

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

(Length: Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

<b>Country (ies): COLOMBIA</b>	
<b>Project Title:</b> Young women territorial peace builders in Colombia <b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b>  CSO- Corporacion Sisma Mujer	
<b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b>  Colectivo Mujer Restableciendo Derechos/Collective Woman Restoring Rights	
<b>Expected project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> January 2019 <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 18 months <b>Geographic zones for project implementation:</b> Country: Colombia Departments: Cundinamarca, Tolima, Valle, Chocó, y Bolívar	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> <b>PBF:</b> \$ 403.234,00  Total: USD 403.234,00  <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>	

1 Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

2 Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):  
 Project total budget: **USD 403.234,00**

**PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche:**  
 PBF Total: USD  
 143.029  
 35%

**PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche\*:**  
 PBF Total: USD  
 140.286  
 35-%

**PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche\*:**  
 PBF Total: USD  
 119.919  
 30-%

**Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:**

Considering the short-time frame and urgency of implementing the key pillars of the 2016 Peace Agreement between the FARC and the Government of Colombia, this project is time-sensitive to ensure that women are properly represented and included in the peace implementation. The initiative will help lay foundations for the structural reconstruction of Colombia and the ensure the participation of previous excluded groups.

Through strengthening the leadership and capacities of adolescent and young women in territories that have been most affected by war and other conflicts that are taking place in the territories, this project will help young women and adolescents to participate actively in peacebuilding activities in the territories and develop their potential as leaders. The increase of their participation is urgent and the visibility of their work and contribution to the construction of a peaceful future for all must be a priority.

**Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:**

The project is a continuation of an intervention with young women and female adolescents that was initiated in 2017, in which the female beneficiaries have already been identified. Both, Sisma Mujer and implementing partners of the project are committed to raising additional funds so the project can continue beyond the current life-cycle and reach more women.

**Project Gender Marker score: GM3<sup>3</sup>**

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: \$ USD 403.234 (100%)

**Project Risk Marker score: 0<sup>4</sup>**

**3 Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

**Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

**Score 1** for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

**4Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

Select PBF Focus Area which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): 2<sup>5</sup>

If applicable, UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:

**1. Peacebuilding**

If applicable, Sustainable Development Goal to which the project contributes:

**5 Gender equality, 16 peace, justice and solid institutions.**

Type of submission:

New project

Project amendment

**If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:**

**Extension of duration:**  Additional duration in months:

**Change of project outcome/ scope:**

**Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:**

**Additional PBF budget:**  Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX

**Brief justification for amendment:**

*Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.*

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**5PBF Focus Areas** are:

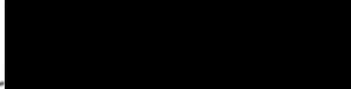
(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

**PROJECT SIGNATURES:**

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>6</sup></b></p> <p><i>Claudia Maria Mejia Duque</i></p>  <p><i>Corporación Sisma Mujer</i> 17/09/2018</p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Ramon Alberto Rodriguez Andrade</i></p>  <p><i>Director</i> <i>Unidad p</i>  <i>Integral a las</i> <i>Victimas</i> 31/10/2018</p>
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Title</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding</b> </p> <p><i>Name of Rep</i> <i>Signature</i> Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 1/11/18</p>



↓  
Signature of the Head  
of the UN Country Team,  
Mr. Martin Santiago

## **I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)**

### **a) Conflict analysis, sensitive to gender**

The armed conflict in Colombia has caused differential damage in the population, which has particularly affected women, girls and young women. This special feature in relation to violence is expressed more clearly in the aggravation of concrete forms of gender-based violence, a fact that is shown with particular clarity in situations such as sexual violence.

Women and girls have been disproportionate victims of violence, as direct victims in the armed conflict and by the situation of inequality in access to formal work, land and basic subsistence resources, health care, access to rights for their social and economic development and their participation.

The situation of violence against women and girls is worrisome. In Colombia, women constitute 51% of the population in the country and represented 85.71% of cases of sexual violence in 2017 – girls and female adolescents were 86% of the total number of women attacked. Every 26 minutes a woman was sexually assaulted; every 12 minutes a woman was the victim of partner violence; every two and a half days a woman was the victim of femicide and every two and a half days, a female human rights leader or defender was attacked<sup>6</sup>.

Of the total of 23,418 medical exams for alleged sexual violence carried out in 2017, 20,072 tallied to women, that is, 85.71%; and 3,346 men, that is, 14.29%. This meant that, for each man assaulted, 6 women were victims of sexual violence<sup>7</sup>.

In this scenario, girls and female adolescents are the population of women who suffer the most from sexual violence. Of the 7,055 cases registered by the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences (INML-CF) from January to April 2018, 6,108 correspond to girls and adolescents, that is, 86.58% of the total number of women attacked. Within this group, girls who are between 10 and 14 years old are the most affected: 48.31%, followed by girls between 5 and 9 years old (26.87%)<sup>8</sup>.

The socio-economic and cultural situation of girls and female adolescent is highly vulnerable: most are direct or indirect victims of the armed conflict, they have been displaced from their original territories and belong to mostly single-parent families, having to contribute to the family economy for sustenance. There is a high pregnancy rate, as well as security problems, derived from the presence of armed actors in their territories whose interests are opposed to the community role women advance. These factors converge in few possibilities for secondary and professional education; access to the labor market is very limited, and most of it, within the circuits of the informal economy, minimal coverage in health, limitations in terms of access to basic services, daily violence and insecurity. Young women find a very precarious context for the effective enjoyment of their rights and the exercise of their citizenship.

In an important proportion, early pregnancies in girls and adolescents are the expression of sexual violence that is exercised towards them, according to the calculations made by

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<sup>6</sup>Data extracted from Bulletin No. 15 of May 25, 2018, on Behavior of sexual violence against women and girls in Colombia during 2017 and 2018 - Corporación Sisma Mujer. Available at: [https://www.sismamujer.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Bolet%C3%ADn-25-de-mayo-de-2018\\_-Sisma-Mujer.pdf](https://www.sismamujer.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Bolet%C3%ADn-25-de-mayo-de-2018_-Sisma-Mujer.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

UNFPA from birth certificates in 2014, in Colombia every day there are 18 births of girls from 10 to 14 years old<sup>9</sup>.

According to the Survey of access, use and appropriation of ICTs by women in Colombia, although 41% of female Colombians have known some case of at least one form of violence against women in ICT, 87% do not feel fear that different forms of violence may happen to them or their daughters, especially phenomena such as Grooming and the production and commercialization of materials for the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents<sup>10</sup>. For the respondents, the greatest forms of violence suffered by women refer to the revision and control of their emails (9.2%) and the sending of offensive messages (6.4%); for what more they have been discriminated against through the Internet, it has been by their physical appearance (42%) and by their sexual orientation (42%)<sup>11</sup>.

During the armed conflict, homicide, forced disappearance and sexual violence became a continuum in the lives of women in Colombia. Women victims have been subject to stigmatization, victimization, increased vulnerability, restricted citizenship, limited representation, emotional damage, violence and crimes against sexual integrity, before, during and after, inside and outside the armed conflict.

In contexts such as those experienced in the regions most affected by the armed conflict, there are phenomena such as recruitment, forced displacement and problems such as the use of sexual violence as a war weapon<sup>12</sup>. According to the Single Registry of Victims as of August 1, 2018, in the Colombian armed conflict there have been 8,375,858 victims, of which 461,013 of these persons were women victims of homicide, 78,665 women victims of enforced disappearance, 23,130 women victims of crime against sexual freedom and integrity, 3,784,497 women victims of forced displacement, among other registered crimes. All the above has generated a fracture in the personal development and the implementation of the life projects of hundreds of girls and female adolescents victims, who have seen their circumstances aggravated because some of these violences are exacerbated when it comes to this age group.

Bearing in mind the priority municipalities for the development of this proposal, it should be mentioned that the cities of Quibdó (Chocó) and Cali (Valle del Cauca) occupy one of the highest rates of forced displacement in Colombia, where, in addition, the highest percentage of victims are women<sup>13</sup>. For its part, the Bolívar department is one of the 10 regions with the highest figures of sexual violence in Colombia, from all the cases reported in 2016, it meets

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9 TORRADO, MARÍA CRISTINA (2018). 10 year old girls a priority for Colombia and the world. Magazine in Other Words. Women and Society Group - National University of Colombia, p.69. Available in: [https://issuu.com/revistaenotraspalabras/docs/revista\\_en\\_otras\\_palabras\\_25\\_mujeres](https://issuu.com/revistaenotraspalabras/docs/revista_en_otras_palabras_25_mujeres)

10"Grooming is a type of cyberbullying deliberately exercised by an adult to establish a relationship and emotional control over a minor in order to prepare the ground for their sexual abuse. Through a set of deception and persuasion techniques, the harasser gains the trust of the boys and girls in order to achieve a sexual benefit. "Definition extracted from: <http://educainternet.es/workshops/2?locale=es>

11Information extracted from: [http://www.mintic.gov.co/portal/604/articles-64060\\_recurso\\_2.pdf](http://www.mintic.gov.co/portal/604/articles-64060_recurso_2.pdf)

12Sexual violence against women in contexts of armed conflict has come to be conceived as another instrument of the destruction of otherness, through a relationship of possession of the female body as a territory of battle and conquest.

13According to *The infographic of violence against women during the year 2016 in Colombia* of the Information Management Unit of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs -OCHA-, Cali and Quibdó are part of the ten regions of Colombia with the highest rates of forced displacement. Of the total number of displaced persons, women represent approximately 53% of the victims of this phenomenon. See: [https://umaic.org/snapshot/170328Snapshot\\_mujeres.pdf](https://umaic.org/snapshot/170328Snapshot_mujeres.pdf)

6.2% of them<sup>14</sup>. Likewise, in Tolima, five out of every six cases of sexual violence have a woman as victim, while 9 out of 10 women victims are under 19 years of age<sup>15</sup>.

**a) Alignment to the national legal framework, resolutions of the UN and PBF**

This project is specifically aligned with the territorial implementation of the Peace Agreement signed between the Government and the FARC-EP in November 2016.

The Peace Agreement includes 6 core elements: 1) Integral rural reform: Transformation in the countryside, 2) Political participation: democratic opening to build peace, 3) Truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition: victims and transitional justice, 4) Solution to the problem of illicit drugs, 5) End of the conflict and 6) Implementation, verification and endorsement.

The plebiscite was established as a mechanism of endorsement. Likewise, one was established on these points, those that can affect the lives of women in greater proportion are 1,2,3 and 4. Since the transformation in the countryside directly affects their lives, as well as the empowerment of political participation, most of the female beneficiaries have been victims of the conflict and in some regions where they live, there is the presence of illicit crops and other groups outside the law. Therefore, in this scenario their participation is vital. Likewise, the Peace Agreement develops 122 specific measures for women throughout its six points.

In addition to the Peace Agreement, there is another frame of reference made up by the Republic laws regarding youth:

- **Law 1622 of April 29, 2013 or Statutory Law on Youth Citizenship**

The purpose of this law is to "Establish the institutional framework to guarantee all young people the full exercise of youth citizenship in the spheres, civil or personal, social and public, the effective enjoyment of the rights recognized in the domestic legal system and the ratification of the International Treaties, and the adoption of the public policies necessary for their implementation, protection and sustainability, and for the strengthening of their capacities and conditions of equal access that facilitate their participation and impact on social, economic, cultural and democratic life. "

Among its purposes is (Article 2. Purposes):<sup>16</sup>

- Guarantee the participation, agreement and incidence of young people on decisions that affect them in the social, economic, political, cultural and environmental spheres of the Nation.
- Promote fair relationships between generations, genders and territories, between areas such as rural and urban, public and private, local and national.
- The gender dimension in this project can be verified in the following sections, which are inspired by the Action Plan for the application of UN Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security:
- Conflict resolution. Guarantee the participation of women and their role as peacebuilders.
- Post-conflict planning. The initiative promotes the participation of women in all the planning processes of the strategies and projects within the implementation of the PA framework.
- Build capacity in civil society.
- Representation of women in post-conflict governability.
- Rule of law. It is a proposal that promotes the rights of women and girls to security and peace before, during and after the conflict; so, a long-term result is that it will allow strengthening the full women citizenship beyond the Peace Agreement and what the future holds for the country.

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14 <https://www.icrc.org/es/document/el-miedo-silencia-las-victimas-de-violencia-sexual-en-colombia>

15 <https://bit.ly/2JAFItn>

16 Young Colombia. <http://www.colombiajoven.gov.co/atencionaljoven/Documents/estatuto-ciudadania-juvenil.pdf>

It is aligned with UN **Resolution 2250 of 2015** on Security, Youth and Peace; which is about giving space and recognition to youth in their work to prevent all types of violence (direct, cultural and structural) and in the transformation of conflicts.<sup>17</sup> It has 6 areas of action:

- Participation: increase the inclusive participation of young people in decision-making processes during the different stages of negotiation and implementation of peace agreements.
- Protection: reaffirms the need and obligation to protect civilians, making specific mention of young people, during armed conflicts and during post-conflict contexts, and to protect them from any form of sexual or gender-based violence.
- Prevention: emphasis is placed on member states supporting young people with inclusive tools and policies that allow them to act as key actors in the prevention of violence.
- Alliances: the need to enhance political, financial, technical and logistical support by United Nations agencies and regional and international organizations is highlighted.
- Reintegration of young combatants
- Tracing.

Regarding **PBF**, the project is aligned with **Priority Area 2**, which deals with the construction and / or strengthening of national capacities to promote coexistence, peace and conflict resolution. The Security Council of the Nations has stressed the importance of increasing the women participation in the prevention, resolution and recovery of conflicts, as well as the need to address the impact of the conflict on women. The importance of the women role in economic recovery, social cohesion and the political legitimacy of war-torn societies has also been the focus of the 2010 Secretary General's report on " Women participation in peacebuilding" (S / 2010/466). The report defined a seven-point action plan on peacebuilding with a gender perspective "**Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding**", to ensure that women's priorities are addressed, their participation is guaranteed and applied a gender perspective in all aspects of peacebuilding. This proposal is aligned with PBF in which it is focused on strengthening the participation of young women in political processes, improving their contribution in post-conflict planning processes and addressing their specific needs. This project involves young women and strengthens their leadership roles and their authorship as agents of change in the post-conflict context, for which they are perfectly aligned with the objective of the official announcement.

## **II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)**

### **a) Project description**

The proposal presented by Sisma Mujer, within the framework of the GYPI official announcement, is focused on contributing to empower new generations of women to become agents of change in closing the generational and gender gap in the context of the peacebuilding in Colombia. The project will also help young women and female adolescents to participate actively in the peacebuilding in the territories, developing their potential as leaders, having the capacity to prevent different forms of violence in their relational spheres and, in addition, are capable of promoting processes of building a sustainable peace in their lives and territories, all of the above, carried out from a gender perspective. It will contribute to a sustainable, inclusive and territorial peace based on the leadership of women.

Young women and female adolescents in Colombia have been a population group historically excluded, marginalized and violated. The differential damage that the conflict has left in their

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<sup>17</sup> International Catalan Institute for Peace. Policy paper: Resolution 2250 de 2015. Access in: <https://bit.ly/2tGpHKU>

lives is exacerbated by the historical situation of discrimination, leaving profound consequences in the emotional, relational and participation spheres.

In the current context of peacebuilding, the new generations must have spaces to participate, in which include their analysis of the context and attention proposals, as well as measures to ensure the effective fulfillment of their rights as women, young people and adolescents victims of the conflict. In this sense, peace is seen as an alternative of transformation for these young women and female adolescents. Therefore, young women and adolescents must be involved in all social and political processes; as well as having enough tools to identify the forms of violence that affect their lives, qualification, leadership and capacities for the reconstruction of the social fabric that allow them to help shaping a shared and peaceful future with the women participation women.

Since 2014, Sisma Mujer has been developing a work experience with a group of young women and teenagers close to the *Collective of Women Restoring Rights (Colectivo de Mujeres Restableciendo Derechos-CMRD)* in the departments of Cundinamarca, Tolima, Valle, Chocó and Bolívar that has been promoted in 2017 thanks to the German financing development Service *Brot für die Welt (Bread for the world)*. With the support of this agency, work has been done with the young women and female adolescent beneficiaries close to the CMRD and a process has begun to develop that incorporates several components, such as: i) rights training with a psychosocial approach; ii) pedagogy for the implementation of peace agreements and iii.) the promotion of youth leadership and organizational strengthening. The project that finances *Brot für die Welt (Bread for the World)* will end in December 2019 and several activities have been carried out, especially related to pedagogy for peace and training in human rights for understanding the differential damage that conflict and structural violence have caused in the young women.

The training process that is currently taking place with young women and adolescents in five regions of the country, has allowed the identification of four main lessons learned, which could strengthen future processes with this population, as below:

1. In training processes related to peace building and human rights, by identifying the structural violence that has lived through different areas of the lives of young women and adolescents, the need to carry out psychosocial accompaniment to address the different impacts that the continuum of discriminations and lived violence has caused.
2. The incorporation of the age and gender perspective in the development of methodologies should include activities, languages and identity referents based on territorial contexts, experiences and situations of the daily life of young women and adolescents. This allows a greater understanding of the concepts and a greater sustainability of the process of learning and political education.
3. The virtual spaces (WhatsApp and Facebook) are ideal tools to promote interaction between young women and adolescents, to share content that reinforces the issues addressed in face-to-face meetings and as a communication strategy between Sisma Mujer and youth groups.
4. The care and protection of young women and adolescents should be consider at all stages of the process, including special considerations in the logistical preparation of the meetings. It is essential to choose a safe place, for exclusive use for each group, with large green areas and with adequate infrastructure conditions, access facilities and favorable perception by the participants. During the transfer of the participants from their homes to the place of the meeting and vice versa, a trustful transportation must be hire to guarantee the physical integrity of the participants. In addition, at least two adult leaders of the CMRD must

accompany the meetings and activities. This also implies a coordination with the parents, mothers and / or guardians so that they are aware of the schedules and meeting points in which they will be collected and taken to the young people and adolescents.

For Sisma Mujer, it is essential to continue supporting this process and in this way to broaden its impact and the spectrum of participation opportunities for young women who are interested in political participation and leadership, for which in the proposal that is being presented to GYPI, Sisma Mujer aims to reinforce the process that is being carried out with young women, in order to provide the women beneficiaries of the project, with sufficient tools to discover and enhance their own abilities, in addition to carry out an emotional recovery process, so that in the near future they have tools to act as agents of change and rebuilders of the social fabric from the gender perspective and develop their actions as young leaders and generate possible generational change.

The project is already underway, there are activities that have been developed and needs to be strengthened, especially in aspects such as psychosocial support to make progress in emotional recovery processes and strengthen individual and collective empowerment processes.

Other aspects that require continuity are the regional initiatives that were created by the young women in the previous process and the strengthening of the youth leaderships that have been identified so far.

Young women are a key generation for the consolidation and construction of peace, which can and should assume an active and leading role in their communities; as well as having the possibility of taking exclusive and influential spaces for dialogue and participation. And this project focuses on enhancing their capabilities to achieve it in the near future.

The circumstances in which young women live impose the need to carry out a work that allows generating actions for the restoration of the social fabric, the empowerment and the inclusion of young women as active subjects of the peacebuilding and change. The new generations have the right to transform their imaginaries and leave behind the serious consequences that war and inequality have brought to their lives. In this sense, it is very important to know what happened in the conflict, the specific ways that the violence experienced has affected young women and girls and the unique and communal capacities to reconstruct their personal and collective life projects.

Acquires a particular weight, the development of actions that provide tools for the transformation of narratives, awareness and mobilization, so that wills and capacities converge to think about the common, from self-recognition and own leadership of young women, even more so , in the context of the implementation of the Peace Agreements and the increase of their participation and enforceability for the compliance with the Agreements, from a gender and age perspective is the most innovative contribution of the project.

**b) Results framework.**

Below in Annex B.

**c) Theory of change**

The implementation and verification of what was agreed in the Final Peace Agreement between the Colombian government and the FARC - EP guerrilla poses important challenges for the construction of a stable and lasting peace that guarantees the promotion of an

inclusive democracy, through a greater and better political and citizen participation of women, especially young women.

Adolescents and young women must have spaces to be involved in all social and political processes, create and strengthen youth networks; as well as having sufficient tools to identify the forms of violence that affect their lives, as well as opportunities for qualification, leadership and capacities for the reconstruction of the social fabric that allow them to help forge a shared and peaceful future with the participation of women.

The fundamental change that this project aims for is that adolescent and young women develop their potential as leaders, have the capacity to prevent different forms of violence in their relational areas and to promote processes of building a sustainable peace in their lives and territories, all of the above from a gender perspective. What ultimately, will contribute to a sustainable, inclusive and territorial peace based on the leadership of women.

The project will develop three components, each component contains a group of activities that will lead to an outcome, which corresponds to the change that occurs in young beneficiary women and that can be measured through the proposed indicators. The achievement of these results will lead to a direct effect, which will ultimately contribute to the long-term impact of the project. (Attached schema under which the theory of change was developed)

The **three components** are:

1. Psychosocial accompaniment and training in rights to armed conflict victims, with differential perspective of gender and age.
2. Initiatives to build peace from youth.
3. Promotion of youth women leadership.

Each component brings together a series of activities, with some initial inputs, since this action corresponds to the continuation of a project that has been developed and that form a starting point to generate a change in the lives of the young women of the Collective and in general, in the lives of young women and female adolescents in the territories, since the actions carried out here relate to the initial formation and impulse of political subjects, who will be restorers of social fabric in the territories most affected by the war.

The long-term project **impact** will be that “adolescents and young women are agents of change<sup>18</sup> and participate actively in the construction of peace in the territories from a gender perspective”. That ultimately will contribute to a sustainable, inclusive and territorial peace based on the women leadership.

The additional **impact of** this project will be that “adolescent and young women have developed leadership skills, have the capacity to prevent different forms of violence in their relational spheres and promote processes of building a sustainable peace in their lives and territories<sup>19</sup>”.

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<sup>18</sup> Sisma Mujer understands that an agent of change is a person who has decided to add and multiply the actions she performs every day in the environment in which she finds herself: family, circle of friends, work, school, and so on. Being an agent of change does not necessarily mean doing great works for the history of humanity, but it does seek that the life and actions of this person have a positive impact on their environment and inspire other people to do the same.

<sup>19</sup> Since the implementation of autonomous initiatives of civil society, with the participation of different social actors.

The **expected results** for the medium-term change that occurs in the young women who benefit from the action, are the following:

1. (R1) Young women and female adolescents have experienced favorable changes in their emotional well-being<sup>20</sup>, signify their history, recognize themselves as subjects of rights and identify risks of different forms of violence in their lives.
2. (R2) Young women and female adolescents promote autonomous, group and articulated peacebuilding processes in their territories.
3. Adolescent and young women with leadership skills build proposals about rights claiming, participate in dialogue spaces with relevant actors at the local and regional level and request actions from institutions and public opinion in favor of the rights of young women and female adolescents.

There are measurement indicators for each result (Annex B).

#### **b) Implementation strategy**

The project will develop three components, which are:

1. Psychosocial accompaniment and training in rights to armed conflict victims, with differential perspective of gender and age.
2. Initiatives to build peace since youth.
3. Promotion of youth women leadership.

The use of product (R1) of having performed the activities corresponding to **component 1**. Psychosocial accompaniment and training in rights to armed conflict victims, with differential perspective of gender and age, where adolescent and young women have experienced improvements at emotional level from their impacts as a result of violence lived which allow them to redefine their history, recognize themselves as subjects of rights and identify risks of different forms of violence in their lives.

To achieve this change, it is proposed to carry out a series of meetings in which an emotional work space converges, to address the differential impact of the violence experienced by young women and female adolescents, as well as their specific needs in terms of access to their rights (among them, to the integral repair). This emotional work will be articulated with training on women's rights issues: the rights of female adolescents and young women, sexual and reproductive rights, victims' rights, political participation and the elimination of discrimination will be reviewed. In this process, its relationship with the territory and the life project of young women will also be addressed. The activities in this component are:

A1.1 Working days of psychosocial support<sup>21</sup> with young women and female adolescents' victims of the armed conflict. (Working days of emotional recovery and psychosocial support with young women, 3 sessions per semester, one in each department).

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<sup>20</sup> Emotional well-being as the recovery of "Psychosocial impacts" are the consequences that the sociopolitical violence and armed conflict generate on people, which are manifest as the normal and immediate reaction of victims, their families and groups, to events that violate their fundamental rights and cause abrupt and unforeseen changes in their environment vital. On this level are located reactions such as sadness, fear, confusion, anger, distrust, disorientation, fragmentation of organizations or social networks, among others. (Corporación Sisma Mujer, UARIV, OIM, 2015. Guidelines for psychosocial care for women at risk).

<sup>21</sup> From the accumulated experience of Sisma Mujer, psychosocial support is define as a committed bonding process that seeks to contribute to the emotional wellbeing and individual and collective empowerment of adolescent and young women who are in contexts of vulnerability or armed conflict. This process involves the participation of relevant social actors in their relationship environments. (Corporación Sisma Mujer, 2018. Guidelines for the psychosocial approach with girls and adolescents in contexts of vulnerability, unpublished document).

A1.2 National meeting of young women and female adolescents (National meeting with all the female beneficiaries of the project).

The use of product (R2) of having implemented **component 2**. Peacebuilding initiatives is that adolescent and young women promote autonomous, groups and articulated peacebuilding processes, involving diverse social actors of their territories.

To this end, it will be taken young and adolescent women's ideas worked on previous training, related to autonomous experiences of peacebuilding, which they have created within the previous project framework and they are the final product of very deep reflections on the differential impact caused by the conflict in the lives of young women and female adolescents, the understanding of gender dimensions in the peace agreement that is being implemented, the need to claim women's rights and the elimination of all kinds of discrimination, inequality and the need to eliminate all types of violence against women and girls. Likewise, peacebuilding exchanges will be carried out by the young women in which the young women will interact with other peer groups in their territories, building proposals from the youth, making alliances and carrying out joint actions. The young women will act as agents of a culture of peace in their territories and will have the support of the adult female leaders from the Collective and of Sisma Mujer, to carry out their initiatives so that they have a greater impact. The activities in this component are:

A2.1 Development of autonomous peacebuilding initiatives in each region (Support to initiatives proposed by young women, such as mobilizations, tributes, cultural events, etc).

A2.2 Exchange of peace building experiences from youth (Exchanges with other youth groups for the design of coordinated public actions on peace issues).

The use of product (R3) of having implemented **component 3**. Training in transformative leaderships, which refers to adolescent and young women with leadership skills build proposals for rights claims, participate in dialogue spaces with relevant actors at local and regional level and request actions to institutions and the public opinion in favor of the rights of young people and adolescents. Methodologies and tools will be presented within the activities that promote leadership and multiplication skills for young women and female adolescents, as well as spaces for participation and dialogue for female adolescents and young women at a local and regional level. To complement the actions achieved with the previous process, Sisma and the Collective adult female leaders will accompany affirmative actions and enforceability to the institutions of their municipalities, with the participation of young people, as well as visibility campaigns.

The activities in this component are:

A3.1 Training of youth female leaderships (Empowerment of the young leaders of each group and dissemination of constructed messages).

A3.2 Message dissemination strategies constructed in the National Meeting (A1.2) and advocacy actions. (Advocacy meetings with relevant actors, accompanied by Sisma Mujer and the female coordinators of the CMRD).

### **III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)**

#### **a) Solicitante y socias implementadoras**

Sisma Mujer is a Colombian feminist organization that since 1998 has contributed to the consolidation of the women's movement, working with women victims of violence and discrimination for the fact of being, in private, public and armed conflict, for the expansion of their citizenship, the full validity of their human rights and the promotion of their role as

transforming actors of their reality. During these years of work, Sisma Mujer has managed to impact legislation, public policies, jurisprudence and has elaborated recommendations to international organizations making progress in favor of the elimination of all types of violence against women and girls. His work has transcended national borders, reaching incidence in Cuba, the United States and Europe; besides accompanying Colombian women refugees in Spain. Web: [www.sismamujer.org](http://www.sismamujer.org)

**Implementing partner: Collective Woman Restoring Rights (Mujer Restableciendo Derechos-CMRD)**

The Collective has started its work on 2009 and is made up of female leader rings present in 6 regions of the country: Bolívar, Chocó, Tolima, Cundinamarca, Valle del Cauca and Bogotá city. (The project implementation area will be carried out in 5 of the 6 regions.) The intervention zones are characterized by being places with high levels of poverty and unsatisfied basic needs, difficulties in accessing the labor market, there is usually little growth, or it is concentrated in certain social groups, poverty concentrated in rural areas, high rates of inequality and have been areas of conflict development. Documentary: [Our history](#)

**Project management and coordination – See Annex C.**

**Project implementation staff**

**Sisma Mujer**

Direction - Coordinator of the Mobilization Area (15%): as director, she is in charge of strategically managing the project at the management level: supervision, orientation and quality control with responsibility to the financier. Likewise, it carries out high-level political advocacy to give visibility to the action and to obtain support from the institutional framework on issues related to the project, in addition to involving relevant stakeholders in its sustainability and the need to continue accompanying young women in their processes. As coordinator, she is the person in charge of political, technical and methodological management; makes decisions in coordination of the project; coordinates the strategy and supervises the development of the actions. In addition, she is responsible for reviewing and approving the periodic reports and for monitoring the effectiveness of the action.

Senior psychologist (50%): she is the person who designs and develops activities related to the psychological and psychosocial support of young women for their emotional recovery, accompanies young women in the construction of their proposals for the claim of rights and their autonomous experiences of peace building, identifies and empowers leaders, attends meetings related to the action, with knowledge management, in addition to accompanying advocacy tasks of both young women and adult leaders of the Collective. It also carries out periodic reports, carries out the follow-up using tools developed for this purpose.

Junior professional (Psychologist) (100%): supports the senior psychologist in the execution of activities related to the psychological and psychosocial support of young women for their emotional recovery, accompanies young women in the construction of their proposals for the claim of rights and their experiences of peacebuilding, identifies and empowers leaders, attends meetings, makes periodic reports and documents that support the technical development of the action and monitoring.

Mobilization Assistant half time (50%): supports the actions of the Mobilization Area, providing support to professionals in the collection and systematization of information, logistics, drafting documents, agendas and others related to their position and with specific needs of the Project.

Facilitator (100%): it assists the Mobilization team, her functions are to: promote the participation of adolescents and young women in virtual communication spaces created during the process, monitor the interactions of adolescents and young women in virtual

spaces, support the design of methodologies for face-to-face meetings, facilitate, with the two psychology professionals, face-to-face meetings and other project activities.

Communications assistant (25%): it supports the visibility actions of both Sisma Mujer and the actions of the young women of the CMRD participating in the action and with the visibility of the financier. Performs communications design, dissemination and visibility in social networks and on the Sisma Mujer website. It also makes monitoring on the communication actions carried out within the framework of the project.

Professional in research (50%): supports knowledge management related to the situation of women and girls in Colombia, from verification and consultation to a variety of official sources to give an x-ray of the state of violence against women and girls in the country. This information complements the analysis of the environment carried out by the young women and the adults of the CMRD, who from this information can analyze the situation faced by women and girls and make proposals for the enforcement of rights according to reality. This will influence not only the Collective as itself, but the women and girls in the country.

Accountant (20%): accounting record of project expenses; ensure compliance with legal standards; codify the expenses by items; pay providers; bank conciliations; keep the project accounting file up to date and complying with the requirements of the provisions for audits.

Accounting Assistant (50%): support to the accountant in the record of project expenses; coding of the expenses by items, payment to suppliers; bank reconciliations, keep the project accounting file up to date and meet the requirements of the audit provisions.

Technician in administration and accounting (50%): make the purchase of airline tickets, coordinate hotels, reservations; make the selection of suppliers; general logistics of activities and support the administration area.

## **CMRD**

Regional coordinators of the CMRD: a fee contract will be made with a female coordinator by region, who will oversee supporting all the activities of this project that are carried out in the territory, will be alert to the identification of the transforming leaders and will act as permanent support to young women in the territory.

## **Coordination and management of the project**

The organization has a coordination committee with three of the four programmatic areas of Sisma Mujer (Management, Mobilization and Administration)<sup>22</sup> that are responsible for the execution, monitoring and tracing of the project. Similarly, Sisma Mujer has purchase manuals and internal procedures that ensure the proper execution of project resources, as well as each project has an independent cost center.

The organizational devices foreseen for the management and execution of the project are:

Management and sub-direction: it is the maximum decision-making body of Sisma, the Management also carries out high-level advocacy work and ensures compliance with all projects. It is which makes the most important operational decisions.

Project coordination committee: meets once a month and monitors and trace all the projects developed by the organization. (Management+ Sub-direction + Administration)

Area coordinator: the mobilization area is the one that has the contact with the final beneficiaries, that is, with the Collective. It is who is responsible for monitoring the correct execution of the project under the parameters of the funder.

Start-up committee: will be responsible for adjusting the preliminaries prior to the start of the action, making a work plan, in coordination with the female coordinators of the collective.

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22 Sisma Mujer's organization chart is attached.

Coordination Sisma Woman + Collective: the national female coordinator carries out tasks of execution of activities, monitoring and tracing with the young women directly.

### **Risk managements**

1. Lack of understanding of the methodologies and tools provided. (Low risk). Mitigation strategy (MS): The methodologies designed will be elaborated in a simple and practical language that allows to overcome communication barriers. Similarly, the young women of the collective use applications and social networks and have a different language than adult women. Currently they participate in Facebook groups by region and they have tried to adapt the speech to their language and promote knowledge based on their particular interests, according to their age group.
2. Security risks in the areas in which the intervention will be carried out. (Low risk). MS: Sisma Mujer accompanies the protection processes carried out by the female leaders to the corresponding state authorities, and continually updates information about the risk situation of the threats.
3. Obstacles in the implementation of the peace agreements / post-conflict / new government. (Moderate Risk). MS: Sisma Mujer participates in the group GPaz (Gender in Peace), which develops a monitoring tool for the progress of the inclusion of the gender approach in the implementation that allows to monitor how the implementation goes and to carry out joint advocacy and visibility actions.
4. Some young women decide to leave from the proposed activities and move away from the organization. (Moderate Risk). MS: Young women drop out for different reasons, including teenage pregnancy, return to places of origin in the case of displaced persons and other causes. The target group has been involved and plays a major role in their own development. Efforts are being made to maintain the group's cohesion, however, care would be taken to maintain contact with the young woman who had deserted and seek to continue her training and the impulse to her leadership, seeking the way of linking her to other women's organizations in the reception area (in case of migration) and continuing its process of psychosocial accompaniment and emotional recovery using new technologies. In cases of adolescent pregnancy, the project includes training in sexual and reproductive rights to support young women.
5. The intervention generates negative impacts on the receiving population. (Low risk). MS: Sisma Mujer develops in all its projects and in a permanent way, context analysis. Likewise, it builds lasting relationships with the beneficiary population, strategically planning actions about political empowerment of women's organizations in the territories, as well as the search for autonomy. It avoids creating dependency. Permanent monitoring systems are maintained in order to identify the consequences of the work performed. The encouragement of equality and non-discrimination is part of the mission of the organization. The organization has a code of conduct, internal regulations and anti-corruption policy, which define the work of all female officials, where any action against the beneficiaries of the projects or to the organization itself will be sanctioned according to its severity.

#### **d) Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring is a permanent activity within the organization, which is organized as follows:

##### MEA1. Preparation of a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (MEP) matrix.

A MEP matrix will be developed and will be the main tool to observe and measure the change. It will contain instruments and observables to measure the state of the indicators for each use of the product (results) (See attached MEP, Minimum Tools). This matrix will be prepared by

the professionals of the Mobilization Area of Sisma Mujer, who will be responsible for carrying out the monitoring and application of the instruments. This matrix will be share with the CMRD.

MEA2. Coordination meetings and monitoring of the Mobility Area project

Sisma Mujer Area that is responsible for coordinating the project is the Mobilization Area. It is the one who has contact with the final beneficiaries, so carries out monitoring actions and permanent accompaniment. Mobilization Area carries out monitoring of the activities carried out by his team. In addition, it receives reports on the results in the communications (publications made, status of Facebook groups and others). The professionals in charge of developing the activities and the Area Coordinator attend this meeting. They report on the actions developed through periodic reports. It meets once a week.

MEA3. Coordination and follow-up meetings of the Women Collective restoring rights.

The CMRD carries out monitoring and follow-up of its projects, through face-to-face or virtual meetings, in which the monitoring made. They prepare periodic reports.

MEA4. Follow-up meetings between Sisma Mujer and the CMRD

Within the framework of the programmed activities, follow-up meetings will be hold to review the status of the project and fill in the monitoring matrix, especially in the observables and the state of advance in the indicators.

MEA5. Follow-up of the Coordination Committee of Sisma Mujer

Sisma Mujer Coordination Committee monitor all the projects is carry out by the organization, counts with the participation of the Manager, the Sub-manager and the Administrative Area of Sisma Mujer. This committee verifies the status of all projects, both in their financial dimension and in the achievement of the objectives under which they are designed, the development and contribution to the vision and strategic plan of the organization. This Committee meets once a month.

MEA6. Reports, evaluation and audit

The project includes an evaluation and an external audit. Quarterly reports will be make (both of the Mobilization Area and the coordinators of the CMRD) and the corresponding narrative and financial reports described in Annex A2.

MEA7. Final meeting of evaluation of the process.

At the end of the project, an evaluation of the process will be make with the young women, to which the beneficiaries will come together for a two-day national meeting in which they will evaluate the process and project their future actions during the following years of the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

A meeting will be hold in Bogotá with the participation of a group of 100 young women, for two days, with two professionals from the Sisma Mujer team, the CMRD coordinators, and a final survey to measure changes, in which a comparison will be make to get knowledge and perceptions that allow to value the changes generated in the group through the process.

**d) Exit strategy and sustainability**

For the planned continuity of the project, we have been analyzing different types of sustainability:

Institutional Sustainability: the project has received the support of the Victims Unit, which signed the initiative and show interest in the work that we are making with adolescents and young women. In addition, this project has a component of advocacy visibility, based on affirmative actions and enforceability before the institutions of the state (in the regions) where they are working and based on the empowerment of the identified leaderships. There is political support that is generated from previous projects and the credibility of Sisma Mujer, as well as the institutional and management capacity of both Sisma Mujer and the CMRD to give continuity to the actions implemented to the project.

Financial sustainability: the continuation of support for the processes undertaken by the project, once it is completed, depends in large part on the search for new resources and the disposition of international cooperation, the search for another type of financing and financing public. From now on, it is a priority to look for alternative sources of financing through articulation and coordination with other initiatives of international cooperation, state programs, etc. Sisma Mujer has launched its individual donation strategy and currently has 52 regular donors, among whom are also companies and people who are aware of the issues that the organization is working on. We are implementing this strategy since 2014; it could be said that Sisma is one of the pioneer organizations in this type of financing, considering its size. Only much larger and international organizations have taken up the task of looking for alternative sources of funding and Sisma Mujer has been studying, making facers teams and seeking to expand its donor base. Likewise, the CMRD has worked on other issues of political empowerment, autonomy and sustainability, as well as promoting its organizational process from the beginning. The CMRD has managed to maintain its organizational process since 2009 and there is no reason to think that it will not continue to do so in the years to come. Proof of this is that they are preparing for the generational changeover. The issue continues to be on the national agenda as a priority and within the programs and master plans of international cooperation of the OECD countries. Youth and gender are two priority issues, especially in the post-conflict.

Social Sustainability: this is a project in which priority is given to empowering human resources and training, local actors are being supported to contribute for the generational relay. In the identification, the design and implementation have involved the local population as principal actors, not only as beneficiaries, but also as partners. The activities respond to the needs identified by the beneficiaries, where their interest is expressed in their participation and the continuity to the processes introduced, so it is a relevant project and lasts over time.

We hope that at the end of the project, there will be autonomous organizational processes of the young women in each region and, in the same way, that there will be learning spaces and networks with the adult leaders of the CMRD, in which the adult leaders with more experience will guide and accompany the generational relay and continue to promote the work and capacity of the identified leaders and of the young women who approach the CMRD.

Young women will learn to identify relevant actors and will be accompanied by Sisma Mujer and the coordinators of the CMRD to carry out advocacy work, especially in the framework of the activities corresponding to the use of the product (Result 3) (A3.1 Training of women leaders youngsters and A3.2 Strategies to disseminate messages built from collective work). They will choose strategically spaces to contribute to institutional commitment in the promotion of youth initiatives.

Considering the work carried out by Sisma Mujer in the prioritized departments, it is expected that the local authorities renew their commitment and disposition to support in

promoting equality and encouraging the participation of young women, through agreements and invitations to collaborative work; and on increasing on their own initiative opportunities and participation mechanisms for young women, recognizing them as leaders in their communities and agents of change. Also from an understanding of the effects that conflict and structural violence have left on this age group. This can also be increase by the periodic exchange that Sisma Mujer has with state entities at the central level, joint work in multisectoral spaces, in which the needs of women are visible and, above all, the need for equality and no discrimination against women in a country with alarming statistics regarding gender violence.

Finally, by constituting itself as a peacebuilding initiative, the project has the support not only of the Colombian State (and especially of the institutions that have a direct responsibility in the completion and implementation of the peace agreements) but also with the of the international community present in Colombia, which has expressed its support for the construction of peace not only with public statements but also with concrete cooperation actions and policies.

#### **IV. Project Budget**

Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

## **Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the [signed Memorandum of Understanding](#) between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

### **AA Functions**

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in

		consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline:

<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>30 April</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<b><i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i></b>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

<b>31 July</b>	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

### **Public Disclosure**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

## **Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:**

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

### **Reporting:**

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline:

<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>28 February</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<b>30 April</b>	Report <b>Q1 expenses</b> (January to March)
<b>31 July</b>	Report <b>Q2 expenses</b> (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Report <b>Q3 expenses</b> (January to September)
<b><i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i></b>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

### **Public Disclosure**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

### **Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects**

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

### **Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism**

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

### **Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:**

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches.
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant  
Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project<sup>23</sup>
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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23 Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.