

# Women as Central Agents for Peacebuilding in Colombia

**FINAL REPORT - NAP 2020**



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## Introduction

The Partnership Empowered Women Building Peace implemented the Project Women as Central Agents of Peace Building in Colombia during NAP III, gave continuity to some of the actions along the 2020 year in NAP 2020. This year was an opportunity to consolidate processes that started developing since 2017 and it became a transitioning period to the Programme Women Advocate for Peace (WAP) that will last five years (2021-2025) and will be implemented by 5 of the 13 organisations of the original Partnership.

The Project has contributed to the strengthened and consolidation of advocacy continuous and robust processes by women in the different territories to the implementation of the Peace Agreements, the inclusion of their proposals in the municipal development plans and their contribution to the legitimation of the Integral System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition (SIVJRGNR). Furthermore, women received psychosocial support and accompaniment through the routes of attention and report of gender-based violence.

It is noteworthy that the NAP 2020 implied an additional challenge due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused mandatory confinement in the national territory for more than 6 months. This implied adapting the activities and their methodologies to a virtual modality, encountering a series of challenges that became learning opportunities, which are considered for the new programme.

This final report presents the progress, challenges, good practices, and lessons learned from the NAP 2020 Project in Colombia as well an overview of the full Project including NAP III; and highlights the main results and impacts achieved through the activities carried out by the partner organizations to achieve the three objectives set by the Project:

1. Improved protection of women and girls.
2. Decreased harmful gender norms.
3. Equal leverage in (local) decision making related to conflict prevention and resolution, peacebuilding, relief and recovery peace and security.

The report is divided into 3 parts. The first offers an overview of the situation of women on issues related to peace, security, and gender-based violence, with an emphasis on the situation generated by COVID-19. The second part describes the results and main impacts of the project, and the third part presents good practices and lessons learned.

# 1. CONTEXT, RISKS AND COVID-19

## *The fragility of the peace agreement implementation*

The fragility in the implementation of the Peace Agreement remains due to several factors, among which it is worth mentioning: the little political will of the current government; the exacerbation of violence legitimized in discourses of discrimination and stigmatization against leaders and social leaders, human rights defenders and people in the process of reincorporation; and, the health emergency caused by COVID-19 that forced the generation of mandatory confinement measures, leaving the most remote territories affected by violence with less institutional presence, weakened spaces for participation and leaving the communities, their organizations of base and leaders of their own accord.

The current government militarization undermines what the Peace Agreement seeks in principle, which is to bring the institutional offer to the most remote territories to promote inclusive and sustainable development. The progress of the Development Programs with a Territorial Approach (PDET) and the Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops (PNIS) has been very precarious. In the most conflictive areas of the country, an increase in the force was observed, which shows that the militarization of the territories, instead of becoming part of the solution, has exacerbated the problem.

The Early Warning System of the Ombudsman's Office showed that, because of the mandatory confinements imposed to contain the spread of the virus, human rights violations, particularly in rural areas, increased, due to organized armed groups intimidated the civilian population under the pretext of enforcing mobility restrictions and, in this way, taking advantage of their consolidation and expansion in the territories<sup>1</sup>. These situations are made evident through the significant increase in massacres in the country. During 2020, according to Indepaz<sup>2</sup>, 91 massacres occurred in 22 departments. Similarly, the murders of leaders, men and women human rights defenders continue. According to Somos Defensores, in the first semester of 2020, 95 human rights defenders were murdered, representing an increase of 61% compared to the same period in 2019, of which 10 were women, with the aggravation that 30% of these women were victims of femicide<sup>3</sup>.

## *The beginning of new local government periods*

2020 was a year in which new governments were installed and represented an opportunity to influence municipal Development Plans to position and include the agenda of women, since new spaces for participation were established. However, the health emergency generated by COVID-19 limited the possibilities of incidence and participation due to the mandatory confinement measures imposed by the national government. This situation affected the incorporation of women's agendas in municipal Development Plans. Despite these difficulties, it should be noted that the municipality of Villavicencio included in its

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<sup>1</sup> <https://alertasstg.blob.core.windows.net/alertas/018-20.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.indepaz.org.co/informe-de-masacres-en-colombia-durante-el-2020/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DkfwuFOX7YFdd1H5qeAmJw3diy7NMMyic/view>

development plan the creation of a House for Empowered Women as a space to promote economic development and centralize the institutional offer in terms of attention and prevention of GBV against the women of this municipality. In the same way, in Bucaramanga, the House of Women began to function in November, and in the department of Tolima the Secretariat for Women was created. The women beneficiaries of the NAP 2020 participated in these processes.

### *Gender based violence during COVID-19*

The Ministry of Health and Social Protection reports by 31<sup>st</sup> of December, 2020, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 amounted to 1,642,715 and 43,213 deaths, this indicates that the confinement measures may be resumed if the virus cannot be contained effectively. This situation is alarming because violence based on gender and sexual violence within the home also increased, since many of the survivors were forced to go through confinement with their abusers. This saturated the lines of attention and evidenced the inefficiency of the routes of attention and prevention of violence against women, girls, and boys, particularly in areas with the greatest conflict and low institutional presence. This has led to the emergence of groups and organizations to supply and be able to attend and assist women and people who need protection from their perpetrators.

According to the Femicides Observatory of Colombia, in 2020, 630<sup>4</sup> women were murdered compared to the 571 femicides that occurred during 2019<sup>5</sup>, showing an average increase of 5 women murdered per month. These figures are alarming because no effective measures are identified to protect women while the pandemic is overcome.

### *Risks management and challenges during the Project*

There were two main risk factors during 2020. The first is the increase in threats and murders of male and female leaders in the country, and the second is the health emergency caused by COVID-19. In relation to the management of these risks, the project demonstrated flexibility and the ability to adapt and respond to risks.

Regarding the first factor, two important measures stand out. On the one hand, a fund was created to support emergency situations generated by threats to the life and integrity of the women leaders participating in the project. On the other hand, the Peaceful Route of Women held a workshop for the members of the Consortium for the transfer of their feminist strategy of Self-Protection and Protection, which was built in the NAP III.

On the other hand, regarding the situation generated by COVID-19, although it was not a contemplated risk, the project managed to implement several measures that allowed carrying out the activities to achieve the established goals. Among the measures taken by the Consortium and the partners, the following stand out:

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<sup>4</sup><http://www.observatoriodefemicidioscolombia.org/attachments/article/448/Bolet%C3%ADn%20Vivas%20Nos%20Queremos%20Diciembre%202020.pdf>

<sup>5</sup><http://www.observatoriodefemicidioscolombia.org/attachments/article/409/Bolet%C3%ADn%20Vivas%20nos%20queremos%20Diciembre%202019.pdf>

- Relocating expenditure for carrying out activities in person to facilitate and ensure the participation of women and men virtually. This consisted of food, hygiene, and internet vouchers.
- Support and pedagogy to the project participants for the use of virtual devices and platforms.
- Virtual psychosocial support to address the emotional effects and gender-based violence generated by the occasion of mandatory confinement for the containment of COVID-19.
- Accompaniment to grassroots organizations in advocacy actions to access to government support.
- Development of biosafety protocols for meetings and other activities.

## 2. RESULTS

The main results obtained in the project are presented below, starting with a description of the various training processes that strengthened the capacities of the participating women and men. Then, the achievements made through the advocacy processes supported, accompanied, and advanced by the partner organizations are discussed. Finally, the products that reflect the knowledge and intellectual production that serve to influence public policy and strengthen the organizations part of the project are included.

The following table shows the progress of the 41 targets of the Project. There it is observed that 44% of the targets were exceeded, 46% were reached and only 5% were not met.

*Table 1. Percentage of target progress*

<b>% Progress</b>	<b>Number of targets</b>
100%	19
Less than 100%	2
Between 101% y 500%	18
Between 501% y 1000%	1
More than 1000%	1
<b>Total of targets</b>	<b>41</b>

Source: Own elaboration

The 18 goals that were exceeded in general are explained because, given the situation generated by COVID 19, the partner organizations were cautious in adjusting their activities to the new reality, recognizing the connection limitations that exist in the territories where the Project took place. Despite this and the low management of the information technology participants had, it was possible for more women and young people to access, than expected.

### 2.1. Women and men with strengthened capacities

Between 2017 and 2020 (NAP III and NAP 2020), the Project Women as Central Agents in Peacebuilding in Colombia trained 2,415 women, 887 civil servants, and 1,245 young people from the 9 departments on various topics. Of these figures, 30% of women, 10% of civil servants and officials and 32% of young people were trained during the NAP 2020.

These trainings, in addition to strengthening the capacities and knowledge in the participants, generated concrete results of incidence for the construction of peace, the prevention and care of GBV and the transformation of imaginary and beliefs that reproduce harmful gender norms to more equitable ones for both women and men.

2.1.1. Women peacebuilders

In NAP 2020, more than 300 women strengthened their capacities for peacebuilding through different training processes that intended to contribute to the implementation of the Peace Agreement and Resolution 1325 of 2000. On one side, LIMPAL carried out the course "Women peace builders, a look at the effective application of Resolution 1325". This course was framed in the twentieth anniversary of the resolution, and its objective was to provide women leaders and human rights defenders, mainly from Bolívar and Meta, with tools to their territorial advocacy work.

Among the main achievements of this training, is the strengthening of the Oversight group to monitoring the Peace Agreement in Meta, and the design of a methodology for the formulation of a territorial report on the subject, as well as the construction of a virtual learning environment with the presence of more than 100 women in the country with a modality of virtual tutorials in a peacebuilding course that Limpal will activate every year in the celebration of R. 1325.

Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir conducted a series of workshops in which women from Sumapaz and Bogotá managed from their personal experiences to identify the potential of Resolution 1325 to be peace builders.

*"So, R. 1325 emancipated us to build ourselves as women of peace, as caregivers, as women who can influence planning processes" Participant's testimony<sup>6</sup>.*

In the same way, Corporación SerVoz carried out an in-depth conference on R. 1325 and the diploma on New views on gender with an emphasis on advocacy and peacebuilding through the School *Reescribiendo la Historia*. Rempaz also developed a training process for trainers on the resolution, involving 140 women and 10 men in the municipalities of Sucre and Córdoba.

Indicator 3.1.1.	Women trained in pedagogical spaces about peace agreements and their implementation. Target:70 women /Result: 70 trained women
Indicator 1.1.5.	Women trained and with capacity for advocacy. Target: 30 women /Result: 47 trained women
Indicator 1.1.6.	Women gain deeper understanding about R. 1325. Target: 10 women /Result: 23 trained women
Indicator 1.1.8.	Replications on the R. 1325 Target: 9 replications /Result: 10 replications carried out with 140 women and 10 men.

On the other hand, the main results of the training process of Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres, in addition to strengthening women as peace builders, was a document on restorative

<sup>6</sup> Take it from the external evaluation of the project "Women as Central Agents in Peacebuilding in Colombia" NAP 2020.

justice that includes women's proposals that was delivered to the Sanction Chamber of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) and a methodology that collects the contributions of women with missing relatives for the collective construction of the geo-referencing of persons considered missing delivered to the Search Unit for Disappeared Persons (UBPD).

Indicator 1.3.1.	A document on restorative justice to be delivered to the JEP at the national and territorial level. Target: A document elaborated with 30 women /Result: A document elaborated with 30 women
Indicator 1.3.2.	A methodology built to collect information about missing persons based on information from women. Target: A methodology elaborated with 30 women /Result: A methodology elaborated with 30 women in Antioquia and Putumayo

**2.1.2. Women and public officers with capacities to prevent gender-based violence (GBV)**

Sensitizing officials in charge of caring for survivors of sexual violence and gender-based violence is essential to avoid re-victimization, motivate and increase reporting. The awareness-raising and training process is based on the deepening of Law 1257 of 2008, which dictates measures for the prevention, care, and punishment of different forms of violence and discrimination against women. This process comprises a strategy that transcends training and aims to generate articulation and alliances to strengthen the prevention of GBV, and the protection and care of surviving women. In this sense, the alliance made with the Ombudsman's Office in Bolívar and Meta stands out. In the case of Bolívar, the articulation has allowed greater speed in the attention of the cases known by LIMPAL and in the Meta it is an alliance to design a methodology on attention to cases of GBV, which will be implemented by the Departmental Network of Oversight Citizen for A Life Free of Violence in Meta; this training will be directed to officials of the department's Police.

It is noteworthy that the virtuality that should have been adopted for most of the project's training actions allowed a greater scope, since it was possible for more officials to participate in the training sessions, exceeding the aim targeted.

Indicator 1.1.9.	Public officers trained to strengthen their capacities in the recognition of SV and GBV. Target: 30 officials /Result: 57 officials sensitized and trained
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Corporación Amiga Joven in its Popular School of Gender and Socio-Political Training continued a training process in which the participating women, mainly young people, recognize the different forms of violence, such as street harassment, psychological violence and micromachisms that manifest in exist in spaces that they inhabit daily, such as the house, the street, universities, and schools. Based on this recognition, the participants create personal and collective strategies to eliminate violence, which include the construction of support networks, the effective use of legal and political measures such as institutional and social denunciation, and social mobilization as a political commitment to the defence of women's rights. From this training process arises the



communication campaign *Postales Sonoras*<sup>7</sup> in which the experiences of women are collected and the problem of GBV is addressed.

Indicator 2.4	Young women are trained in community gender practices and violence prevention. Peacebuilding training is integrated into the process based on Resolution 1325. Target: 10 women / Result: 18 trained women.
Indicator 3.3.	Women trained in participatory research. Target: 10 women /Result: 14 trained women.
Indicator 2.11	Women and men trained as community agents of change. Target: 50 women and 20 men /Result: 169 women and 20 men

Mencoldes carried out a comprehensive training process to generate multiplication capacities in the participating women. This training covered topics such as psychosocial and emotional support, prevention of GBV, peaceful conflict resolution, and provided them with tools for effective participation in political and social settings.

Indicator 2.2.	Women trained in psychosocial skills, violence prevention, non-violent conflict resolution, active participation in political and social scenarios. Target: 50 women /Result: 50 trained women
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For the prevention of human trafficking, Espacios de Mujer carried out training sessions for civil servants and public officials of the Territorial Committee for the Fight against Human Trafficking on the Protocol of attention to victims of Human Trafficking, and Red Tamar carried out workshops with young people and their family and educational environments aimed at strengthening the life project of young people and their emotional ties.

Indicator 2.3.	Young people and from the educational community trained. Target: 90 /Result: At least 400 young people reached.
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### 2.1.3. Accompanied and strengthened women.

During more than 4 years of the Project, 292 women received psychosocial support and legal advice to face and heal the gender-based violence to which they are subjected, as well as to report the cases and access the attention routes available in the territories.

The year 2020 exacerbated the diverse effects that women historically and culturally experience due to gender inequalities and discrimination due to compulsory confinement as a preventive measure against the pandemic, which increased the care work carried out by women, accompanying their children. and daughters in their virtual formal education, domestic violence, and gender-based violence. This situation has had a great impact on women's health, especially on their mental health and emotional well-being.

Thanks to the psychosocial component of the project, it was possible to identify these risks factors and guide said accompaniment so that women recognized psycho-educational

<sup>7</sup> Please check the Postales Sonoras here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O9HjU994Y6Y>

tools to face them and be able to heal. Given the confinement circumstances, this accompaniment was complemented with follow-up through telephone calls.

The psychosocial accompaniment was carried out through meetings of healing and spiritual support, which has represented for women the possibility of dreaming and, therefore, focus their energies to build a better life for themselves and their families. It has been a transformative process as it has involved changes in their attitudes, thoughts, and a better management of their emotions, which is having an impact on their personal life, work and, in general, their environment.

In addition to the healing meetings, psycho-legal support was provided, which consists of guiding women to access the care and protection measures established in Law 1257 of 2008 for the repair of their rights and the punishment of the aggressor. The women stated that this type of accompaniment allowed them to strengthen themselves to continue with the judicial processes.

Indicator 1.1.1	Women who received virtual and telephonic psychological support. Target: 90 women /Result: 120 accompanied women.
Indicator 1.1.11	Support on demand for women to access routes, only transport resources are provided. Target: 50 women/Result: 50 accompanied women.

#### 2.1.4. Men with transformed masculinities

Transforming gender norms and creating conditions of equality for women is a process that must involve men and question the hegemonic masculinities that reinforce discriminatory stereotypes, behaviours and beliefs based on gender. For this reason, men from the communities and public officials were sensitized and trained to promote positive masculinities.

In the training, the participants were able to recognize those violent behaviours that are based on discriminatory attitudes based on imaginary about gender roles and identities, which affect not only women, but also themselves, and began to cultivate new assessments that encourage their greater participation in household chores, and, in the case of civil servants, they improve the attention to women.

Indicator 2.8.	Young men trained in non-hegemonic masculinities. Target: 50 men /65 trained men
Indicator 2.9.	Public officials trained in non-hegemonic masculinities. Target: 15 officials/31 sensitized officials.
Indicator 2.10.	Men trained to be trainers on non-hegemonic masculinities. Target: 30 men /22 trained men.

## 2.2. Women with capacities for participation and advocacy

### 2.2.1. Advocacy on the implementation of the Peace Agreement

Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres managed to implement a comprehensive advocacy strategy to accompany, surround and strengthen the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of Non-Repetition (SIVJRGNR). With the Truth Commission (CEV), they carried out a series of spaces for dialogue in the territories to make visible issues such as violence against women and against people with gender identities and non-normative sexual orientations that occurred during the armed conflict, thus facilitating a greater rapprochement of the CEV with the communities and legitimizing the work of the Commission in the territories.

2,200 cases of violence against women were also delivered to the Truth Clarification Commission (CEV), of which 2,000 were collected during NAP III, to be incorporated into the final report that will be published at the end of 2021 and of cases of sexual violence that occurred in Urabá to be included in Case 004 on Sexual Violence of the JEP.

Indicator 3.6.	Advocacy actions carried out Target:6 advocacy actions /Result: 8 advocacy actions carried out
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On the other hand, women actively participated in the process of planning, designing the roadmap, and implementing the PDETs, evidencing the slowdown in these processes the implementation of the measures with a gender perspective that had been included.

Spaces for advocacy and dialogue were created with local and departmental authorities for them to incorporate specific measures on gender and peace in their institutional tasks. It is noteworthy, the preparation of a public policy proposal "Political Consolidation of Peace for Antioquia", which is being reviewed and considered by the Secretariat for Women of the Government of Antioquia.

It is also worth noting that in NAP III, they presented 9 recommendations proposed by women in the CEV methodologies, of which 66% were accepted, exceeding the proposed goal of 25%. This is because Ruta has managed to consolidate a strategic articulation with this institution, which has allowed support their work to be maintained and strengthened.

2.2.2. Monitoring and Commemoration of the 20 years of the R. 1325

The Consortium designed and implemented two actions to commemorate the 20 years of Resolution 1325. These actions consisted of:

The design and implementation of the virtual seminar let us talk about gender and peace in journalism, which through four modules developed topics such as: Journalism with a gender perspective, Gender-based violence, Resolution 1325, and digital self-protection for women journalists. 32 journalists from the different departments prioritized in the Project passed the course and received the certification. Three communicative pieces were also selected and produced about older women, indigenous women, and the gender approach in communication schools<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> To watch the stories, follow the link: <https://consejoderedaccion.org/sello-cdr/investigacion/mujeres-mayores-toda-una-vida-resistiendo>  
<https://consejoderedaccion.org/sello-cdr/investigacion/la-paz-y-el-genero-un-reto-de-las-facultades-de-comunicacion-en-colombia>  
<https://consejoderedaccion.org/sello-cdr/investigacion/kite-kiwe-la-tierra-florecente-que-se-sobrepuso-a-la-guerra>

The creation and dissemination of animated postcards in which the testimonies of participating social leaders were collected about the impact of Resolution 1325 on their lives and the importance it has for the exercise of their leadership. It is noteworthy that these testimonies show the effort made by the Project for women to access this instrument and understand it as a tool that enables and protects their leadership, through the different training exercises that were carried out both in NAP III and NAP 2020<sup>9</sup>.

This campaign on social networks, carried out in conjunction with Pacifista, reached 109,346 people who saw the content and more than 6,367 people who interacted with them.

Indicator 2.7.	A campaign to commemorate the 20 years of Resolution 1325. Target:1 campaign /Result: 1 campaign carried out
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The 20 years of Resolution 1325 made possible to make visible the importance of adhering to its recommendations for the construction of peace in the territories, a peace that includes women. In this sense, the commemoration that took place in different territories was an opportunity for women and their organizations to position issues and achieve the inclusion of proposals in the local planning instruments in their municipalities and departments. In this sense, talks and webinars were held to promote the meeting between institutions, civil society, and citizens to highlight the progress that R. 1325 has represented in the country and the challenges that remain for the peace agreement implementation, the 51 Gender Indicators.

Limpal supported the creation of the Committee for the territorial promotion of Resolution 1325, made up of women's organizations from Meta and Guaviare. This Committee is a window for advocacy on peacebuilding in their territories with a gender perspective.

In addition to advocacy at the territorial and national level, at the international level the Consortium members participated in spaces and events of international scope with embassies, the UN Verification Mission, the Gender Cooperation Table, and the European Commission. This participation made it possible to make visible the situation of systematic violation of women's human rights and the need to generate effective measures for their protection. An event to highlight was the one held during NAP III by the European Union in alliance with the newspaper El Espectador, in which the progress and challenges of the implementation of R. 1325 of 2000 were made visible.

2.2.3. Advocacy on local Development Plans

Advocacy exercises were carried out on the Development Plans of 11 departments and more than 50 municipalities, and the inclusion and implementation of women's proposals and recommendations has been monitored. The support provided by the Project in advocacy with public institutions guaranteed that women had tools to analyse the situation of women in particular contexts, demand compliance over their rights and make recommendations in the formulation processes of Development Plans. This advocacy

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<sup>9</sup> Here the postcards:  
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1EHiKo3gdgWim7zNnyuc4ncj1DFUtR2jO?usp=sharing>

focused on the inclusion of gender measures of the Peace Agreement and the incorporation of the gender approach in local public policies. Women's organizations were able to consolidate a robust and continuous advocacy process with public institutions, including the strengthening and creation of citizen oversight bodies to monitor the implementation of development plans in Meta.

In addition to strengthening the advocacy capacities of women and their organizations, several achievements were reached, among which the following stand out: increase in the budget for policies and programs directed at women; creation of three houses for women in Villavicencio, Ibagué and Bucaramanga as spaces to provide centralized institutional offer, promote economic empowerment and care for victims of GBV, among other aspects; and the creation of the Secretariat for Women in the department of Tolima. It is also worth noting that the women were consulted for the final review of the public policy documents before they were formally adopted and have gained visibility and recognition in participation scenarios in which their proposals are considered in the decision-making process of their municipalities.

Indicator 1.3.3.	Monitoring through strategy: Advocacy with data. Target: 1 advocacy action /Result: 1 advocacy action carried out.
Indicator 1.3.7.	Women accompaniment in decision-making processes in the formulation of local development plans. Target: 15 women / Result: 100 women accompanied.
Indicator 1.3.8.	Participation of women in political advocacy scenarios. Target: 1 /Result: 1

This was possible thanks to the organized advocacy that was supported and accompanied by various women and women's organizations in the territory in the formulation of the PDET action plans, making it possible to include the gender approach in these plans as well as the issues that most interested women.

**2.2.4. Advocacy on the attention and prevention of GBV**

The advocacy that seeks to position GBV as a problem of interest on the public agenda so that policies and programs for the prevention of such violence are designed and implemented, comprehensive care is guaranteed to the victims and the aggressors are punished, was concentrated in two types of actions: consolidation of citizen oversight and performance of symbolic events, both virtual and face-to-face.

In the first action, Limpal promoted the construction of the VBG Departmental Network of Oversight Offices in the department of Meta, the only one in the country, which allowed the creation of oversight offices in various municipalities of the department in addition to those targeted by NAP. The establishment and formalization of the oversight was also achieved in María La Baja, Bolívar, with the women being the winners of a call from the Ministry of Justice to finance the signing by men of the public Pact for the eradication of all forms of violence against women. collecting about 5,000 signatures in the municipality.

The main achievement of the oversight agencies to stand out, in addition to consolidating ongoing advocacy processes recognized by the institutions, has been the preparation of follow-up reports on the implementation of Law 1257 of 2008 in their territories.

Regarding the second action, the Peaceful Route of Women held symbolic events monthly in the 8 regions, some of which were held on emblematic dates such as March 8 and

November 25, as well as to generate visibility and awareness about the disappearance of young women in Medellín and the increase in femicides during mandatory confinement caused by the pandemic.

Indicator 1.3.6.	Citizen oversight spaces strengthened. Target: 2 citizen oversight /Result: 2 citizen oversight constituted by 32 women.
Indicator 2.5.	Public symbolic actions carried out. Target: 12 symbolic actions/Result: 12 symbolic actions carried out.

### 2.2.5. Articulation and alliance for the enforceability of the guarantee of Human Rights

The support offered by the Project was also oriented to the creation and strengthening of networks and alliances between various actors to generate strategies for the enforceability of Human Rights. It is highlighted that Limpal achieved the creation of networks through virtual exchange events to reflect and co-create articulated advocacy, visibility and participation strategies that are possible thanks to the leadership of the participating women to carry them out.

From Limpal, the leadership of women has been strengthened thanks to the reflections given in the Learning Circles that allowed identifying ways to carry out sustainable activism that, at the same time, consolidate the stakes of their organizations, as well as incorporating self-care practices and ethics of care to guarantee the well-being of defenders and leaders in their political work. These exercises were carried out in conjunction with the Urgent Action Fund (FAU).

Indicator 1.2.5.	Strengthen of 3 women’s organizations How to defend human rights locally during the pandemic. Target: 3 organizations /Result: 3 strengthened organizations
Indicator 2.1.	Strengthened families of the women part of the networks. Target: 90 families /Result: 90 families.

Mencoldes in coordination with the CEV created a radio strategy to promote non-repetition and coexistence. The 91 days for non-repetition and coexistence strategy included the creation of microcapsules to broadcast on community radio, as well as social dialogue processes that also consisted of radio pieces. There were 6 radio programs that were broadcast for 3 months on two community stations in two municipalities in the department of Tolima.

This same organization carried out two communication campaigns, one aimed at raising awareness about women's labour rights with an intersectional approach, that is, showing how they are differentially affected by being Afro, indigenous, peasant, migrant and with disability: the other on the contribution of women in the construction of peace in the territories.

Indicator 3.7.	Social dialogues carried out around strengthening the mandates of Non-Repetition and Coexistence. Target: 2 /Result: 2
Indicator 2.6.	Communication campaigns carried out. Target: 2 campaigns/Result: 2 campaigns carried out.

Finally, it is noteworthy the alliances that were built within the Consortium, in which the partner organizations supported each other in various activities, recognizing the strengths of the other and learning from them. For example, Catholics for the Right to Decide supported Limpal in holding a webinar on sexual and reproductive rights in times of pandemic, which led to the creation of an alliance with Cuidacultivadores to expand dialogue processes with women in the different territories. Codacop supported Rempaz with a baseline workshop for the collection of the GBV surveys.

**2.3. Intellectual production of peacebuilding organizations**

The partner organizations of the Empowered Women Building Peace Consortium in addition to strengthening capacities in the participating women, managed to produce knowledge for the installation of capacities, as well as the delivery of reports, inputs and documents to decision makers and institutions to influence peace public policy. In total, 18 investigations, reports and documents were carried out, of which 12 were during NAP III and 6 during NAP 2020. Additionally, 15 communication campaigns were elaborated, 12 in NAP III and 3 in NAP 2020 and 10 plans of protection.

**2.3.1. Protection, self-protection, and cohabitation**

Regarding protection and self-protection, the strengthening of partner organizations was made through a workshop and accompaniment carried out by Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres, as well as the updating of protection plans in its 8 regions, with the participation of 240 women. It is noteworthy that the feminist model of protection and self-protection of the Route starts from the recognition of the body as the first territory of care and emotional healing and the space that can be crossed by violence. Risk maps were constructed in the territories and measures adjusted to the specific realities of women were defined.

Mencoldes supported the construction of coexistence plans that allowed the participating women to reflect on how the armed conflict has affected their lives, normalizing violence in their daily lives, especially in the private sphere. Coexistence plans are the instrument by which women define actions to exercise their right to a life free of violence. In addition, the participants stated that they will carry out replications of the exercise with neighbours in their communities.

Indicator 1.1.2	A workshop to transfer Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres's experience on its Feminist Self-Protection and Self-Safety strategy (built in NAP III) to other organizations participating in the Consortium. Target: 1 / Result:1
Indicator 1.1.3.	A self-protection feminist model. Target: 1 /Result: 1
Indicator 1.1.4.	Cohabitation plans constructed. Target: 1 /Result: 1 with 50 women

**2.3.2. Peace Agreement implementation**



To elaborate a report led by Limpal on the implementation of Resolution 1325 with the women participating in the Project an Impulse Committee was formed which. After the report was launched, monitoring the resolution will continue. Catholics for the Right to Decide published the research that analyses the role of the Catholic Church in violence against women in the context of the armed conflict, a report that is delivered to the CEV and is expected to contribute to the final report of the Commission. This report contributes to the construction of truth with a gender perspective.

Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres made an infographic on the progress of the Peace Agreement which was launched in the framework of the commemoration of the 20 years of R. 1325. It also documented 200 cases in 2020 (of the 2200 mentioned above) from the perspective of women presented to the CEV. From this exercise, it is worth noting that it was possible to reach very remote territories where women did not know the Peace Agreement and, in this way, pedagogy was done so that they could access to the SIVJRGNR so that they knew the route of the Unit for the Search of Persons Considered Disappeared and JEP.

Indicator 1.2.1.	Resolution 1325 UNSC Report. Target: 1 /Result: 1
Indicator 1.2.2.	A research about the on the role of the Catholic church in reproducing (symbolic) violence against women in the armed conflict published and disseminated. Target: 1 / Result: 1
Indicator 1.3.4.	Results of the advocacy and monitoring of the Peace Agreement and Resolution 1325. Target: 1 / Result: 1
Indicator 3.5.	Cases documented, reported by Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres. Target: 200 /Result: 200 cases documented and delivered to CEV.

**2.3.3. Gender based violence.**

It is noteworthy the report on Resolution 1325 prepared by Codacop, which is based on the cases documented by the Observatory of violence against indigenous women and is focused on the protection of social leaders and human rights defenders. This report was presented for the commemoration of the resolution and was built in alliance with the National Women's Network, forming the Committee to promote the commemoration. This report is an instrument of political incidence in institutions such as the Ombudsman's Office, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the National Protection Unit.

On the other hand, Rempaz drew up a baseline on violence against women in Montes de María. The baseline includes 200 documented cases, and the report will be used to make visible the situation of women in this region on emblematic dates such as March 8 and November 25. It is worth mentioning that the compulsory confinement made it difficult to prepare the baseline, so it was not possible to reach the goal of 500 surveys.

Corporación Espacios de Mujer and SerVoz launched the V Balance on the advancement of anti-trafficking policy in Colombia. This report places special emphasis on the relationship between human trafficking, migration, and armed conflict, describes the different forms of trafficking and characterizes those most at risk. It was presented and delivered to the competent institutions and civil society organizations as it shows the challenges that exist in Colombia to eradicate this scourge. The launch was carried out virtually and was



attended by 59 civil servants and public officials and representatives of social organizations.

In addition, this document is positioned as a consultation instrument for the holding of political control hearings in the Congress of the Republic and has been a reference for multilateral and international organizations such as the United Nations and the United States Department of State, who have referenced to documented cases and recommendations included in the balance sheet.

Indicator 1.2.3.	Research based on the cases reported to the Violence Observatory (established during NAP III). Target:1 / Result:1
Indicator 1.2.4.	A baseline on violence against women developed with 500 surveys. Target: 500 / Result: 200 surveys
Indicator 1.3.5.	A document with the fifth Balance of implementation of anti-trafficking policies in Colombia. Target:1 / Result: 1

### 3. GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

The year 2020 meant taking on additional challenges to those anticipated because the health emergency caused by COVID-19 that led to mandatory confinement throughout the national territory invited us to rethink how to carry out the Project activities, which normally required the presence of the participants.

In addition to having to adapt the activities to virtuality, maintaining the participation of women represented a significant challenge due to several factors. The first is that the burden of care work for women increased. The second refers to the increase in the economic precariousness of women due to the impossibility of going out to work or because they were dismissed from their mostly informal jobs. The third was the increase in violence against women, especially in their homes. The fourth is that many of the participating women did not have a good mobile device or stable internet connection or did not have basic digital skills. The confluence of these factors generated emotional effects for the women that had to be addressed by the Project.

In this sense, the adaptation of the Project to the new reality posed by the pandemic required speed for decision-making and the implementation of actions, identifying as good practices:

- The adaptation of the methodologies of the activities to be able to be carried out virtually.
- The connectivity of women was guaranteed, and some support was provided for sustenance during confinement, such as food vouchers.
- Some of the workshops were redirected towards the care and emotional support of women, psychosocial support and were complemented with psycho-legal support for women survivors of GBV because of preventive isolation.

This new reality highlighted the high capacity for adaptation of the partners organizations their ability to identify the needs of women, in this way NAP 2020 served to adopt these changes and the flexibility that a project requires to accommodate unpredictable circumstances. This becomes a learning and installed capacity for the new WAP Programme that begins in 2021.

On the other hand, the main lessons learned that stand out are:

- In times of crisis, women are the first responders, hence the importance of guaranteeing their economic autonomy to increase their resilience capacity and the redefinition of their potentialities to bring about personal, family, community, and political changes.
- It is necessary to improve the knowledge of women in the use of technological tools, to reduce the digital divide due to gender and age.
- Due to the increased risk of women leaders and human rights defenders during the pandemic, the need for organizations to maintain contact with these women after the end of the Project was identified, as a protection measure against the materialization of risk.

Lessons learned from practices within the Consortium are also identified.

The first is that the need to humanize labour relations was identified. Working at home implied an increase in the hours dedicated to work, affecting the mental and physical health of the members. In this sense, it is necessary to recognize this as a factor to improve and transform, generating spaces for mutual care.

It is valued that for the growth of organizations it is essential to maintain a dialogue with each other, in which, in addition to addressing technical issues and project planning, exchange, solidarity and mutual support processes are strengthened.

Although 2020 was a year with many challenges, it also offered opportunities to learn to do things in a different way, adopt new technologies and understand the importance of knowing and getting involved in the lives of women to effectively contribute to their transformation. Identifying and taking advantage of these opportunities by the partner organizations of the Consortium resulted in the rating given by the external evaluation, which assigned a score of 4.66 / 5, this being higher than that of the NAP III, which shows the permanent review and adjustment in the implementation of the Project.