverse actors in the private sector, including new corporations, celebrities and high net-worth individuals. In 2021, a total of \$803,395 USD was mobilized through private sector engagement, demonstrating the potential of non-traditional donors and untapped resources to support local women’s organizations and their contributions to sustainable peace.

Following, the crises of August 2021 (Afghanistan and Haiti), the WPHF Secretariat hosted an

emergency fundraising call with its Global Advocate Kristen Bell, in which several influential celebrity peers were convened, including Ellen Degeneres, Portia De Rossi, Hasan Minhaj and Sean Hayes. As a result, \$450,000 USD was mobilized.

New support was generated from corporations such as The Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, Logos Capital, L I G H T S P A C E, and Medela, whose support was publicly announced at the #1000WomenLeaders launch event. The Secretariat also deepened its partnership with The Starbucks Foundation as it worked to implement existing and new grants in coffee-growing regions of DRC and Colombia. WPHF continued to foster relationships with a number of celebrities, artists, influencers, and media partners throughout the year, including WPHF Global Advocate Kristen Bell, Whoopi Goldberg, Lila Downs, Ariel Sinha and Global Citizen.

To further sustain and increase support for this work, in March of 2021 WPHF launched the #1000WomenLeaders Campaign Steering Committee, a global network of philanthropists and high net-worth individuals with high levels of influence and capacity for giving who will continue to endorse WPHF and leverage their networks to build a base of donors to accelerate financing for WPHF to meet its campaign targets.

Meet our #1000WomenLeaders Campaign Committee Co-Chairs



-Cynda Collins Arsenault



-Lisa Valone

AMPLIFYING WOMEN'S VOICES ON THE GLOBAL STAGE

5

In 2021, WPHF seized opportunities to integrate the voices and critical work of local women peacebuilders and humanitarians in a number of key opportunities and public events to shape policy, advocate for their recognition, enhance visibility and mobilize financing for their critical work. A total of 18 women peacebuilders supported by WPHF, including 4 young women, shared their experiences and demands in events organized by WPHF in 2021, addressing a diverse range of challenges and recommendations.

On the sidelines of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), WPHF together with the Spotlight Initiative organized an online event reaching a variety of CSOs, UN, government and academia representatives. The dynamic discussion demonstrated the need for flexible institutional funding to strengthen the efforts and influence of local women's civil society organizations and their work on the frontlines of WPS and humanitarian action. The event included voices from 7 WPHF grantees from across the world, who shared testimonies of how institutional funding has supported their organization and work through crisis and complex environments. The discussion led to a [policy brief](#) to continue to influence the international community, especially ahead of the UN Peacebuilding Financing discussions in 2022.

In April, one year after the launch of the WPHF COVID-19 Emergency Response Window, the Secretariat organized together with the governments of Germany, Canada and Australia, an online event to reflect on the past year, how the pandemic impacted women and girls and women's rights organizations (WROs), lessons learned from the responses and continuous needs to advance women's rights and

gender equality. The event featured [video interviews](#) of 5 WPHF grantees who shared examples of how their organizations has been responding and preventing the gendered impacts of COVID-19 in their communities.

In October 2021, WPHF partnered with Ireland, ICAN and GPPAC on a virtual event on the sidelines of the UNSC Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security: Investing in Local Women Leaders on the Front Lines: Accelerating a Global Movement for Inclusive Peace & Humanitarian Action. The event raised the visibility of the WPHF #1000WomenLeaders campaign among Government donors and UN stakeholders – underscoring the new WPHF campaign as a formal commitment of the WPS-HA Compact of the Generation Equality Forum – amplified the voices and critical work of 5 local women peacebuilders, humanitarians and WHRDs from Afghanistan, Colombia, Nigeria, Palestine, and Yemen on the urgent global imperative to accelerate support for local women's organizations across the globe.

In addition, WPHF facilitated the participation of 2 WPHF grantees in High-Level WPS policy discussions in October: i) one young woman peacebuilder from Colombia briefed the UN Peacebuilding Commission at Ambassadorial level in October, highlighting the challenges women and women's organizations face and the importance of supporting their leadership and protecting their rights and work; ii) one Yemeni women and youth organization representative provided recommendations on how the WPS-HA compact could contribute to building inclusive peace in the MENA region through increasing women's civil society organizations access to flexible funding.



WPHF GLOBAL LEARNING HUB

6

Enhancing quality capacity building is at the heart of WPHF's mandate and part of WPHF strategy to be a recognized global hub of knowledge for local women peacebuilders and humanitarians around the world. Building on the learnings and success of the WPHF Community, in 2021, the WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-HUB) strengthened the institutional development of 611 participants¹⁹ from 170 unique civil society organizations (CSOs) from 21 countries and continued supporting the CSOs' sustainability beyond their WPHF-funded project. The WPHF expanded the reach and impact of its capacity development efforts to a wider pool of CSO leaders through mobilizing resources and expertise from eight I/NGOs, governments, and private sector entities. Overall, 86.1% of CSO participants in WPHF capacity building initiatives reported using new knowledge and skills to improve their organizations and effectively carry out their work²⁰.

CSO Peer Learning Awards: Targeting a wider pool of CSOs

WPHF has partnered with Women Have Wings to recognize the commitment of 10 women and young women CSO leaders engaged in peace and crisis response and support capacity strengthening between their organizations. The CSO peer learning awards enabled WPHF grantees to apply with non WPHF CSO partners and demonstrated the CSOs' interest in deepening collaboration and solidarity with their peers.

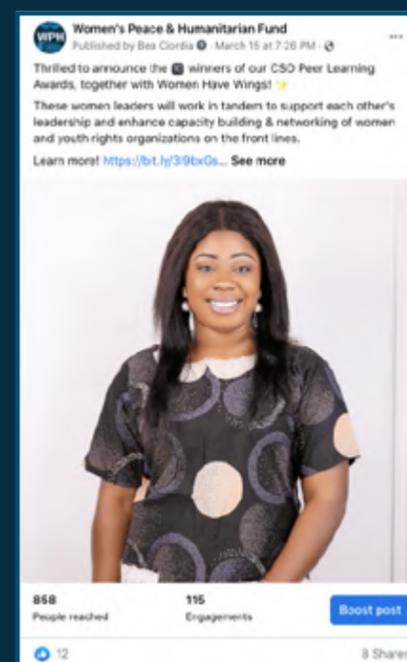
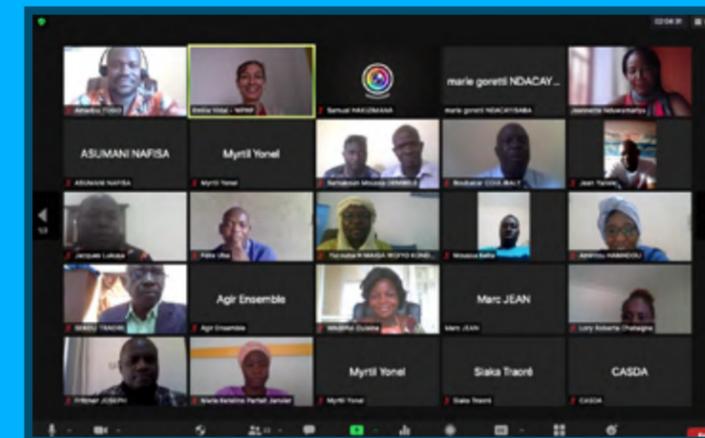
CSO PARTNER & L-HUB MEMBER TESTIMONY

"We are satisfied because there's available a space where we can share our work, achievements, and experiences with our CSO counterparts as well as learn from them".

"It allowed us to showcase our work on a large scale."

"Capacity building helps grassroots organizations thrive in their work and create more impact through transparency and accountability."

"We got some credible materials for our advocacy."



"We have thoroughly reviewed our internal policy against harassment and abuse by integrating important aspects learned during the training on PSHEA."

"Participating in the webinars allowed us to acquire new knowledge on gender issues. We reviewed the organizational chart of our NGO during the general assembly to grant decision-making positions to women."

AT A GLANCE

No of capacity building webinars and peer exchanges

2021

31

2020-2021 Cumulative

46



86.1%

CSOs that report using new knowledge and skills acquired from WPHF capacity building initiatives*



13,390

Visits on WPHF Community Digital Platform

CSO participants¹⁸

611
from 170 unique CSOs

854
from 195 unique CSOs

*WPHF Fund level indicator

¹⁸ WPHF promotes the participation of CSO representatives in all capacity building webinars and therefore participation numbers may reflect the attendance in multiple sessions and by several CSO staff members.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Include link to Annual CSO Survey on WPHF Global L-HUB Initiatives (2021) <https://wphfund.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Annual-CSO-Survey-on-WPHF-Global-Learning-Hub-Initiatives-2021.pdf>.



CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

In 2021, WPHF offered 23 capacity building webinars in Arabic, English, French, and Spanish, on the topics prioritized by the CSO representatives: data visualization, prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment in CSOs, disability inclusion mainstreaming, feminist monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and risk management. The webinars engaged 453 CSO participants from 140 unique CSOs and 21 countries. Based on the findings of the [WPHF 2020 CSO Survey on the Community of Practice \(CoP\) activities](#), WPHF focused its capacity building strategy on i) Accessibility by making webinars available in different languages and time zones; ii) Diversity and quality through mobilizing I/NGOs, UN agencies and WPHF CSO partners who contributed knowledge in relevant training areas; iii) Adaptation to the evolving needs of CSOs through regular collection of feedback from participants and active consultation with feminist experts, and iiiii) Synergy and non-duplication with country-level capacity building initiatives led by UN country offices.

PEER EXCHANGE SERIES

The Peer Exchange Series spotlighted the experiences of WPHF civil society partners as well as the research findings and advocacy work led by CSOs on the ground. Eight Peer Exchange and Knowledge Café sessions featured 16 CSO grantees and engaged 158 CSO participants who shared best practices, challenges, and solutions to address issues related to child marriage response, participation of women and girls with disabilities, women’s role in conflict prevention and response, and gender in humanitarian response. The Peer Exchange ‘Coalition Building on the Frontlines: Advocating for Women’s Rights and Ending Violence Against Women and Girls’ organized with the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat was a 2021 milestone convening 229 participants, including 88 WPHF CSO participants, and providing a unique space to reflect on effective coalition building from different sectors and areas of work to advocate for gender equal and safer societies.

CSO leaders taking ownership of WPHF learning initiatives

In 2021, WPHF made available 182 knowledge resources and funding opportunities on WPS-HA on the WPHF Community Digital Platform, including original training resources authored by WPHF. Increased interaction in the WPHF Community Facebook group was also noted between CSO partners who regularly post news and videos about their projects’ impact and stories of women’s leadership in their communities.

As a result, participation in regular webinars has provided CSOs with invaluable insight and allowed them to improve project management skills and reporting practices and acquire better understanding of gender equality in crisis contexts. Several persons noted the importance of capacity building to enable women’s organizations move forward and survive, especially emerging and grassroots organizations: “Peace can be improved when women local organizations can build up.” CSOs also highlighted the added value of the L-HUB activities to network and develop solidarity with fellow peacebuilders and humanitarians across regions.

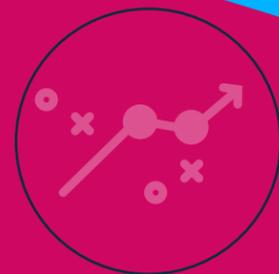
WPHF 2020 CSO Survey reveals a wide cutting impact of WPHF learning initiatives on CSOs’ capacities and performances

As part of the WPHF Annual CSO Survey, CSOs were asked to share experience with the L-HUB and provide insights on capacity building priorities in order for WPHF to adapt future learning initiatives.

To make WPHF L-HUB more useful, CSO participants recommended providing additional webinars and exchanges, reinforcing accessibility of all initiatives, offering in person opportunities for cooperation and learning, and providing funding opportunities and training to help CSOs with resource mobilization. WPHF will use these lessons learned to guide future L-HUB planning.

L-HUB Targets

- WPHF Global **Community** = WPHF Current and Past CSO Partners
- **Additional CSOs** working on Woman, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action (WPSHA)



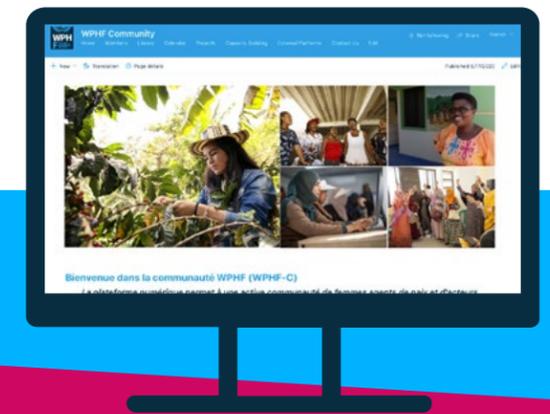
L-HUB Initiatives

- **Capacity Building** Programme
- **Peer Exchange** Series
- **CSO Peer Learning** Awards
- **Mentorship** Scheme
- **More** initiatives to be developed (e.g. Global Convening)



L-HUB Channels

- WPHF Comunity **Digital Platform**
- WPHF Community **Email Listserv**
- WPHF Comunity **Facebook Group**



Learn more about the WPHF Global Learning Hub at wphfund.org/wphfund-community/

Explore the WPHF Global Learning Hub 2021 Report wphfund.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/WPHF-Global-Learning-Hub-Annual-Report-2021.pdf

L-HUB SPONSORS, PARTNER ENTITIES AND PRO BONO TRAINERS ENGAGED IN 2021



CHALLENGES, BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

A highly volatile and increasingly complex global environment

Building on previous years' lessons learned and best practices, this section identifies common and emerging challenges while reflecting on how WPHF and its partners have mitigated and responded to these issues.

A year after the international community commemorated the twentieth anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on both international peace and security and gender equality have worsened. 100 million people now experience food insecurity because of conflict, compared with 77 million only a year ago. By the end of 2020, the number of people forcibly displaced due to conflict, humanitarian crises, persecution, violence and human rights violations had grown to 82.4 million, the highest number on record and more than double the level of a decade ago.²¹ 2021 continued to see intractable conflicts while unrest contributed to serious instability in Myanmar, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Sudan, as well as hotspots of tensions in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Niger, and also in WPHF active countries across the globe, such as Haiti, Iraq, DRC, Mali, Palestine, Sudan and South Sudan.²² Threats against women peacebuilders and human rights defenders increasingly put

them and their organizations' existence at risks, and evidence indicates that hard-won progress on gender equality and women's rights is rapidly backsliding. At the same time, as the UN Secretary General pointed out in his 2021 annual report on Women Peace and Security, "Bilateral aid to women's rights organizations and movements in fragile or conflict-affected countries remains strikingly low, well below 1 per cent, and has been stagnant since 2010."²³ In this context, it has been challenging for WPHF to respond to the world's increasing needs and demands with limited resources.

This is demonstrated by the number of applications from women's rights organizations received by the Fund, which is approximately 13 times higher than the number of projects approved in 2021. In implementing its WPHF emergency response in Myanmar, Haiti and Ethiopia, some delays were experienced in channeling the funds. Learning from these experiences, in 2022 WPHF has been adapting and enhancing its processes and approach in its response to the Ukraine conflict to deliver faster. Finally, as highlighted by the WPHF CSO Survey and the impact of this funding reported this past year, there is no doubt that the WPHF institutional funding is needed and effective. Yet the number of institutional funding applications approved remains limited and often de-prioritized over programmatic applications.

Country-specific challenges faced by women's organizations

At the country level, while COVID-19 continued to impact the management and effective implementation of projects on the ground, the highly volatile security situation in several countries made project activities as well as capacity building efforts difficult to implement. The insecurity and prevalence of armed groups in project areas affected access to beneficiaries as well as surfaced new needs to adapt and postpone meetings, trainings, and workshops to ensure safety.

For example, in the D.R.C, a state of emergency was announced in three provinces in the East of the country, leading to the instalment of local military governments. This made it almost impossible for grantees to work with district authorities, who were solely focusing on the fight against armed groups in the region and who were not open to any advocacy or awareness raising activities on SGBV. Security risks were however mitigated through a strategic selection of activity locations, travel times and access routes.



In the case of Afghanistan, projects were paused and delayed until January 2022 due to the escalating security situation and the Taliban takeover in August 2021. In several countries, some projects slowed down due to climate disasters and the pandemic with lockdowns and several partners contracting COVID-19, leading to extended office closures for weeks, as well as several partners who suffered from the sudden loss of staff or family members.

2021 has also seen increased restrictive bank regulations at country level, inflation rates and fluctuation of local currencies across countries, impacting the budgets of several WPHF partners and their planned delivery. For example, in Palestine, the exchange rate has led to a loss of about 15,000 USD per project for six partners. In some cases, such as in Myanmar and Lebanon bank fees also increased and were not budgeted for initially. Flexibility in re-allocating budget lines has been key to ensuring WPHF's Do No Harm approach in funding local organizations. Drafting spending plans and the regular monitoring of projects served as important tools to ensure no unforeseen burdensome costs are borne by the organization and realistic targets are re-considered and adjusted accordingly. On the other hand, inflation has contributed to less funding than initially planned by women's organizations. Identifying safe ways to channel funding to grantees in Afghanistan has also been a major challenge in the second half of 2021, delaying the start of implementation.

In certain countries, additional challenges were caused by severe shortages in fuel and electricity, which hindered communications and reach both with partners and the communities they serve. For example, in Lebanon, this challenge impacted the implementation of activities, especially in relation to commuting from one place to another and ensuring business continuity, and despite limited internet access due to the absence of electricity. However, grantees were able to adjust to alternative modalities using effective risk mitigation methods to ensure their project activities were able to proceed as planned. In PNG and Mali, electricity and connectivity cuts also delayed project implementation and access to WPHF funds. Close in-person monitoring, and other effective means of communication were used to mitigate the risks and delays, while recognizing that some projects may require an updated timeline, allowing flexibility for project duration and reporting deadlines.

21 UN Secretary General Report on Women Peace and Security, October 2021.

22 <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/12/1108352>.

23 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Creditor Reporting System database, available at <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=crs1>.

When responding to and mitigating these challenges, WPHF's approach has been driven and shaped by a feminist lens, guided by its core mandate to ensure quality and flexible funding is effectively and rapidly channelled directly to local women's organizations. This mandate has become even more relevant in a climate where funding to women's organizations is limited and made less accessible against a backdrop of increased push back or retaliation on women's rights. Several best practices and lessons learned can be drawn for the improved accessibility, flexibility, and quality of funding at various stages, which are and all very much interlinked.

Reaching and supporting local women's organizations in their diversity

Almost half of WPHF's lead CSO partners received funding for the first time, a number that would likely be much higher if co-implementing partners were included. In 2021, 72.0 % of WPHF partners were working at the local level, 38.6% of projects in consortiums and 5.6% led by youth organizations. Organizations are of different sizes and work with different constituencies, including people with disabilities, displaced women and girls, survivors of SGBV, sex workers, female prisoners, amongst others. Many organizations work with marginalized communities and in difficult-to-reach areas, including communities where limited gender-specific funding is allocated. This demonstrates the increased accessibility of WPHF, as the Fund has actively worked on addressing contextual, organizational, and process-related barriers for women's organizations to access funding and leave no one behind. The WPHF RRW window review has identified ways to increase accessibility and awareness on this window to women's organizations and peace activists, which will be implemented in 2022.

Facilitating different rhythms, building capacity

With variety, comes different capacities and rhythms. Leaving no one Behind applies not only at the application stage but also the selection and implementation stages. Donor flexibility for project duration as well as capacity building of small local women's rights organizations in remote areas and from marginalized groups are key to building inclusive movements for peace and gender equality. The limited capacity and/or connectivity,

particularly in remote areas, of local women's rights organizations - such as in PNG, South Sudan, Lebanon, or Mali - remained a challenge. Many WPHF partners needed additional capacity building and coaching in financial reporting and results-based reporting. WPHF provided organizational and M&E capacity building at the global level through its Community of Practice and Global Learning Hub, as well as an M&E guide with tools and tips for WPHF partners. At the country level, UN Women offices also supported partners in strengthening their reporting and quality implementation. Funding and time invested in their capacity building and IT equipment is key to sustaining the impact of these organizations beyond their projects. At the same time, it is essential to balance the Leave No One Behind approach with more programmatic timeline flexibility to realize true Do No Harm and feminist approaches for equal, mutually-beneficial and collaborative partnerships.

Protection not at the cost of participation

With the space for women's organizations to operate in Myanmar and Afghanistan is shrinking, WPHF has advocated for funding to continue to reach, them as the cost of not supporting them would constitute additional barriers to realizing gender equality and lead to the further rolling back of women's fundamental rights. Legal registrations has and will become increasingly challenging for women's rights organizations. Donor flexibility, understanding and support is key to sustaining women's movements in crisis settings for transformative, locally-owned responses.

Participation, not at the cost of protection, also means adapting processes to ensure women's rights organizations can safely operate and implement. WPHF has taken several measures to mitigate these risks, from disseminating call for proposals offline through national and regional women's networks, to anonymizing reports, removing information from public platforms, and protecting documents with passwords. This should not come at the cost of bringing down the visibility of the work of these organizations, rather consulting them to ensure they have a say in this decision and supporting them through creative ways. Keeping communication channels open and consulting the organizations on their safety helps build the trust and the opportunity to pause when needed. In response to high volatile



security contexts in which they operate, and aligned with Do No Harm approaches, all activities were paused if there were any risks for partners or beneficiaries, and flexibility was provided to grantees to adapt to their emerging contexts. Continued monitoring of security situations was undertaken while strictly following UN security briefings and guidance for UN missions. Across all countries, extensions for partners were granted when requested. Flexibility of WPHF donors is key to better support local women's rights organizations.

These special measures should not be interpreted as coming at the expense of stifling visibility of the work of these organizations, but rather taking the necessary precautions to actively consult civil society to ensure they have a say in the decisions directly impacting their work and supporting

them in creative and innovative ways. Keeping communication channels open and consulting organizations directly on their safety and concerns helps to build trust and identify the need to pause activities when necessary. With higher risks for women peacebuilders and WHRDs in crisis and conflict settings, the WPHF upcoming funding window for WHRDs' protection and participation will be an additional mechanism from which women's civil society activists can benefit in 2022.

THE WAY FORWARD

In 2022, WPHF will launch its new Funding Window for Women Human Rights Defenders in close collaboration with its UN and civil society partners - building on existing mechanisms, lessons learned and in direct response to the growing calls to action for the establishment of a dedicated financing mechanisms to support WHRDs working as peace activists worldwide.

At the time of writing, WPHF is responding to the war in Ukraine through the activation of its emergency response mechanism, rapidly mobilizing new resources to channel urgent support for local women's civil society organizations in Ukraine and Moldova. This funding is already supporting women's rights and women-led CSOs to sustain their vital operations on the front lines, provide urgent humanitarian aid to women refugees and IDPs, and protect women and girls against SGBV.



As global media coverage spotlights a growing range of new and emerging crises around the world, influencing donor attention and priorities to disproportionately center on specific emergencies, WPHF will continue to actively communicate and demonstrate the dire needs of and increased funding for women's organizations in all WPHF active and reserve list countries, regardless of media coverage and donor interest.

WPHF will continue its role as a catalytic member of the Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action Compact of the Generation Equality Forum (GEF) and a member of the Global Alliance for feminist movements, actively advocating on the international stage to raise awareness for the ever-urgent global imperative to accelerate financing and support for local women's rights and women-led organizations on the frontlines. With a shrinking space for women's organizations to operate in several countries and most likely more challenges to come in 2022, WPHF will continue to share and learn how to increase its accessibility and ensure quality and flexible funding reaches women's organizations on the frontlines of peace and humanitarian response.

In 2022, WPHF will aim to strengthen its innovative partnerships and continue to diversify its revenue streams through enhanced and targeted engagement with various actors of the private sector, particularly foundations and high net-worth individuals. It will work to leverage its communications channels to break out of UN echo chambers and actively contribute to shifting the narrative from portraying women as passive victims in crises contexts to active and transformative agents of change.



Together, the United Nations, Donor Governments, and the Private Sector is taking collective action for women working on the front lines of crises. WPHF will continue to build on the momentum and deliver on the key goals and priorities of its #1000WomenLeaders campaign, aiming to accelerate financing for women peacebuilders and first responders, amplify their voices and impact, build their organizations' institutional capacity, and advocate for their rights, recognition and influence around the world.

With the support of its expanding base of donors and diverse makeup of global partners, WPHF will build on its collective priorities - guided by the strategic vision of the funding board - continue to capitalize on new opportunities, leverage innovative partnerships and adapt to the world's evolving crises. As the world finds itself at a profound inflection point and is called on to respond to the complexities of a range of emerging political and humanitarian crises, WPHF will work toward the fulfilment of its core mandate to accelerate flexible programmatic and institutional financing for women's organizations in crises contexts worldwide.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: LIST OF CSO PARTNERS

AFGHANISTAN²⁴

1	Civil Society Organization 1
2	Civil Society Organization 2
3	Civil Society Organization 3
4	Civil Society Organization 4
5	Civil Society Organization 5
6	Civil Society Organization 6
7	Civil Society Organization 7
8	Civil Society Organization 8

BANGLADESH

9	Lighthouse
10	Programme for Helpless and Lagged Societies (PHALS)
11	Loving Care for Oppressed Societies (LoCOS)
12	RW Welfare Society (RWWS)
13	Women Entrepreneur Association of Bangladesh (WEAB)
14	Expeorul
15	Prottoy Unnayan Sangstha
16	RDRS Bangladesh
17	Research, Training and Management International (RTMI)

BURUNDI

18	Association des Femmes Rapatriées du Burundi (AFRABU)
19	Association pour la promotion de la fille burundaise (APFB)
20	Fontaine Isoko
21	Famille pour Vaincre le Sida-Association Mondiale des Amis de l'Enfance (FVS-AMADE)
22	Foi en Action
23	Action Sante pour Tous (AST)
24	Alliances des Imams du Corridor du Nord pour le Developpement Humanitaire (AICNDH)
25	Association Dushirehamwe
26	Promotion des Associations des Jeunes (CPAJ)
27	Radio Ijwi ry' Umukenyenzi

24 Organization names are anonymized for safety/ security.

28	Burundi Leadership Training Program (BLTP)
29	Saemaul Undong Burundi
30	Solidarité de la Jeunesse Chrétienne pour la Paix et l'Enfance (SOJPAE)
31	Bureau Diocésien de Développement de Bubanza

COLOMBIA

32	Corporación Vamos Mujer
33	Fundación Chiyangua
34	Aldeas Infantiles SOS Colombia
35	Corporación Yo Puedo
36	Red Nacional de Mujeres/Corporación Humanizar
37	Corporación Hombres en Marcha
38	Red de Mujeres Chaparralunas por la Paz
39	Asociación Flor de Kinde

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

40	Association pour la défense des droits de la femme (ADDF)
41	Action pour la reinsertion sociale de la femme (ARSF)
42	Union des femmes pour le développement et incorporation (UFEDE)
43	Ensemble pour la promotion de la femme et de la famille (EPF)
44	Association pour la dignité de la femme et l'enfant (APDFE)
45	Femmes engagées pour le développement (FED-ONG)
46	Union des jeunes intellectuelles de Kamako pour le développement (UJIKD)
47	Centre de santé de référence (Kamako État)
48	Association des femmes autochtones engagées dans la protection de l'environnement et la lutte contre la pauvreté féminine (AFPE)
49	Bureau d'élaboration et de mise en oeuvre des projets de developpement communautaire (BEMPRODEC)
50	Fondation Femme Plus (FFP)
51	Fondation Moyo
52	Sauti ya Mama Mukongamani
53	Coalition chrétienne pour la paix en RD Congo
54	Union pour l'émancipation de la femme autochtone (UEFA)
55	Aide à la future élite féminine (AFEF)
56	Réseau National des Associations des Femmes Rurales en RDC (RENAFER)
57	AGIR Ensemble
58	Collectif des femmes journalistes (CFJ)
59	Cause Rurale
60	Union des femmes à Kasongo-Lunda (UfK)
61	Fondation femme plus (FFP)/Kikwit
62	Association charité bonde ko (ACHARIBO)
63	Union communautaire pour l'appui au développement (UCAD)
64	Groupe d'Appui Conseils aux Réalisations pour le Développement Endogène (GRACE)
65	Réseau des femmes pour le développement intégré (RFDI)
66	Ligue des femmes pour la solidarité congolaise (LSC)
67	Innovations pour les Droits de l'Homme et l'Environnement (IDHE)
68	Ligue des Organisations des Femmes Paysannes du Congo (LOFEPACO)
69	Centre national pour le développement
70	Pilier aux Femmes Vulnérables Actives en RD Congo (PIFEVA)
71	Soutien aux Actions des Femmes Indigentes au Maniema (SAFI-MANIEMA)
72	Umoja wa mama wa maendeleo (UMAMA)

73	<i>Association des femmes eleveuses du Maniema (AFELMA)</i>
74	<i>Association tujenge kwetu Maniema (ATK)</i>
75	<i>Soutien à La Femme Autochtone de Walungu (SFAW)</i>
76	<i>APDMAC</i>
77	<i>Association des Femmes pour la Promotion et le Développement Endogène (AFPDE)</i>
78	<i>ONG Congo.Ju</i>

HAITI

79	<i>Fondation pour la Santé Reproductrice et l'Education Familiale (FOSREF)</i>
80	<i>Refuge des Femmes d'Haiti</i>
81	<i>Union des Femmes a Mobilité Reduite d'Haiti (UFMORH)</i>
82	<i>Mouvement des Femmes pour le developpement de la Grande Anse (MOFEGDA)</i>
83	<i>Association des Femmes de Madeline (AFM)</i>
84	<i>Haiti Adolescent Girls Network (HAGN)</i>
85	<i>Federation des Femmes au Bas-Artibonite (FEFBA)</i>
86	<i>Alternative des Femmes Organisées de Port-a-Piment (ALTERFOP)</i>
87	<i>Haitian Relief Organization (JPHRO)</i>
88	<i>Fanm Kouraj (Entre Elles)</i>
89	<i>Famn Solid</i>
90	<i>Famn Grandans</i>
91	<i>Association de femmes en Action de la Grand Anse</i>
92	<i>Zamni Lasante</i>
93	<i>Rapha House International</i>
94	<i>Mouvement pour l'intégration et l'Emancipation des Femmes Handicapées (MIEFH)</i>
95	<i>Groupe d'Appui Educatif pour la Promotion des droits des Hommes (GRAPRODH)</i>
96	<i>YWCA Haiti</i>
97	<i>Solidarité des Femmes du Nord-Est (SOFNE)</i>
98	<i>Réseau Sud pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (RSDDH)</i>
99	<i>Kodinasyon Fanm Sid (KOFASID)</i>
100	<i>Fanm Dyanm Sid (KOSOFADS)</i>
101	<i>Association des femmes et filles handicapées du Sud (AFFHS)</i>
102	<i>Association 4 Chemins</i>
103	<i>Nègès Mawan</i>
104	<i>Cellule d'Appui Stratégie de Développement Agricole (CASDA)</i>
105	<i>Action Concertée pour le Développement Agricole en Environmental Durable (ACDAED)</i>

IRAQ

106	<i>Iraqi Minorities Council (IMC)</i>
107	<i>Awan Organization for Women's Rights in Iraq</i>
108	<i>Iraqi Women Journalist Forum (IWJF)</i>
109	<i>Sawa Organization for Human Rights</i>
110	<i>Iraqi Al Firdaws Society (IFS)</i>
111	<i>Al-Taqwa Association for Women in Children Rights</i>
112	<i>Anhur</i>
113	<i>Women foundation for development</i>
114	<i>Awan Organization</i>
115	<i>Women's rights center in Al-Muthana</i>
116	<i>Al-Weyam Organization for Human Rights Defending</i>
117	<i>Accepting Others Organization</i>

118	<i>Safe Organization for Developing Society</i>
119	<i>Investigator Organization for the Rule of Law in Erbil</i>
120	<i>Independent Media</i>
121	<i>Asuda Organization for Combatting Violence Against Women</i>
122	<i>Azmoon Organization</i>
123	<i>Judal Organization</i>
124	<i>Ayadi Alsalam for Relief and Development (AARD)</i>
125	<i>Bent Al-Rafadayan Organization (BROB)</i>
126	<i>Dak Organization for Ezidi Women Development</i>
127	<i>Rainbow Organization</i>
128	<i>Iraqi Institution for Development (IID)</i>
129	<i>ZOA International</i>
130	<i>Sawtuha Network for Human Rights Defenders</i>
131	<i>Women's Empowerment for Peacebuilding Organization (WEPO)</i>
132	<i>Iraqi Organization for Women and Future (IOWAF)</i>

JORDAN

133	<i>Sisterhood is Global Institute Jordan (SIGI)</i>
134	<i>National Association for Family Empowerment (NAFE)</i>
135	<i>Basmat Ordonyeh Charity Association</i>
136	<i>Yanbou'á Al-Khair Charity Association</i>
137	<i>Alkholoud Charity Association</i>
138	<i>Al-Jafr Charity Association</i>
139	<i>Association of Family and Childhood Protection Society of Irbid (FCPS)</i>
140	<i>Cambridge Reproductive Health Consultants (CRHC)</i>
141	<i>Try Centre</i>
142	<i>Sama al Bayadin</i>
143	<i>Jordan Forum for Business Women</i>
144	<i>Hakoura for Research and Education Programs</i>
145	<i>Al Bireh Charity Association</i>
146	<i>Ain Al Basha Charitable Association</i>
147	<i>Islamic Salt Women's Charitable Association</i>
148	<i>Al Nagat Women's Association</i>
149	<i>Towards a better tomorrow for development and empowerment Association (NAGAT)</i>
150	<i>Arab Women Organization (AWO)</i>
151	<i>Arab Hydrology Alliance-Arab Network of Civil Education</i>
152	<i>Athar Association for Youth Development</i>
153	<i>ARCI Culture Solidali APS (ARCS)</i>

LEBANON

154	<i>Auberge Beity Association</i>
155	<i>Dar Al Amal</i>
156	<i>Fe-Male</i>
157	<i>Haven for Artists</i>
158	<i>Madanyat</i>
159	<i>ONDES (women-led)</i>
160	<i>Seeds for Legal Initiatives</i>

LIBERIA

161	<i>Association of Female Lawyers in Liberia (AFELL)</i>
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162	Disabled Children and Female Empowerment Network (DCFEN)	207	Association Biré-Iré
163	Supporting Citizen Initiative for Development in Africa (SCIDA)	208	Association d'Appui au Développement Local au Sahel
164	<i>The Nimba Women United for Peace and Reconciliation (NWUPR)</i>	209	Association des Femmes Catholiques Notre Dame de la Visitation
165	Carefound Liberia	210	Association Feminine Case de la Paix de Menaka (CPFM)
166	Community Sustainable Development Organization (COSDO)	211	Association Groupement Pour la Consolidation de la Paix et Développement Durable, Bombo Momba (GPD)
167	Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI)	212	<i>Association Boulo Momba</i>
168	<i>Youth Coalition for Education in Liberia (YOCEL)</i>	213	<i>Association OLO DOA</i>
169	<i>Girls for Change Liberia</i>	214	<i>Association SOO BAI</i>
170	Gbowee Peace Foundation Africa (GPFA)	215	Association Herasun
171	Helping our People Excel, Inc. (HOPE)	216	Association Kilabo
172	Platform for Dialogue and Peace (P4DP)	217	Association Malienne pour la Survie du Sahel (AMSS)
173	Partnership for Sustainable Development (PaSD)	218	Association pour la Santé et l'Éducation Communautaire
174	<i>Gbarlpolu Coalition for promotion of SHRH and Eradication of HTPs</i>	219	Association Tiemela des Femmes de Djenne
175	Women Empowerment Network (WEN)	220	<i>GRIDAC- Diamaso/Tiemela</i>
176	<i>Duazhon Women Organization</i>	221	Carrefour Développement (CARD)
177	<i>Sister4Sister International</i>	222	Cercle de Développement Participatif pour l'Enfance (CERDEPE)
178	<i>Alliance for Women and Children</i>	223	Consortium des Association Honeye
179	<i>Women and Children Initiative Inc.</i>	224	Espace de Réflexion et d'Entraide avec les Femmes (Woyio Kondeye)
180	Liberia Future Trust Initiative, Inc. (LiFT)	225	ONG ADE Sahel
181	Women's NGO Secretariat of Liberia (WONGOSOL)	226	ONG Donko
182	<i>Women Actions for Rights and Empowerment</i>	227	<i>Coordination locale des associations et organisations féminines (CAFO)</i>
183	<i>Women Empowerment Forum Liberia</i>	228	ONG Gairds
184	<i>Women Empowerment Program(WEP)</i>	229	ONG Mali 2000
185	<i>Girls Initiative for Restoration & Livelihoods Liberia Inc.</i>	230	ONG pour le Developpement Durables des Ressources Naturelles au Sahel (DDRNS)
186	<i>Bassa Women Development Association (BAWODA)</i>	231	ONG SIGINYOGONJE
187	<i>Positive Change Women and Girls Initiative of Liberia (POCHAWOIN)</i>	232	<i>Action Sante Mere-Enfant (ASAME)</i>
188	<i>Her Voice Liberia</i>	233	Recherche Appui aux Initiatives de Développement (RECH-AID)
MALAWI		234	Reseau des Femmes Operatrices Economique de la Region Segou (RFOE)
189	Center for Civil Society Strengthening (CCSS)	235	Alliance pour la recherche et le développement intégré (ARDI)
190	<i>God Cares Foundation</i>	MYANMAR²⁵	
191	Foundation for Rural Development (FRD)	236	Civil Society Organization 1
192	Hope for Relief	237	<i>Civil Society Organization 2</i>
193	Karonga Debate Club (KADEC)	238	<i>Civil Society Organization 3</i>
194	Life Concern Organization (LICO)	239	<i>Civil Society Organization 4</i>
195	National Women's Lobby Group (NWLG)	240	<i>Civil Society Organization 5</i>
196	Partners in Action For Sustainable Development (PASD)	241	<i>Civil Society Organization 6</i>
197	<i>Domasi Youth Actions for Change (DYAC)</i>	242	<i>Civil Society Organization 7</i>
198	Purple Innovation	243	<i>Civil Society Organization 8</i>
199	<i>Mzuzu Entrepreneur Hub</i>	244	Civil Society Organization 9
200	Solidarity of Refugee Women for the Social Welfare (SOFERES)	245	<i>Civil Society Organization 10</i>
MALI		246	<i>Civil Society Organization 11</i>
201	ACODIS	247	<i>Civil Society Organization 12</i>
202	<i>Association ADPN-Mali</i>	248	<i>Civil Society Organization 13</i>
203	Aide au Développement Durable (ADD)	249	Civil Society Organization 14
204	<i>ONG Almud</i>	250	<i>Civil Society Organization 15</i>
205	AMADE PELCODE	251	<i>Civil Society Organization 16</i>
206	Association BenKadi Ako	252	Civil Society Organization 17

25 Organization names are anonymized for safety/ security.

253	<i>Civil Society Organization 18</i>
254	<i>Civil Society Organization 19</i>
255	<i>Civil Society Organization 20</i>
256	<i>Civil Society Organization 21</i>
257	<i>Civil Society Organization 22</i>
258	<i>Civil Society Organization 23</i>

NIGERIA

259	<i>Ambassadors of Dialogue, Climate and Reintegration (DCR)</i>
260	<i>Every Girl Initiative (EGI)</i>
261	<i>Gender Equality, Peace and Development Center (GEPaDC)</i>
262	<i>Women in Peace building Network (WIPNET)</i>
263	<i>Grassroots Researchers Association (GRA)</i>
264	<i>Mukwege Foundation (MF)</i>
265	<i>Green Concern for Development (GREENCODE)</i>
266	<i>Gwoza Women Association (GWA)</i>
267	<i>Rural Women and Youth Development Initiatives (RUWADY)</i>
268	<i>Learning through Skills Acquisition Initiative (LETSAI)</i>
269	<i>Initiative for the Development of the Needy, Less Privileged and Widows (INOL)</i>
270	<i>IYALI Community Development Association (ICDA)</i>
271	<i>Muslim Sisters Organisation (MSO)</i>
272	<i>Women and Youth Empowerment Initiative (WOYIEN)</i>
273	<i>Hope Interactive</i>
274	<i>African Youth for Peace Development and Empowerment Foundation (AFRYDEV)</i>
275	<i>MAIGOJE Foundations</i>
276	<i>Women in New Nigeria and Youth Empowerment Initiative (WINN)</i>

PACIFIC ISLANDS

277	<i>Vanuatu Business Resilience Committee (VBRC)</i>
278	<i>Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry</i>
279	<i>Medical Services in the Pacific (MSP)</i>
280	<i>Palau Red Cross Society</i>
281	<i>Omekesang (People with Disabilities NGO)</i>
282	<i>Malaita Provincial Council of Women Trust Board (MPCW)</i>
283	<i>FemLink Pacific</i>
284	<i>Talitha Project</i>
285	<i>Vanuatu Young Women for Change</i>
286	<i>Vois Blong Mere Solomon Isls.</i>
287	<i>Ministry of Women, Children, Youth and Family Affairs (MWYCFA)</i>
288	<i>National Protection Committee</i>

PALESTINE

289	<i>Arab Education Initiative (AEI)</i>
290	<i>Women's Activity Association</i>
291	<i>Juzoor for Health and Social Development</i>
292	<i>Palestinian Food Industries Union</i>
293	<i>Mother's School Society (MSS)</i>
294	<i>Palestinian Vision (PalVision)</i>
295	<i>Youth Development Resource Center</i>
296	<i>Station J</i>

297	<i>Psycho-Social Counselling Center for Women (PSCCW)</i>
298	<i>Al-Manar Society for Culture and Creativity</i>
299	<i>Roles For social Change Association (ADWAR)</i>
300	<i>The Culture and Free Thought Association (CFTA)</i>
301	<i>The Palestinian Association for Empowerment and Local Development (REFORM)</i>
302	<i>Rural Women's Development Society (RWDS)</i>
303	<i>Union of Agricultural Work Committee (UAWC)</i>
304	<i>Beit Ummar</i>
305	<i>Halhul</i>
306	<i>Khirbet Salama Women's Forum</i>
307	<i>Palestinian Food and Heritage House</i>
308	<i>Rabud Women Group</i>
309	<i>YMCA East Jerusalem</i>
310	<i>YWCA of Palestine</i>
311	<i>Women's Affairs Center (WAC)</i>
312	<i>Union of Health Work Committees- Gaza Strip (UHWC)</i>

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

313	<i>Coalition for Change PNG</i>
314	<i>Kup Women for Peace (KWP)</i>
315	<i>Touching the Untouchables (TTU)</i>
316	<i>Voice for Change (VfC)</i>
317	<i>International Women's Development Agency (IWDA)</i>
318	<i>Eden Empowerment</i>
319	<i>Kafe Urban Settlers Women's Association (KUSWA)</i>
320	<i>Imbongu Rural Women Empowerment Program Inc. (IMBONGU)</i>
321	<i>Care International PNG</i>

SOUTH SUDAN

322	<i>Child Care Organization (CHICO)</i>
323	<i>Jonglei State Women Association (JSWA)</i>
324	<i>South Sudan National Union Association of Disability Groups</i>
325	<i>The Excel Empowerment Center (TEEC)</i>
326	<i>Community Youth for Development Aid (CYDA)</i>
327	<i>Global Alliance Innovation for Poverty</i>
328	<i>Women Health and Resilience Mentors</i>

SUDAN

329	<i>Sahari Organization for Development (SAHARI)</i>
330	<i>Women's Wings Organization (WWO)</i>

UGANDA

331	<i>Amani Initiative</i>
332	<i>Save the Maracha Girl</i>
333	<i>Marcha Women's District Caucus</i>
334	<i>Coalition for Action on 1325 (CoACT)</i>
335	<i>Teso Karamoja Women Initiative for Peace (TEKWIP)</i>
336	<i>Human Rights Democracy Link Africa (RIDE Africa)</i>
337	<i>Karambi Action for Life improvement (KALI)</i>
338	<i>Extend a Life Initiative Uganda (ELI)</i>
339	<i>Kyaka United Youth Deaf Association (KUOYDA)</i>

340	National Association for Womens Action in Development (NAWAD)
341	Slum Aid Project (SAP)
342	<i>Centre for Justice and Strategic Innovations (CJSI)</i>
343	<i>Sonke Gender Justice (SGJ)</i>
344	Teso Women Peace Activists (TEWPA)
345	Uganda Change Agent Association (UCAA)
346	<i>Kaabong People Living with AIDS (KAPLAS)</i>
347	Uganda Women's Network (UWONET)
348	Umbrella of Hope Initiative (UHOPI)
349	Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET)
350	Women's International Peace Center (WIPC)
351	Women's Organisation Network for Human Rights Advocacy (WONETHA)
352	Mothers of Hope (MOPE)
353	<i>Teso-Karamoja Women Initiative for Peace</i>
354	<i>Karamoja Elders on Borders and Peace</i>
355	<i>Ateker Elders for Peace and Development</i>
356	Kolir Women Development Organization
357	<i>AID Uganda</i>
358	Paradigm for Social Justice and Development (PSD)
359	Gulu Women Economic Development and Globalization (GWED-G)
360	Women and Rural Development Network (WORUDET)
361	Uganda Society for Disabled Children
362	<i>Sense International Uganda (SIU)</i>
363	<i>Peace and Human Security Resources (PHSR)</i>
364	SHED NGO
365	<i>Center for Human Rights and Legal Support (CHRLS)</i>
366	<i>Rays of Hope Development Initiatives (ROHDI)</i>
367	Rwenzori Forum for Peace and Justice (RFPJ)
368	<i>Action on Women Foundation (AWF)</i>
369	National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE)
370	Baitambogwe Community Healthcare Initiative (BACHI)
371	Meeting Point Hoima (MPH)
372	<i>Rwenzori Women for Peace Forum (RWPF)</i>
373	<i>Innovations for Development</i>
374	<i>Great Lakes Peace Center</i>
375	Mid-western Region Anti-corruption Coalition (MIRAC)
YEMEN	
376	Alf Ba'a Civilization and Co-Existence Organization (ABCCF)
377	Ana Ahaq Foundation
378	SOS Center for Youth Capabilities Development

APPENDIX B: WPHF RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The following summarizes the consolidated key results achieved in 2021 for each of the WPHF Outcome areas in 26 countries based on document review of country reports.

Indicator	Consolidated Results (2021)
Outcome 1: Enhanced role of civil society organizations in advocating for and ensuring accountability on WPS commitments (Programmatic Funding)	
Iraq	
1.1 Number/Percentage of supported CSOs involved in NAP1325 design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation	16 local CSOs involved in and leading efforts in the design and monitoring of the second Iraqi National Action Plan (INAP II) ensuring transparent implementation of the WPS agenda in Iraq.
1.2 Number/Types of propositions by civil society that are included into policy documents	6 national level policy papers influenced by CSOs' advocacy efforts and resulted in their recommendations considered in INAP II, and also identifying mechanisms to empower women electoral candidates, integrate gender standards into institutions.
Outcome 1: Enhanced role of civil society organizations in advocating for and ensuring accountability on WPS commitments (Institutional Funding)	
Bangladesh, D.R.C, Haiti, Liberia, Myanmar, Nigeria, PNG, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Uganda, Yemen	
1.1 Average number of months organization can be sustained as a result of institutional funding	A total of 20 local women's CSOs have sustained their organizations for a combined 175 months with an average of 8.3 additional months each
1.2 Number/percentage of staff retained as a result of institutional funding	320 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	3 risk management and humanitarian contingency plans/strategies developed by/for local CSOs in Haiti.
1.4 Number/Types of adaptive strategies, tools or systems adopted by organization for continuity of operations	5 new adaptive strategies, tools and/or system developed or adopted by five CSOs Haiti including financial and procurement policies, installation of computers and new workstations, and internet for continuation of work, development of management information system, and resource mobilization strategy.
Outcome 2: Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response	
Burundi, Iraq, Palestine, Uganda	
2.1 Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	7,025 women, including peace monitors, from 44 women's rights/youth focused CSOs actively participated in decision-making and/or conflict prevention processes and response across 4 countries, and resulting in over 14,913 conflicts averted/mediated or referred.
2.2 Number/Types of conflict prevention mechanisms are gender responsive	32 gender responsive mechanisms/systems established by CSOs including a Women's Warning Network, Women's Coalition, digital early warning and response system and inclusive council governance platforms to increase women's participation in conflict prevention across 4 countries.
Outcome 3: Enhanced participation and leadership of women in humanitarian crisis planning and response	
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Colombia, D.R.C, Fiji, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palau, Palestine, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen	
3.1 Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response	A total of 2,144 women from 91 women's rights and civil society organizations actively participated in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response. Of these, 1,139 women from 16 local women's organizations in Iraq, Fiji and Myanmar under WPHF's regular funding cycle and 1,005 women from 75 organizations in 18 countries under the COVID-19 ERW.

Indicator	Consolidated Results (2021)
3.2 Types of mechanisms established to improve gender responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, frameworks and programming	A total of 46 mechanisms established/strengthened, including community level mechanisms, women's protection committee, district level referral pathway, community care network, humanitarian monitoring platform, camp-base response committee as well as active participation in government level humanitarian and inter cluster systems, technical working groups and local disaster management offices across nine countries.
Outcome 4: Increased representation and leadership of women in formal and informal peace processes and/or implementation of peace agreements	
Afghanistan, Liberia, Mali, South Sudan	
4.1 Number and/or percentage of women that influence or participate in formal and informal peace processes or negotiations	104 women in Afghanistan, Liberia, Mali and South Sudan, participated and/or influenced formal peace processes, negotiations, or the implementation of peace processes.
4.2 Existence of gender responsive provisions in peace agreements, dialogues, and/or decision-making processes	3 CSOs' initiatives, in Afghanistan and South Sudan, including: a) Gender-responsive constitutional reform, b) Gender-responsive and victim-centred transitional justice, reconstruction and trauma healing; and c) Safety and protection of WHRDs
4.3 Types of strategies used/implemented to participate in and contribute to the peace process and/or implementation of a peace agreement	Four core strategies used, including formal media documentation of women's participation, network-building with key advocacy targets, coalition-building among CSOs to strengthen collective impact, as well as speaking engagements at international events.
Outcome 5: Enhanced safety, security and mental health of women and girls' and their human rights respected	
D.R.C, Haiti, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, PNG, Solomon Islands, Uganda	
5.1 Number/Percentage of CSOs, that report having greater influence and agency to work on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)	503 local women's organizations have increased influence and agency to advance gender equality and protect women and girls, including advocating for marginalized groups, presenting policy recommendations, 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	80 various social accountability mechanisms fully functional/in development including protection committees, Gender Rights Early Warning platform, consultation framework and tools for management of cases and referrals, Women Peace Huts, and SAV App used to monitor incidences of violence and conduct referrals in nine countries.
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	831 local women's rights organizations, grassroots women's networks, CBOs, allied organizations and women's committees, action groups and peace brigades actively engaged in the prevention, monitoring and response of SGBV across 8 countries
Outcome 6: Improved socio-economic recovery and political participation of women and girls in peacebuilding contexts	
Burundi, D.R.C, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Palestine	
6.1 Number/Types of plans and/or policies in peacebuilding contexts influenced by women or civil society organizations	Two key plans/proposals developed by CSOs in Jordan focused on key policy recommendations aimed at reviewing discriminatory laws and legislation that regulates women's participation and impact of the pandemic on women's economic participation, resulting in over 5,570 views in 2021 on social media and invitation to roundtables.
6.2 Number/Percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources	168,411 women and young women from 6 countries have reported increased agency and resilience as a result of new economic productive resources and income generated
6.3 Number/Percentage of women participating in political and decision-making processes	3,166 women and young women have actively participated in decision making in local governance and/or planning structures through CSO projects across five countries

APPENDIX C: 2020 WPHF CSO SURVEY ON WPS-HA

SEE: https://wphfund.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/WPHF-CSO-Survey-on-WPSHA-June-2021_Final-2.pdf

APPENDIX D: CALL TO ACTION #1000WOMENLEADERS

SEE: https://wphfund.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/WPHF_1000WomenLeaders_Call2Action_English.pdf

APPENDIX E: ISSUES REPORT 2021

Issues Report on Measures and Other Actions Taken in Response to Fraud, Corruption and Other Wrongdoing.

1. Introduction

The following report outlines the measures and actions taken by WPHF and UN Women Country Offices (CO) as Management Entity (ME) for WPHF funded projects in relation to cases of fraud, corruption, Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) and other allegations of WPHF funded organizations.

In 2021 one case of misconduct of a WPHF grantee staff in Bangladesh and two cases of misuse of funds in Uganda and one in Nigeria were detected by the ME (UN Women). As a result, this led to the termination of three partnerships with grantees in Uganda and Nigeria. In line with WPHF rules and regulations the National Steering Committees approved the termination of the three partnerships. The partnership in Bangladesh was already concluded when the case was reported. In addition, one case of allegations of links to an organization which is listed on several Member States lists as a terrorist organization was also reported in Palestine.

UN Women Country offices (CO) as ME apply the UN Women Policy on Fraud and Corruption & Addressing Allegations of Fraud by a Partner or its Personnel, revised in June 2021. This document outlines the steps to take when an allegation of fraud by a UN Women 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 donor as well as other external stakeholders, as required.

2. Cases involving allegations of misconduct of previous WPHF grantee staff

Case 1: Bangladesh

The below incident concerns a WPHF grantee, whose project was approved for the period of July 7, 2020, to June 30, 2021, under the COVID-19 ERW. The UN Women CO in Bangladesh was informed on May 8 about an allegation of sexual harassment involving a senior staff of the grantee. This allegation was also subsequently reported in the local media of Cox's Bazaar. Just prior to this, as the grantee had achieved good results with WPHF funding, UN Women had allocated additional funding to the organization for a second project (not WPHF funding). The incident occurred in the final weeks of the WPHF funding period, and actions were taken to address the allegation, after the WPHF funding period had ended. Upon learning about the allegations, UN Women Bangladesh Country Office consulted with UN Women Regional Office, and UNHCR, who also support the same organization in partnership with Save the Children. Subsequently, the grantee was requested to cease field implementation on 4th October 2021. In December 2021, a termination letter for the operational closure of the project was issued by UN Women, effective from January 2022. The UN Women funded project closed in February 2022.

3. Cases involving mismanagement of finances, fraud and corruption

Case 1: Uganda

In March 2021, the UN Women CO was informed that the then Executive Director of a WPHF grantee was accused of misappropriating UGX 20,300,000 (equivalent of \$ 5,600 USD) between November 2020 to March 2021. The project was approved for the period of June 30, 2020, to June 14, 2022. The UN Women CO stopped the project activities immediately as well as any further advances and commissioned an external audit. The audit confirmed the allegations and the WPHF NSC was informed and approved the termination of the partnership. A request to reimburse the amount taken by the Executive Director as well as any funds left was sent to the grantee. The WPHF Secretariat informed the Spotlight Secretariat accordingly.

Case 2: Uganda

Through the regular monitoring activities of the UN Women CO severe governance challenges of a WPHF grantee as well as discrepancies in reporting were noticed in Q2 and Q3 of 2021. The project was approved for the period of June 30, 2020, to June 14, 2021. Based on these findings the project activities and further advances were stopped and a thorough financial investigation was initiated by UN Women CO.

Based on this, the UN Women CO discovered the following:

- Conflict of Interest
- Limited implementation of internal policies and procedures
- Payments not related to project
- Over expenditure on salaries
- Misinformation and lack of information on governance structure.

Based on this information, the WPHF NSC approved the termination of the partnership on 1. November 2021 and the organization was informed accordingly.

Case 3: Nigeria

In Nigeria, the partnership with a WPHF grantee, whose project was approved for the period of November 12, 2020, to November 12, 2022, was terminated due to the misuse of funds. The decision was informed by the information received from a sister agency that the grantee was involved in the mismanagement of funds in a partnership with the respective sister agency. UN Women immediately started the partnership termination process within the existing guiding rules and policies.

4. Terrorist lists

Case 1: Palestine

During the reporting period, allegations of links to a designated terrorist group in Israel, Canada, the US and EU were made against a WPHF grantee in Palestine. The grantee had submitted a proposal for WPHF funding in 2020 and was selected in 2020 by the National Steering Committee. The UN Women Country office, as fund management entity, conducted the NGO capacity assessment (operational and financial capacity). As part of

this process, UN Women checked against the UN Security Council consolidated sanctions list. The grantee was not on the list and is still not on the list. When the agreement was signed, there were no concerns or restrictions. UN Women regularly monitored the grantee's project implementation according to its rules and regulations. The response to these allegations was implemented under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and in coordination with other UN Agencies also funding this organization. The grantee was added in October 2021 to the terrorist list of Israeli government, alongside 5 other local CSOs, including well-established women's organizations. The WPHF grantee finished its project in December 2021. The Secretariat shared information with relevant donors and the Board.

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. In country, the ME also conducts regular financial checks and controls as per its respective rules and regulations as well as financial trainings with WPHF grantees. 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 next steps are being discussed with the ME. Where a case of financial mismanagement is evidenced, the ME will terminate the partnership after seeking approval of the WPHF National Steering Committee (NSC), inform the WPHF and request the funds misappropriated to be repaid and take any other legal measure, if necessary. The WPHF informs the donor and keeps all relevant external stakeholders informed.

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 and Community of Practice

As part of WPHF Global Learning Hub and Community of Practice, targeting all current and previous WPHF grantees, the WPHF Secretariat identified the need to reinforce grantee knowledge of anti-corruption strategies. A capacity building webinar on Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment was conducted in collaboration with CARE USA on September 29 in English and on October 6, 2021, in French. The webinars were attended by 68 CSO participations from 12 countries (Iraq, Liberia, Nigeria, South Sudan, Palestine, Uganda, Burundi, Columbia, DRC, Haiti and Lebanon). It addressed the different forms of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) as well as provided effective strategies to detect and report cases. A Tip Sheet Acting against SEAH in CSOs was developed and shared with the grantees. After attending the webinars, 10 CSO representatives reported reviewing current policies or developing new organizational policies to make their workplace safer and establishing mechanisms to address SEAH issues. One webinar participant mentioned, *"We have thoroughly reviewed our internal policy against harassment and abuse by integrating certain important aspects learned during the training on PSHEA."*

Similarly, a webinar for CSOs was conducted with a focus on risk management and anti-corruption at the organizational level in December 1st, 2021. The webinar was attended by 88 CSO participants from 10 countries (DRC, Iraq, Haiti, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, and Uganda). The webinar addressed the different forms and definitions of fraud and provided effective strategies to detect them. The webinar also presented concrete examples of anti-corruption policies and response mechanisms that could be adopted to encourage whistleblowing and reporting within an organization. As a result of the webinar, a WPHF grantee from Malawi accepted to promote their anti-corruption policy

among WPHF Global CoP as an inspiring resource and model for other CSOs.

Similar webinars will be organized in Arabic, English, French and Spanish to engage new and future CSO grantees in the culture of risk prevention and foster the adoption of anti-fraud procedures in 2022. In addition to external experts, WPHF will encourage CSO grantees to discuss and exchange good practices on the integration of anti-corruption efforts in their strategic planning, implementation, and monitoring.

The WPHF Annual CSO Survey which on CoP initiatives in 2021 showed that the capacity building webinar on risk management increased the CSOs' understanding of fraud and their ability to manage corruption cases confidentially. Ten respondents reported taking new measures to combat fraud after attending the webinar, including setting up internal mechanisms and policies such as risk registers and procurement procedures to prevent and counter fraud:

"As regards checks and balances, our organization developed a conflict of interest declaration form to be signed by procurement committee members before selecting suppliers and to be signed by Appointments committee before hiring new staff, and document cases of corruption. etc."

"After participating in the Webinar on Risk Management in CSOs, we have continued to take the following mitigation measures: 1) Promote the implementation of our Counter fraud, Irregularities and Anti-corruption Policy by contributing towards the creation and maintenance of an environment that prevents corruption and unethical business practice; 2) Sensitize our staff and stakeholders on how to avoid corruption or investigate and report the suspected corruption."

"I also attended one training on risk management and was able to support my organization on developing own institutional risk management plan."

"I conducted a sharing session regarding learning about risk management process among Senior Management Team members in the second week of December and we have agreed to put a risk management plan in place in 2022."

APPENDIX F: CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT

Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021

UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

United Nations Development Programme
PARTNERS GATEWAY: <https://mptf.undp.org>

Financial Report
prepared by the Administrative Agent

13 May 2022

DEFINITIONS

Allocation

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

Approved Project/Programme

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment

Amount(s) committed by a contributor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement 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 Standard Administrative Arrangement.

Delivery Rate

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'. This does not include expense commitments by Participating Organization.

Indirect Support Costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNSDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs for inter-agency pass-through MPTFs.

Net Funded Amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organization

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is a partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) 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.

Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

Project Start Date

Project/ Joint programme start date as per the programmatic document.

Total Approved Budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

US Dollar Amount

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars.

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 Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and SAAs with contributors. 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 1 January to 31 December 2021 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://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/gai00>).

2021 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 2021. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <https://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/gai00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2021, 17 contributors deposited US\$ 73,730,922 and US\$ 372,899 was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **74,103,821**.

Of this amount, US\$ **40,021,579** has been net funded to **3** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **26,921,321** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **737,309**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund** as of 31 December 2021.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2020	Annual 2021	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	14,157,750	35,115,556	73,730,922
Sub-total Contributions	14,157,750	35,115,556	73,730,922
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	78,051	39,927	372,899
Total: Sources of Funds	14,235,801	35,155,483	74,103,821
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	12,018,067	10,034,581	35,008,094
Transfers to MPTFs	0	0	2,000,000
Net Funded Amount	12,018,067	10,034,581	37,008,094
Administrative Agent Fees	141,578	351,156	737,309
Direct Costs	841,627	950,000	3,013,485
Bank Charges	237	306	1,192
Total: Uses of Funds	13,001,508	11,336,043	40,760,080
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	1,234,293	23,819,441	33,343,741
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	8,290,007	9,524,300	
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	9,524,300	33,343,741	33,343,741
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	12,859,694	10,984,581	40,021,579
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	6,370,185	11,963,906	26,921,321
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	6,489,509	(979,325)	13,100,257

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December **2021**.

The **Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund** is currently being financed by **17** contributors, as listed in the table below.

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 **2021** and deposits received by the same date. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2021**.

Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2020 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2021 Deposits	Total Deposits
Australia	7,417,843	3,938,263	3,479,580	7,417,843
Austrian Development Agency	7,858,381	5,702,222	2,156,159	7,858,381
Belgium	608,207	608,207	0	608,207
Canada	5,521,522	4,731,410	790,112	5,521,522
Estonia	24,264	24,264	0	24,264
Germany	30,932,091	10,577,952	20,354,139	30,932,091
Ireland	1,363,084	1,120,524	242,560	1,363,084
Japan	892,857	892,857	0	892,857
Liechtenstein	41,366	41,366	0	41,366
Lithuania	126,317	103,703	22,615	126,317
Malta	18,040	0	18,040	18,040
Netherlands	2,272,727	2,272,727	0	2,272,727
Norway	6,956,626	3,266,766	3,689,860	6,956,626
Spain	2,535,493	1,356,937	1,178,557	2,535,493
Sida	2,380,541	0	2,380,541	2,380,541
UN Foundation/UN Partnership Office	1,104,775	301,380	803,395	1,104,775
Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3,676,789	3,676,789	0	3,676,789
Grand Total	73,730,922	38,615,366	35,115,556	73,730,922

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.

Region / Project No	Project Title	Total Approved	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2020		Total Transferred
			Transferred	Year Jan-Dec 2021	
00117247	SPOTLIGHT GRANTS WPHF AFRICA	7,075,472	7,075,472		7,075,472
00123503	SPOTLIGHT WPHF AFGHANISTAN	2,000,000	700,000	800,000	1,500,000
00123505	SPOTLIGHT WPHF PNG	2,000,000	1,500,000	500,000	2,000,000
00123504	SPOTLIGHT WPHF HAITI	2,000,000	700,000	800,000	1,500,000

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 **2021**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **372,899**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **nil**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **372,899**. Details are provided in the table below.

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2020	Current Year Jan-Dec-2021	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	332,972	39,927	372,899
Total: Fund Earned Interest	332,972	39,927	372,899
Participating Organization			
Total: Agency earned interest			
Grand Total	332,972	39,927	372,899

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2021**, the AA has transferred US\$ **37,008,094** to 3 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.

Participating	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2020			Current Year Jan-Dec-2021			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded Organization
COL_MPTF	2,000,000	0	2,000,000				2,000,000	0	2,000,000
UNWOMN NGO	22,373,513	0	22,373,513	7,224,581	0	7,224,581	29,598,094	0	29,598,094
UNWOMEN	2,600,000	0	2,600,000	2,810,000	0	2,810,000	5,410,000	0	5,410,000
Grand Total	26,973,513	0	26,973,513	10,034,581	0	10,034,581	37,008,094	0	37,008,094

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final 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 **2021** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/gai00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2021**, US\$ **10,034,581** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **11,039,198** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **37,008,094** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **23,959,694**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **64.74** percent.

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2020	Current Year Jan-Dec-2021	Cumulative	
COL_MPTF	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,922,664	(79)	1,922,585	96.13
UNWOMEN	5,410,000	5,410,000	254,198	817,265	1,071,463	19.81
UNWOMN NGO	29,598,094	29,598,094	10,743,634	10,222,012	20,965,646	70.83
Grand Total	37,008,094	37,008,094	12,920,497	11,039,198	23,959,694	64.74

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 (UNSDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure are reported in the new eight categories. See table below.

Category	Expenditures			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2020	Current Year Jan-Dec-2021	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	42,537	291,975	334,512	1.55
Supplies, commodities and materials	507,594	746,298	1,253,892	5.82
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	438,533	495,160	933,693	4.33
Contractual Services Expenses	5,401,068	4,130,762	9,531,831	44.24
Travel	832,488	846,143	1,678,630	7.79
Transfers and Grants	139,877	65,325	205,203	0.95
General Operating	3,798,837	3,807,067	7,605,904	35.30
Programme Costs Total	11,160,935	10,382,730	21,543,664	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	1,759,562	656,468	2,416,030	11.21
Grand Total	12,920,497	11,039,198	23,959,694	

¹ 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%.

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 2021, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ **351,156** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2021**, US\$ **737,309** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge **7%** indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **656,468** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **2,416,030** as of 31 December **2021**.

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 in real time every two hours 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.

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'. In the reporting period, direct costs charged to the fund amounted to US\$ 950,000. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2021, US\$ 3,013,485 has been charged as Direct Costs.

Participating Organization	Current Year Net Funded Amount	Current Year Expenditure	Total Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure
UNWOMEN	950	924,708	3,013,485	2,961,627
Total	950	924,708	3,013,485	2,961,627

Annex 1. EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT WITHIN SECTOR

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

Sector / 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	3,276,147	3,276,147	2,222,567	67.84
00112477	ME Iraq (outcome 1 & 2)	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	4,579,264	4,579,264	4,296,810	93.83
00125449	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,041,503	2,041,503	986,274	48.31
Conflict Prevention: Total			9,896,913	9,896,913	7,505,651	75.84	
COVID-19 Emergency Resp Window							
00122551	ME function of the WPHF COVID	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	5,993,939	5,993,939	4,163,346	69.46
00122842	ME function of the WPHF COVID	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	769,694	769,694	382,007	49.63
COVID-19 Emergency Resp Window: Total			6,763,633	6,763,633	4,545,353	67.20	
Crisis Relief							
00105450	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,994,095	1,994,095	1,807,570	90.65
00105709	ME function of the WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,999,789	1,999,789	1,383,472	69.18
00116753	WPHF ME DRC	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,576,450	1,576,450	1,265,633	80.28
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	999,877	999,877	65,144	6.52
Crisis Relief: Total			7,061,147	7,061,147	5,012,756	70.99	
Rapid Response Window							
00122550	Rapid Response Window Unit - W	UNWOMEN	On Going	5,410,000	5,410,000	1,071,463	19.81
Rapid Response Window: Total			5,410,000	5,410,000	1,071,463	19.81	
Socio-economic Recovery							
00104486	Disbursement to Colombia Post-	COL_MPTF	On Going	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,922,585	96.13
00119248	"ME Function WPHF Mali	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	2,136,029	2,136,029	2,049,649	95.96
00120333	ME Function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,815,521	1,815,521	1,486,146	81.86
00127518	ME Function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	675,512	675,512	284,359	42.10
00129802	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	On Going	1,249,338	1,249,338	81,732	6.54
Socio-economic Recovery: Total			7,876,400	7,876,400	5,824,472	73.95	
Grand Total			37,008,094	37,008,094	23,959,694	64.74	

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.

Country / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
Bangladesh						
00122842	ME function of the WPHF COVID	UNWOMN NGO	769,694	769,694	382,007	49.63
Total			769,694	769,694	382,007	49.63
Burundi						
00103750	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	3,276,147	3,276,147	2,222,567	67.84
Total			3,276,147	3,276,147	2,222,567	67.84
Colombia						
00104486	Disbursement to Colombia Post-	COL_MPTF	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,922,585	96.13
Total			2,000,000	2,000,000	1,922,585	96.13
Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)						
00116753	WPHF ME DRC	UNWOMN NGO	1,576,450	1,576,450	1,265,633	80.28
Total			1,576,450	1,576,450	1,265,633	80.28
Fiji						
00105450	ME Function of the Global Acce	UNWOMN NGO	1,994,095	1,994,095	1,807,570	90.65
Total			1,994,095	1,994,095	1,807,570	90.65
Global and Interregional						
00122550	Rapid Response Window Unit - W	UNWOMEN	5,410,000	5,410,000	1,071,463	19.81
00122551	ME function of the WPHF COVID	UNWOMN NGO	5,993,939	5,993,939	4,163,346	69.46
Total			11,403,939	11,403,939	5,234,809	45.90
Iraq						
00112477	ME Iraq (outcome 1 & 2)	UNWOMN NGO	4,579,264	4,579,264	4,296,810	93.83
00118850	ME WPHF Iraq (outcome 3)	UNWOMN NGO	490,936	490,936	490,936	100.00
Total			5,070,200	5,070,200	4,787,746	94.43
Jordan						
00105709	ME function of the WPHF	UNWOMN NGO	1,999,789	1,999,789	1,383,472	69.18
Total			1,999,789	1,999,789	1,383,472	69.18
Lebanon						
00127518	ME Function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	675,512	675,512	284,359	42.10
Total			675,512	675,512	284,359	42.10
Mali						
00119248	"ME Function WPHF Mali	UNWOMN NGO	2,136,029	2,136,029	2,049,649	95.96
Total			2,136,029	2,136,029	2,049,649	95.96
Myanmar						
00129062	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	999,877	999,877	65,144	6.52
Total			999,877	999,877	65,144	6.52
Nigeria						
00129802	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	1,249,338	1,249,338	81,732	6.54
Total			1,249,338	1,249,338	81,732	6.54
Palestine, State of						
00120333	ME Function of the Women's Pea	UNWOMN NGO	1,815,521	1,815,521	1,486,146	81.86
Total			1,815,521	1,815,521	1,486,146	81.86
Uganda						
00125449	Management Entity (ME) functio	UNWOMN NGO	2,041,503	2,041,503	986,274	48.31
Total			2,041,503	2,041,503	986,274	48.31
Grand Total			37,008,094	37,008,094	23,959,694	64.74

UN Participating Organizations



UN Foundation/
UN Partnership
Office

Other Participating Organizations

Colombia Post Conflict MPTF

WHEN WOMEN
PEACEBUILDERS,
HUMANITARIANS
AND HUMAN
RIGHTS DEFENDERS
ARE ADEQUATELY
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THEIR IMPACT IS
EXPONENTIAL.

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