

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

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

Country (ies): Colombia	
Project Title: Territorial model for non-repetition guarantees and citizen empowerment of youth and women victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance during the armed conflict to obtain effective access to the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparations and Non-Recurrence (SIVJRNR).	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Recipient Fund Name:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UN Women, UN Human Rights List any Governmental and non-Governmental additional implementing partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Court for Peace (JEP); • Truth, Coexistence and Non-Recurrence Commission; • Missing Persons Search Unit; • Presidential Council on Equality for Women; • Ministry of Health and Social Protection; • Public Ministry (Office of the Prosecutor-General, Office of the Ombudsman and local Public Ministry Office); • Special Body mandated to implement the gender approach of the peace agreement (Instancia Especial para contribuir a garantizar el enfoque de género en la implementación del Acuerdo Final); • Local and regional government; • National and local women's organizations; • National and local youth organizations; and, • National and local victim's organizations 	
Expected project commencement date¹: December 2018 Project duration in months:² 18 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Municipality of Vista Hermosa (State of Meta).	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative	

¹ Note: The 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.

- ☐ Youth promotion initiative
☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
☐ Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):

UN Women Colombia: \$1,194,073

OHCHR Colombia: \$ 305,927

Total: \$1,500,000

**The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent installment are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent installments, the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/obligation of at least 75% of the previous installment and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

Project total budget: \$1,500,000

PBF 1st installment:	PBF 2nd installment*:	PBF 3rd installment*:	installment
UN Women: \$ 835,851	UN Women: \$358,222	UN Women: \$ NA	UN Women: \$ NA
OHCHR: \$ 198,853	OHCHR: \$107,074	OHCHR: \$ NA	OHCHR: \$ NA
Total: \$1,034,704	Total: \$465,296	Total: NA	Total: NA

Describe in two to three sentences, including a brief project description and brief explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

First, the catalytic approach proposed is based on the notion that generating a territorial model to guarantee non-repetition by creating "safe environments" to promote human rights - including the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) - victims will be able to access the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparations and Non-Recurrence (SIVJNR).

Second, the project will facilitate local implementation of transitional justice mechanisms with the active participation of grassroots women's organizations.

Third, the project will strengthen organizational networks, capacities for collective action and the participation of victims, focusing primarily on local development planning, which will be developed between 2019 and 2020.

Finally, the project will generate innovative practices to allowing this model to be replicated; it seeks to promote and guarantee the rights of victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee if applicable:

UN Women's coordination mandate promotes gender equality and women's rights approaches as part of peace processes, transitional justice, planning and financing of post-conflict and institutional reforms for peace consolidation and sustainability. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) operates within the framework of standards and obligations included in international instruments for the protection of human rights related to promoting equality, fighting discrimination, protecting human rights, and in particular, monitoring implementation of the Peace Agreement in terms of human rights, victims' rights and security guarantees.

In that regard, and in addition to the comparative advantages of both agencies, strong relationships exist with institutional and social actors at the national and territorial levels. The two agencies have

had specific roles as participants in the international process supporting implementation of the Final Peace Agreement. This enables UN Women and OHCHR to work with the Colombian government, as well as civil society and the international community, to address the challenges to fast track implementation of the Final Peace Agreement and promote sustainable peace. For this reason, the current proposal addresses the main gaps identified in relation to those actors in order to make progress in and speed implementation of the victims' component of the Final Peace Agreement section of the SIVJRNR framework. The project design stage provided an opportunity to strengthen coordination between the mandates of both agencies and respond to the needs identified by the implementing partners. It combined their specialized knowledge with the design of a territorial model guaranteeing non-repetition and women's empowerment, focused on protective environments to facilitate access to transitional justice.

The project design is based on existing partnerships and will ensure significant participation by national and local partners. To that end, consultation meetings were held in August 2018 with agency territorial teams to identify key elements for territorial context. The consultations with national and local women's organizations, the entities that form the SIVJRNR (the Special Court for Peace, Truth Commission and the Missing Persons Search Unit) and the Ministry of Health were key to accomplishing the following:

- a) validating the proposal;
- b) identifying windows of opportunity for project implementation and prospective technical support;
- c) joint mapping of thematic and functional priority areas; and,
- d) defining the participation and coordination mechanisms to ensure that public entities are included effectively in the project governance structure.

The project will also ensure that women's and youth organizations actively participate in designing the capacity development component to strengthen political dialogue and advocacy processes. Through a call for applications, the project will finance proposals to strengthen the technical and operational capacities of adult and young women victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance that occurred within the context of the conflict so that they can participate in the SIVJRNR. In addition, the project will support women's participation in the planning and budgeting mechanisms for implementation of the Final Agreement.

Project Gender Marker score: 3³

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: \$1,500,000 – 100% of the budget requested from the PBF. The project seeks to achieve gender equality based on the following: a) the decision to select, as direct beneficiaries, women and youth from the priority municipality who were victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance as part of the armed conflict, supported by the mandate to "leave no one behind"; b) promoting women's and youth empowerment, strengthening local organizations, and influencing development capacities for local advocacy and policy oversight in order to face the challenges associated with a post-agreement scenario; and c) overcoming social, political and institutional barriers that prevent women and youth from obtaining access to the SIVJRNR.

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)

Project Risk Marker score: 1⁴

The risks associated with the project have been assessed in terms of the following:

1. The severity of the risk associated with project implementation.
2. The likelihood that the risk event will occur during project implementation.

In this regard, the project considered the scenarios that have arisen over the last two years following the Peace Agreement and the implementation process. While the country did manage to improve security, temporarily, in formerly-affected territories, recent reports indicate that illegal armed actors are seeking to occupy the space previously filled by FARC-EP. Nonetheless, the post-agreement scenario has also created new social and geographical access in order to effectively assess and prevent potential risks to project implementation, such as the Early Warning System within the Office of the Ombudsman.

Select PBF Focus Area which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select one ONLY*):

2.1 National Reconciliation⁵

The project is based on the scheme defined by the Peace Agreement implementation and its gender equality actions. One of the key implementation challenges is systematic discrimination against women in access to justice and participation in processes that achieve structural transformations, as highlighted by the Secretary-General's most recent monitoring reports on Resolution 1820 and Resolution 1325. This was also stated in the CEDAW Committee's recommendations on the armed conflict and gender justice and the recommendations from the UN Committee on ESCR. The project will also contribute to political dialogue by supporting women's advocacy and demands for equal access to ESCR and through political dialogue at the local, regional and national levels. The project is thus aligned with **PBF Focus Area 1: Responding to imminent threats to the peace process, support for the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue:**

- Rule of Law

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

The project is aligned with the **2015-2019 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and strongly linked to peace implementation processes**, with peacebuilding and sustainable development as strategic objectives. The peacebuilding objective has four expected outcomes: 1) violence reduction and peaceful conflict resolution; 2) strengthening civil society participation and local governance; 3) design, set-up and implementation of peace agreements; and 4) restoration of victims' rights.

UNDAF Area 2 is linked to sustainable development:

Gender equality: Colombia has made progress in overcoming gender gaps and granting women access to their rights under the principles of equality and non-discrimination. In this regard, the project sets

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

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ **PBF 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)

out elements for peacebuilding and sustainable development, favoring gender equality in the country.

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: Goal 5 (Gender equality); Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

The project will accelerate the holistic achievement of SDG targets. It will particularly focus on SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and the following targets: a) overcome all forms of violence against women, youth and girls in public and private spheres; b) ensure full and effective participation of women, youth and girls and c) provide equal leadership opportunities.

The project contributes seamlessly to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) in all components related to access to justice, increasing citizen participation and promoting violence prevention. These catalytic actions will prioritize dynamic and concrete advanced actions towards sustainable development in territories where conflict is likely.

Type of submission:

☒ **New project**

☐ **Project amendment**

If 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: ☐

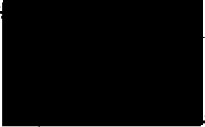

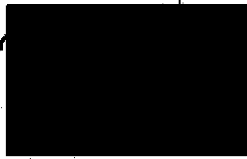
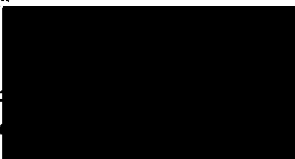

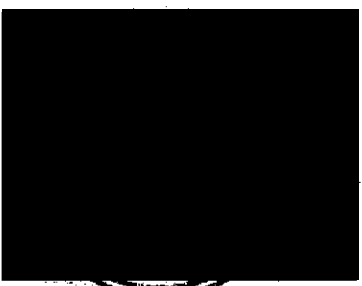
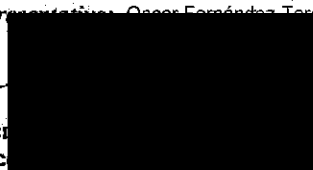
Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: ☐

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

Brief justification for amendment:

Note: If an amendment, please indicate any changes made to the project document in RED color 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.

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁶</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Ana Gúezmes García</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency:</i> United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women – UN-Women</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Kyle Ward</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency:</i> Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 24/09/2018</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart:</i> Comisión para el esclarecimiento de la Verdad, Convivencia y No Repetición</p> <p><i>Signature</i> Mauricio Katz</p> <p><i>Title</i> Secretario General</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 24/09/2018</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i> Director</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 26/09/2018</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Martín Santiago</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i> Coordinador Regional</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 26/09/2018</p> <p></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Óscar Fernández Toranzo</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i> Assistant Secretary-General Support Office</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 21 Nov 2018</p>

⁶ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.

State agents and guerrilla groups and paramilitary are responsible for more than 50 years of armed conflict and massive violations of human rights and humanitarian law in Colombia. UN mechanisms have shown the relationship between ESCR violations and armed conflict. In 1996, the ESCR Committee noted "that a climate of wide-scale violence in Colombia, is in part brought about by serious inequalities in society, such as enormous disparities in the distribution of national wealth, including land ownership".⁶

The Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, analyzed the gender dynamics of the internal armed conflict stating, "Violence against women, particularly sexual violence by armed groups, has become a common practice in the context of a slowly degrading conflict and lack of respect for international humanitarian law... Sometimes such violent acts are committed at the same time as massacres or as way of terrorizing or threatening women and communities... Women are sometimes abducted by armed men and detained for a time in conditions of sexual slavery... After being raped, some women have been sexually mutilated before being killed. Women are targeted for being the female relatives of the "other" side... Survivors reportedly commit human rights abuses with total impunity."⁷

According to the National Victims' Registry, between 1985 and 2018, at least 16.7 percent of Colombia's population were victims of the armed conflict and one Colombian out of 10 has been internally displaced. Women represent 49 percent of the total number of victims. In addition, the cases registered involving women represent: approximately 90 percent of crimes against sexual freedom and integrity; 51 percent of forced displacements; 49.5 percent of abandonment or dispossession of land; 46.1 percent homicides; 46.1 percent of forced disappearances; 43.7 percent of terrorist acts/harassment by armed actors; 42.6 percent of dispossession of personal property or real estate; 41.2 percent of torture cases; 32.3 percent of forced recruitment/involvement; and 24.5 percent of kidnappings.

The scope of this victimization resulting from the conflict has occurred in a context in which inequalities remain, including those related to continuous violence and discrimination against women and girls. This is despite the country's important efforts to achieve progress in gender equality, as reflected in legal frameworks and strong public policies. These gaps explain the disproportionate and differential effects of the armed conflict on the human rights situation for women. Without targeted intervention, this could worsen in the current post-conflict scenario. This is the result of the vulnerability and inequality that existed before, during and after the conflict that favor the territorial and population control carried out by illegal armed actors and also result in persistent barriers to accessing general rights, specifically truth, justice, reparations and non-repetition.

⁶ E/C.12/1995/12

⁷ E/CN.4/2002/83/Add.3, 11 March 2002, Executive Summary and Para. 42.

For example, the National Department of Statistics (DANE) found that in 2017, 17 percent of Colombia's population lived in multidimensional poverty, 26.9 percent lived in economic poverty and 7.4 percent lived in extreme poverty. These indicators were higher in single mother households and, specifically, single mother households in rural areas, with 40.4 percent of these homes experiencing economic poverty. Significantly, the highest levels of extreme poverty are found in single mother homes where the mother is under 25 years of age. According to this data source, higher levels of extreme poverty are observed when heads of households are young people or have minimal education⁸.

Colombia also faces the challenge of strengthening access to and professional assistance in gender justice and integrated protection for women victims, community leaders and human rights defenders. Additionally, it continues to face the challenge of broadening institutional spaces for the effective participation of women, youth and victims of the conflict in decision-making process. Moreover, an institutional culture that fulfills its legal obligations to promote and enact women's rights must be strengthened to overcome practices that normalize, underestimate or ignore the impact of the armed conflict on women. This situation breeds impunity for crimes committed against women, girls and young women in the context of the armed conflict.

Since 2015, OHCHR has confirmed 25 cases of aggression against women human rights defenders, widely recognized within their local communities and social processes. The highest number of these cases (14 in total) were recorded in 2017, which was 250 percent higher than the previous year. All cases occurred in 14 of the country's existing states. The leaders most affected included visible local/community representatives, indigenous people and victims of the armed conflict. Actions against human rights defenders occur primarily in rural contexts, characterized by a strong presence of armed actors, illegal economies, high homicide and gender-based violence rates, multidimensional poverty and a weak or non-existent institutional presence.

The Colombian State has pursued investigations in 46 percent of the cases mentioned above, with two formal statements of condemnation, seven cases under trial and three cases in which the perpetrators have been identified. Forty-two percent of the cases are closely associated with human rights activism.

The persistent impunity for crimes against women, the limited space within which to exercise rights before, during and after the conflict, and the lack of reparations for these victims are a mobilizing force for Colombian women. Research and policy documents illustrate how the experiences of female victims/survivors, women's organizations, community leaders and human rights defenders (in the areas of truth, justice, reparations and non-repetition and in relation to the agenda for the fulfillment of rights) have led to inspirational practices for peacebuilding⁹.

⁸ http://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/condiciones_vida/pobreza/bol_pobreza_17.pdf

⁹ For more information about the inspirational women's practices/initiatives for peace building see: <http://colombia.unwomen.org/es/biblioteca/publicaciones/2016/12/mujeres-tras-el-telon-de-guerra>; <http://colombia.unwomen.org/es/biblioteca/publicaciones/2014/06/gestando-la-paz>; <http://colombia.unwomen.org/es/biblioteca/publicaciones/2017/05/mujeres-en-la-habana>; <http://colombia.unwomen.org/es/biblioteca/publicaciones/2017/05/mujeres-que-reconcilian>.

At the same time, global experience – from South Africa to Argentina – shows that without dedicated expertise, strategies and resources to ensure women's participation, transitional justice mechanisms will fail to reach them, and will not capture their experiences. Violations of women's economic, social and cultural rights are intimately linked to the challenges women have in meaningfully participating in transitional justice mechanisms. For example, a woman who cannot read may not understand that a reparations plan includes the types of crimes she has experienced. A woman who cannot access healthcare for her sick child may not be able to leave her family to testify before a truth commission. An indigenous woman may not be able to testify in a court where her language is not spoken. Gender inequality has practical implications for transitional justice processes and their success.

Widespread evidence also shows the need to protect the coping strategies that associations and community-based women rely on from other potential conflicts that may be generated or catalyzed during the post-Agreement stage. This evidence shows that when empowerment and the exercise of citizenship by women and youth victims are consolidated, the risks to this population and their organizational processes increase. This is because the agenda for the fulfillment of women's and youth rights runs contrary to the strategic interests pursued by illegal armed actors in local territories.

Thanks to the successful peace negotiations between the Government of Colombia and the FARC and the early implementation of the Final Peace Agreement, Colombia recently recorded its lowest rates of armed violence in the last few decades. The country is also experiencing a period in which the actions produced by this Agreement and, specifically, the gender equality actions, represent an opportunity to advance towards gender equality and improve the role of women as citizens who fully exercise their rights in creating sustainable peace.

The inclusion and implementation of specific gender equality actions represents a pioneering process at the global level. It illustrates how the key principles of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 can be applied in practice and in integrated fashion. This should be viewed comparatively in terms of what has been achieved in Colombia. It should also be examined to identify, strengthen and defend the transformations in the lives of women and youth that have occurred thanks to the specific actions implemented, particularly when rights protection is combined with effective access to transitional justice mechanisms at the local level.

However, it is important to recognize that new regional conflict dynamics and the takeover by other illegal armed actors of territories previously occupied by the FARC in various regions have led to serious humanitarian impacts during the post-Agreement stage. This has resulted in cases in which victims' rights are denied, both those included in the current Victims' Law (Law 1448 of 2011) and in the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement.

In this regard, the Peace Building Overview 2018 (UNCT Colombia) identified the following concerns:

- 1) Gender-based violence associated with new violence dynamics as a result of the post-Agreement stage and the ceasefire with the ELN;
- 2) Human trafficking and prostitution networks in areas with illegal economies or in border zones;
- 3) Increased threats to and killings of women human rights defenders in some areas;

- 4) Limited access to prevention, protection and response and to psychosocial assistance and legal services for victims of gender-based violence; and,
- 5) The specific needs of women in the reintegration process.

The municipality of Vista Hermosa (Meta) illustrate the problems identified above. With population total of 24,154 inhabitants (49.2 percent women and girls), this area were severely affected by the armed conflict, the significant presence and influence of the FARC-EP, and substantial socio-economic gaps. In addition to vast cocaine crops and labs for drug processing observed in the territory, illegal armed actors have a permanent presence there. FARC-EP rebel dissidents and criminal organizations are likely to be responsible for the latest assaults, which have increased the number of crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Women's organizations have a strong presence there and need support to strengthen their role in sustaining peace. In addition, implementation of the Agreements needs to be accelerated in this geographical area. Based on the UN Women's analysis of municipal-level data (1985-2018) on victimizing events from the Single Victims' Registry, this municipality are among the top 100 in terms of the severity of the impact of the armed conflict on women. Vista Hermosa ranks eighth, with a low institutional response capacity for victims. Based on an analysis of rates per 100,000 women, Vista Hermosa has the country's highest rate of women who were forcibly disappeared. It is one of the 100 municipalities with the highest rates of crimes against women's physical safety and sexual freedom.

As a result, the next two years will be decisive in ensuring the foundations for sustaining peace in Colombia by strengthening protection and human rights guarantees for women to overcome access barriers to transitional justice. This will reduce violence and discrimination against women, youth and girls.

The proposal's potential to serve as a catalyst will help generate peace benefits by consolidating a framework for territorial non-repetition models. Based on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights' interpretation of victims' rights, reparations must have a transformative focus, such that their effects are both restorative and corrective. In this regard, returning to the same structural violence and discrimination is unacceptable¹⁰.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project complements/ builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.

The project will contribute to political dialogue by supporting women's advocacy and demands for equal access to ESCR via political dialogue at the local, regional and national levels. The project thus aligns with the **PBF Focus Area 1: Responding to imminent threats to the peace process, support for the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue:**

- **Rule of Law**

¹⁰ Inter-American Court of Human Rights. González et al. ("Campo Algodonero") vs. México. Ruling of 16 November 2009.

It is important to note that the PBF has played a strategic role in achieving peace in Colombia¹¹. In 2017, PBF joined the Peacebuilding Priority Plan, contributing \$12 million to support implementation of the Agreement in three critical areas: stabilization of zones affected by armed conflict; social and political reintegration of ex-combatants; and implementation of the SIVJRNR. OHCHR has been the implementing agency for a number of these initiatives and UN Women has been an advising agency in the area of collective reparations.

The project is also aligned with the **2015-2019 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and strongly linked to peace implementation**, given its peacebuilding and sustainable development strategic objectives¹². The UN country team has been very involved in peacebuilding efforts in Colombia, **based on requests in the Final Peace Agreement** for support from UN agencies, such as UNHCHR, FAO, OHCHR, UN Women, ILO, UNESCO, UNDP and UNODC.

This project thus promotes implementation of the transformative approach to the Peace Agreement's section on gender equality actions and victim's rights (Point 5 of the Agreement on victims of the conflict), based on a territorial model that guarantees non-repetition and the empowerment of adult and young women for their effective access to the SIVJRNR. This contributes to **Outcome 3 of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan for Colombia approved by PBF in 2017**: "Actions to accelerate the establishment and operation of an Integrated System for Truth, Justice, Reparations and Non-Repetition and providing durable solutions for victims of forced displacement."

In addition, the project considers the elements of the current context, referring to Point 6 on strengthening the rule of law of the Secretary-General's Seven Point Action Plan on Gender-responsive Peace-building. This is why the project seeks to contribute to the Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative objective: "Accelerate the implementation of the Secretary-General's Seven-Point Action Plan and its commitment to increase funding for gender-responsive peacebuilding projects".

UN Women and OHCHR have already worked together in Guatemala on the Gender Promotion Initiative-PBF through the important *Sepur Zarco* case. This project involved inspirational practices and lessons learned that will be applied in implementing this current proposal through exchange of experiences.

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

- a) **A brief description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

¹¹ The organization initially led actions that contributed to supporting peace negotiations between the government and the FARC-EP guerrilla group ("Breathe Peace" initiative) before the Final Peace Agreement was signed. Recognizing the central role of victims in this process, PBF has supported actions for collective reparations (UN Post-Conflict MPTF for US\$3M Jul 2016 – Jul 2018).

¹² The peacebuilding objective has four expected outcomes: 1) reduction of violence and peaceful resolution of conflicts; 2) strengthening civil society participation and local governance; 3) preparedness and implementation of the peace agreements and; 4) restoration of victims' rights.

In line with Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, 2122, 2242 related to women, peace and security, Resolutions 2250 and 2419 on the role of youth in maintaining and promoting peace and security; the Guidance Note of the Secretary-General on Reparations for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence; the CEDAW Committee's Recommendations 30, 33 and 35 related to women in the prevention of conflict, women's access to justice and gender-based violence against women; and with the UN Committee on ESCR's Recommendation 26, the project is focused on complying with the gender equality approach included in the Final Agreement and building sustainable peace in Colombia. It takes existing State obligations- regarding women's human rights into account by strengthening institutions and communities in the regions most affected by the conflict.

The project aims to build local integrated model that facilitate access to the SIVJRNR for women and youth who are victims of the armed conflict. The complementary and transformative effect of this proposal is based on its potential to catalyze progress in territorial consolidation as a model for sustainable peace based on a gender and human rights approach.

The project seeks to make progress in overcoming barriers that women and youth face in accessing their rights as victims of the armed conflict via a territorial and replicable model that strives to engage women at the local level. The project will rely on empowerment strategies to enhance women's access to ESCR. Thus, it will create an enabling environment for women to access justice and will contribute to guarantees of non-repetition of human rights violations and conflict. The project will also promote the participation of women and youth in territorial development planning mechanisms in Colombian municipality Vista Hermosa (Meta).

The project gives priority to sexual violence and forced disappearance, which are crimes against women. Sexual violence most reflects the disproportionate effects of the armed conflict on women and girls. Forced disappearance is the crime against women that is most invisible and its gender-based component is even less documented.

Beneficiaries are identified and their numbers are determined based on a four-part criterion that involves accessing both the SIVJRNR and participatory planning mechanisms:

- i. The universe of the project's potential direct recipients (youth and women victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance victims), based on the Victims' Unit data registration system;
- ii. The universe of youth and women victims of the armed conflict in Vista Hermosa (Meta);
- iii. The universe of local leaders (youth and women) involved in local participatory planning scenarios; and,
- iv. The universe of victims whose needs and claims are likely to be included in the local peace building planning and budgeting.

Given the above, project direct beneficiaries will total at least 300 women victims of the armed conflict (mainly of sexual violence and force disappearance) and their families in Vista Hermosa - Meta (210 adult women and 90 young women)¹³. Project indirect

¹³ In accordance with of the Registry of Victims of the Unit for the Victims Assistance and Reparation, since

beneficiaries will be approximately the 24,154 inhabitants of Vista Hermosa's (Meta) population (particularly 49,2% of the population who are women) taking into account that the project aims to influence local public policy. Will be indirect beneficiaries also, the victims of the armed conflict in Colombia (more than 8 million)¹⁴ that through the model's replication would enjoy improved access to transformative reparation measures.

Under this framework, the project anticipates that its first result will be to implement territorial and institutional actions to facilitate access to the SIVJNR for women and youth victims. The second will involve the participation of women and youth victims in the selected municipality and the incorporation of their transitional justice and peacebuilding agendas, needs and interests in the development planning mechanisms that are part of implementation of the Final Peace Agreement for the 2019 – 2020 period.

This proposal incorporates the following innovative components:

- i) The promotion of safe environments that transcend the traditional concept of security, in which the necessary conditions exist for women to participate in territorial development planning scenarios and access the mechanisms of the SIVJNR without being revictimized;
- ii) An approach focused on strengthening local mechanisms to guarantee victims' rights; and,
- iii) The development of non-repetition guarantees by establishing conditions that can break through the continuum of discrimination and violence that hinder women from accessing their rights.

b) **Project result framework**, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.

c) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.

- i. If women and youth victims of the armed conflict have the capacities to substantially participate and incorporate their priorities for ESCR, transitional justice and peacebuilding into local development planning;
- ii. And, if SIVJNR institutions at the local level incorporate and activate protections, including the enjoyment of ESCR, justice and participation mechanisms to facilitate the effective access of women and youth victims;
- iii. Then the barriers preventing women and youth from obtaining access to and a response from the transitional justice mechanisms will be overcome by establishing a transformative and replicable territorial model that promotes guarantees of non-recurrence and empowerment;
- iv. Because the model of non-recurrence and empowerment allows sustainable and meaningful engagement of women and youth towards the implementation of peace agreement, and being transferred to the state institutions can be used

1984 to 2018 Vista Hermosa has registered 69 women victims of sexual violence and 987 women victims of force disappearance.

¹⁴ Official report of the Victim's Unit, October 2018, <https://cifras.unidadvictimas.gov.co/>

to ensure the effective participation of women in the SIVJRNR with the technical assistance of the involved UN agencies.

- d) **Project implementation strategy** – explain how the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

Overcoming the social, legal and physical barriers that women, young women and girls face in accessing transitional justice mechanisms can play a **catalytic role** in advancing the conditions of non-recurrence. This will make it possible to confront the continuum of violence and ensure that women and girls can participate meaningfully in building an inclusive and sustainable peace.

In these terms, comprehensive, human rights-based strategies are necessary to **accelerate transformative change**, including “Quick Wins” in the design and implementation of a territorial model to guarantee non-repetition based on an integrated and transformative approach to reparations. To achieve the above, the project proposes three phases, to be implemented simultaneously:

First, the project will use a methodology that promotes protective environments. This will involve establishing institutional mechanisms and networks to guarantee that the State complies with its responsibility to ensure that women and young women are protected from violations of their rights and can fully exercise them.

The aim is to promote protective environments that enhance access to justice, health, participation and protection in a co-responsibility approach between local and national State institutions. Activating such institutional mechanisms will help to prevent, identify and denounce risk situations or deprivation of women’s rights. These mechanisms will also encourage State institutions to mitigate and address gender violence, guarantee women’s security, participation, economic autonomy and health as a means to guarantee that women and young women victims of sexual violence and enforced disappearance enjoy comprehensive access to justice. Their environments will enhance the exercise, guarantee and promotion of their rights.

Second, the project will advocate with SIVJRNR entities in support of the comparative advantages of an intervention that focuses on territories and the importance of non-repetition to achieve progress in meeting their transitional justice obligations. The project will thus focus on activating and coordinating both local community mechanisms and national transitional justice institutions, adopting a strategy suited to both the potential and weaknesses of each selected territory and to the agendas and interests of adult and young women victims.

Third, the project will strengthen the capacities for collective action and participation of adult and young women victims, with a particular focus on local government and development planning that will occur between 2019 and 2020. This will incorporate women’s agendas, needs and interests in the areas of ESCR, transitional justice and peace building into policies

and plans, thus addressing, in structural fashion, the socioeconomic and political challenges in the territory that are linked to the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

The project will be focused on the municipality of Vista Hermosa (Meta), based on the following criteria:

- i. Municipalities most affected by armed conflict. The ranking used by UN Women reflects the impact of the armed conflict in Vista Hermosa and its vulnerability to violence (related to poverty levels, weak public institutions and weak management capacity);
- ii. Municipalities where women have experienced severe impacts in terms of sexual violence and forced disappearance;
- iii. Priority areas for implementation of development programs with a territorial approach (Programas de Desarrollo con Enfoque Territorial, PDET) and other Peace Agreement mechanisms that aim to close the gaps in terms of socio-economic inequality and access to programs and in the mechanisms for truth, justice and reparations;
- iv. Based on the Peace Building Overview, the municipalities that are among a group of 213 territorial entities prioritized by the Colombia UNCT; and,
- v. Areas where international cooperation has a minimal presence.

Finally, the Project's management strategies will include:

- **Developing the State's capacities:** This will involve providing technical assistance to public official and politicians in transitional justice and peacebuilding from a gender and women's human rights perspective and promoting the application of international standards, nation-territory cooperation, and inter-institutional management, thereby addressing the gap between normative frameworks and implementation;
- **Strengthening civil society organizations:** This will involve supporting adult and young women and their organizations to strengthen cooperation among women's networks and organizations. Under this framework, the women and youth organizations will be the implementing partners for the proposal's activities that seek to strengthen civil society and the processes of political impact and collective action on each project thematic area.

The project will also ensure that women's and youth organizations actively participate in designing the capacity development component to strengthen political dialogue and advocacy processes. Through a call for applications, the project will finance proposals to strengthen the technical and operational capacities of adult and young women victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance that occurred within the context of the conflict so that they can participate in the SIVJNR. In addition, the project will support women's participation in the planning and budgeting mechanisms for implementation of the Final Agreement.

- **Coordinating the State and Civil Society:** This will involve supporting the establishment of dialogue mechanisms between State entities and women's organizations and networks to strengthen the conditions for implementing the model. Civil society organizations and State entities need to become more knowledgeable about the human rights of women and LGBTI persons and about ESCR; and,

- **Knowledge management:** This will involve generating collective operational knowledge regarding the project's innovative components in the areas of guaranteeing non-repetition; the transfer of methodologies, best practices and lessons learnt in relation to development planning and budgeting; and, women's participation in ensuring the sustainability of peace.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list the direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity.

Expert knowledge and integrated experiences in supporting victims to demand their rights have been developed within general civil society and, specifically, with women's organizations. Given UN Women's broad global and national experience in managing competitive funding mechanisms for civil society, these organizations will be the main implementing partners for the project.

Based on a Do Not Harm approach intended to reduce tensions, the project will avoid social fragmentation and conflict among key actors in the territories. It plans to issue a call for proposals to encourage broad participation of civil society organizations as implementing partners, based on the following:

- The specificity of the region prioritized for the project;
- The differential approach of women's and youth organizations in the territory; and,
- Crime-related differences.

Partners will be selected through a competitive and transparent funding initiative that will encourage the participation of youth organizations, as well as partnerships among local community grassroots organizations working in the selected territory and national women's networks, platforms and organizations with both general and specific experience with the problems that the project addresses. The women's organizations included in the list of eligible organizations of the system that provides advice and defense to victims (Sistema Autónomo de Asesoría y Defensa), which is part of the Special Court for Peace, have been evaluated by this entity and have demonstrated that they can perform this work. In addition, the most important organizations that have supported truth, justice and reparations processes will be able to apply for funding.

- Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**.

UN Women and OHCHR will lead the implementation and monitoring of the project, including its objectives, outcomes, outputs, strategies and activities. Steering and management committees will be maintained to manage, oversee and coordinate the project operations.

The **National Steering Committee** will provide strategic guidance on project implementation and is authorized to make technical, administrative, operational and financial decisions. It will include: one representative of the UN Women, and OHCHR; one representative of each mechanism (Truth Commission, Missing Persons Search Unit and JEP); and one representative of civil society organizations. The Committee will meet annually or on an extraordinary basis, in accordance with the needs of the activity. This committee's functions will remain as established for Phase I.

Management committee: all national and local technical teams from the implementing UN agencies and operational partners will meet every two weeks in the initial stage of the project and will shift gradually to monthly gatherings. This committee is responsible for effective project implementation in the field.

UN Women and OHCHR rely on a qualified core professional staff that will guide the specific employees assigned through the implementation stage. UN Women, as the leading agency, has aligned the project in the Women, Peace and Security area, and defined the outcomes under access to justice and protection components. This thematic orientation ensures permanent technical support from the area team and effective coordination with other on-going related processes in identifying potential opportunities to guarantee project sustainability. In this context and aiming to increase the agencies' capacities for *in situ* project implementation, UN Women and OHCHR have included **two national senior UN Volunteers in the "embedded staff"** hiring modality, and based in Meta OHCHR regional office. **An administrative assistant** will be hired to support actions in territory and **one project coordinator**, based at the UN Women Colombia national office, will lead all activities, including the intervention in Vista Hermosa.

OHCHR will charge the project budget for the cost of **one senior human rights ESCR and gender consultant** (quarter time) and **a gender consultant** (half time) to support and monitor project implementation from Bogotá.

UN Women has worked in Colombia since 2005. The agency's presence there is guided by its Strategic Note, "Towards a 50-50 Colombia: Peace and Development for All (aligned with the UN Women 2018 – 2021 Global Strategy), and is expressed in the 2015-2019 Cooperation Framework signed in December 2015 with the Government of Colombia. Its theory of change is based on the objective of achieving full enjoyment of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights for Colombian women. Currently, UN Women has territorial offices in five departments, including Meta.

OHCHR-Colombia was established in 1997, operating from Bogotá and 18 field offices, including Meta. The Final Peace Agreement, signed in November 2016, assigns the Office a range of tasks related to post-conflict needs in the areas of human rights, victims' rights and security guarantees.

UN Women and OHCHR have a record of prior solid work with key civil society and state partners. They will delegate senior specialists to oversee GPI implementation.

- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do Not Harm issues and project mitigation. The risks include:

1. **Victims' Participation:** The increase in acts of aggression against human rights defenders and trends and patterns of new violence related to illegal armed actors constitute a potential threat risk for victims' participation in the project activities, given the nature of the issues addressed.

Probability: Medium. **Severity:** High.

Mitigating strategy: The implementing agencies and territorial presences will constantly review security conditions and protection measures, analyzing trends and patterns of new violence and their impact on the project activities. Based on the results of the analysis, the implementing agencies will develop a prevention advocacy strategy with local authorities to guarantee beneficiaries' security.

2. **Political changes:** The new government has shown an interest in revising the Peace Agreement with FARC-EP. This may have an impact on: a) new exploratory dialogues with armed actors; b) the political agenda and critical state priorities; c) the post-Agreement and post-Conflict institutional architecture; and, d) the peace agreement implementation process in the most affected regions of the country.

Probability: Medium. **Severity:** High

Mitigating strategy: Implementing and leading UN agencies will develop a political advocacy strategy with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator to introduce the project to key institutions, highlighting its potential impact, objectives and how it contributes to institutional initiatives to promote a culture of peace.

3. **Social conflict:** The current post-peace agreement scenario has created novel social and territorial dynamics that differ from previous citizen and space mapping guiding the project structure.

Probability: Medium **Severity:** High.

Mitigating strategy: Present and explain the intervention strategy to all participating communities, including former and new social actors in the territories. A mechanism to monitor national and local situations will provide information on social conditions within prioritized territory. Permanent contact will be maintained with local authorities to prevent potential security issues.

4. **Armed dissidents:** Former guerrilla armed dissidents present in priority territories may hinder the implementation of project activities.

Probability: Medium. **Severity:** High

Mitigating strategy: The project's action plan will be revised periodically with local leadership, based on the security situation. The dates and places where activities will be implemented can be rescheduled to guarantee participants' security. The activities associated with women's access to transitional justice mechanisms will be conducted confidentially and privately to prevent potential threat risks. Permanent contact will be maintained with local authorities to prevent potential security novelties.

5. **Institutional weakness:** Fragile institutional and normative structural design for effective implementation of peace agreement in the territories.

Probability: Medium. **Severity:** High

Mitigating strategy: Provide information on an ongoing basis to participant communities on the normative changes that have occurred in the country. Tools and strategy design to facilitate victims' access to the peace process implementation

mechanisms, adaptable to potential administrative and/or legal modifications. Undertake an advocacy strategy led by local organizations, with support from UNW and OHCHR, to prevent possible legal restrictions on the participation of victims and their access to transitional justice mechanisms.

6. Social delegitimization: Low community acceptance of the transitional justice and non-repetition strategy in the prioritized territories.

Probability: Low. **Severity:** High

Mitigating strategy: Take an educational approach to beneficiary community to orient them regarding the scope of action of the truth, justice and reparation system and determine which one meets their needs and expectations.

7. Financial: Financial limitations to adequate project funding and support (exchange rate fluctuations and administrative delays).

Probability: Low. **Severity:** Medium

Mitigating strategy: Provide periodic (monthly) follow-up reports on activity implementation and financial projections. Perform periodic (monthly) exchange rate (USD-COP) and cash flow revisions and projections.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

The proposed integrated M&E system promotes full participation of involved stakeholders in the stages of the project, based on a holistic concept of gender-responsive project implementation. The project orients its M&E and reporting strategy around the following components:

- i. **Results-based indicators design:** as detailed in the outcomes and outputs that orient the project, the M&E and reporting strategy addresses three levels of indicators: products, processes and results;
- ii. **Gender mainstreaming:** the project incorporates the analysis of women's active involvement in advancing the community- and institutional-based initiatives included in the Final Peace Agreement and of the relationship between the project's interventions and significant changes in women's lives;
- iii. **Territorial approach:** the project considers the variable and volatile features of the areas where activities will take place;
- iv. **Reporting timeframes:** the project proposes monthly updates on activity implementation, quarterly updates on outputs and results progress, and a final report that discusses the progress of the project's impacts within the targeted communities;
- v. **Knowledge management and evaluation:** the project will conduct a final external evaluation following UNEG guidelines and principles. Internal participatory evaluations will be also conducted during project implementation to promote the collection of lessons and best practices and make necessary adjustments.

Seven percent of the project budget will be dedicated to implementing the M&E plan, which will include funds for external evaluation, audit, baseline and end line collection, as well as for communications/KM activities for innovative M&E.

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project’s exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability actions, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do to try to ensure this support from the start.

Project sustainability will be ensured through capacity development at three levels:

- Strengthening local institutions by activating pathways for access to rights and protection (creation of safe environments), together with strengthening the SIVJRNR at the national level, thereby increasing its capacity to work with local authorities;
- Empowering and developing the capacities of adult and young women and their organizations to participate in territorial spaces, placing their agendas both in victims’ spaces and in development planning spaces at local and national levels, and identifying alternatives for access to the SIVJRNR; and,
- Building knowledge management that systematizes results, describes lessons learned and best practices, and uses innovative and visual tools (including spotlight, infographics and documentary videos). This strategy will help to generate and disseminate innovative knowledge of significant cases and experiences with access to justice, focusing on guarantees of non-repetition (highlighting the contribution of the young women) and transforming them into models that can be replicated.

The exit strategy will seek to regularly disseminate project results to key actors, seeking to consolidate alliances with government entities and cooperation agencies that work to ensure continuity and/or replication of the territorial model. Similarly, when the project ends, social and institutional actors in the territory and nationally will have developed:

- Mechanisms to access the process that coordinates the relevant institutions of the justice system as a strategy to fight against impunity;
- Tailored strategies to facilitate the substantive participation of youth and women victims of the armed conflict in territorial participation spaces;
- Strategies designed by women’s organizations to implement psycho-legal support to facilitate women’s access to the JEP;
- The capacities of women and women's organizations to participate in the SIVJRNR mechanisms (JEP, Truth Commission and the Missing Persons Search Unit);
- Proposals for spaces/symbolic rituals in specific locations for purposes of collective memory; and,
- Concrete, strategic and viable proposals for newly-elected local authorities to incorporate the needs, interests and agendas of adult and young women in transitional justice and peacebuilding actions and in development planning mechanisms to implement the Final Peace Agreement.

I. 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 the 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's 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:

- To distribute 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;
- To 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;
- To 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 close 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.);
- To 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 date	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:

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

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

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	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 date	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),	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		
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Financial reports and timeline:

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

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to been 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 Terrorism Funding

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 installments)
- 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 project¹⁵
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought

¹⁵ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

- 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.

Annex B: Project Results Framework

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: <i>Enhanced access to the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Recurrence System (SIVJRNR) for women and youth that have been victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance in the municipality of Vista Hermosa (Meta)</i>		Outcome Indicator 1 a: Percentage of women and youth victims' beneficiaries of the project who have strengthened their capacities to access to the "Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Recurrence System (SIVJRNR)". Baseline: 0 Target: 80%	Workshops lists Pedagogical materials delivered to participants Meeting minutes and reports Baseline and endline in-place instruments conducted with beneficiaries of the project.	Active and evidenced participation of beneficiaries in the implementation of SIVJRNR mechanisms at the local level.
		Outcome Indicator 1 b: Number of emblematic cases delivered to transitional justice mechanisms in Vista Hermosa Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Report presentation and registration number of emblematic cases presented.	Two reports presented and accepted for revision by the institutions that compose the SIVJRNR.
		Outcome Indicator 1 c: Percentage of women and youth victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance that perceive the safe environments model has enhanced their participation possibilities in the SIVJRNR mechanisms. Baseline: 0 Target: 70%	Individual surveys and focal groups.	Entry and exit surveys conducted to measure beneficiaries' perception.
	Output 1.1: Protective environments designed and promoted in prioritized municipality (with particular focus on women victims,	Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of methodological documents on protective environments guarantee of women and young women victims of sexual violence and enforced disappearance, produced and	Life testimonies Meeting minutes Participant lists	One Draft validated amongst women

Annex B: Project Results Framework

	<p>leaders and human rights defenders) on the promotion of gender justice and access to ESCR, emphasizing on the right to health and economic development opportunities for victims as a means to ensure conditions for the effective access to the SIVJNR by the targeted population.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design and implement a methodology on protective environments for the promotion of gender justice and ESCR of women leaders, human rights defenders and victims of sexual violence and enforced disappearance. 2. Strengthen technical and operational capacities of relevant State institutions to guarantee access of women and young women to their right to health, a life free of violence and economic development. 3. Design, promote and accompany the activation of pathways by State Institutions for women and young leaders, victims of sexual violence and enforced disappearance and human rights defenders to access the right to health, a life 	<p>validated with local entities.</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 1</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: Number of State local and national level entities with strengthened technical capacities to guarantee the access of women and young women to their rights to health, a life free of violence and economic development</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p>	<p>State local and national institutions planning and budgeting instruments.</p>	<p>HRDs and Victim's satisfaction Surveys.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of pathways for the access to the right to health, right to a life free of violence and economic development promoted, designed and/or accompanied.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>State Institutions (Health Ministry, Prosecutor Office) records, guidelines and instructions</p>	<p>One Model proposal validated by women (women leaders, HRDs and victims of sexual violence and enforced disappearance)</p>

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	free of violence and economic development. 4. Promote the coordination between local and national level institutions with responsibilities in terms of justice, health, participation and protection of women in the municipality.			
	Output 1.2: Women and youth victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance in prioritized municipality trained to elaborate reports and participate in hearings and mechanisms from the Special Peace Jurisdiction, the Truth Commission and the Unit of Missing Persons.	Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number of women and youth victims trained and oriented by civil society organizations in strategic report drafting for cases presentation to the SIVJRNR. Baseline: 0 Target: At least 100 women sexual violence and forced disappearance victims (75 adult women and 25 young women)	Trainers' reports, attendance lists, audiovisual reporting instruments.	Ending of training sessions and revision of capacities installment.
	List of activities under this Output: 1. Women's and youth organizations technical capacities development testimonies collection and systematization, report drafting and effective participation within the SIVJRNR mechanisms. 2. Women's and youth emotional and psychosocial capacities development, focused on self-protection for the effective victims	Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number of reports drafted and documented by victims' organizations involved in the model. Baseline: 0 Target: 4	Documents elaborated by victims.	Presentation of all documented cases recorded by local women and youth participants of the project.

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	<p>participation within the SIVJRNR mechanisms.</p> <p>3. Technical support provision to the SIVJRNR institutions, for the articulated implementation of victims' participation established mechanisms in the prioritized territory.</p> <p>3.1. JEP: regional summits with women victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance to present the scope and reach of transitional justice and the incorporation of the gender perspective.</p> <p>3.2. Truth Commission: specific days for crime testimonies reception related to sexual violence and force disappearance.</p> <p>3.3. UBPD: working days to typify forced disappearance cases and the affectation of this phenomenon on women's and youth lives.</p> <p>4. Technical and financial support to undertake symbolic victims' organizations recognition and dignifying processes.</p>			
Outcome 2: Women and youth victims of the armed conflict in the municipality of Vista Hermosa (Meta) and effectively incorporate their transitional justice and		Outcome Indicator 2 a: Number of local public policy instruments that incorporate the transitional justice and peace-building proposals and agendas of women and youth victims', and activate mechanisms of	Institutional and municipal records on victims' proposals incorporated in	Incorporation of specific measures in local planning mechanisms such as local development

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<p>peace-building priorities in the local development planning mechanisms established by the final Peace agreement.</p>		<p>territorial protection including the enjoyment of ESCR, justice and participation.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: At least 2</p>	<p>planning instruments.</p> <p>Victims' organizations public tracking reports.</p>	<p>plans.</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 b: Existence of a local women's and youth rights-based system to track and oversight the implementation of local measures to leverage peace-building and development agendas aligned with victims' prerogatives.</p> <p>Baseline: No Target: Yes</p>	<p>Women's and youth organizations</p>	<p>Women and youth organizations articulation to position specific points in the local planning agendas.</p>
	<p>Output 2.1: Strengthened capacities of women and youth victims of the armed conflict and their organizations in prioritized municipality, for collective action and active advocacy in local peace building planning and budgeting.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1: Number of tools and methodologies designed for strengthening women and youth victims capacities to propel their agendas and proposals in local planning and budgeting mechanisms.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	<p>Municipal UN agencies' reports.</p>	<p>Presentation of the toolkit to local women and youth organizations, as well as mechanisms to effectively use it.</p>
	<p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>1. Training processes in citizen participation and public budgeting mechanisms, conflict resolution, and institutional architecture for peace through popular education methodologies.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2: Number of women and youth victims involved in capacity strengthening training spaces.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: At least 300 women victims (210 adult women and 90 young women)</p>	<p>Attendance lists. Knowledge change and capacity strengthening recording documents.</p>	<p>Finalized training and capacity strengthening sessions.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3: Percentage of women and youth victims who consider</p>	<p>Individual surveys and focal groups.</p>	<p>Entry and exit surveys conducted to</p>

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	<p>2. Strengthening women's and youth leadership and self-management to increase and qualify their participation in formal political scenarios</p>	<p>their capacities for local planning and budgeting advocacy have increased.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 80%</p>		<p>measure beneficiaries' capacity enhancement for local planning a budgeting advocacy.</p>
	<p>Output 2.2: Women and youth victims' organizations agendas and proposals qualified and positioned in scenarios of local peace and development planning.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>1. Capacities and knowledge strengthening of women's and youth organizations to position their needs and interests in the local public agendas. 2. Recognition actions of the meaningful youth participation in peacebuilding, through innovative initiatives</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of women and youth victims' proposals presented to local development and peace planning spaces.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	<p>Documents and reports drafted women, youth and local organizations involved in the process.</p>	<p>Systematization of the experience for potential presentation to the SIVJNRN mechanisms.</p>

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?		X	The project will ensure that women's and youth organizations actively participate in designing the capacity development component, to boost political dialogue and advocacy processes. Through a call for applications, the project will finance proposals aiming at strengthening technical and operational capacities of adult and young women victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance that occurred in the framework of the conflict so that they can participate in the SIVJRNR. In addition, the project will support women's participation in the planning and budgeting mechanisms for the implementation of the Final Agreement.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	X		Call for proposals with standardized ToR in accordance with UN Women's POM.
3. Have project sites been identified?	X		The selected municipality for the project implementation is Vista Hermosa.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	X		The design of the project is based on existing partnerships and will ensure a significant level of participation of national and local partners. For this purpose, during August 2018, different consultation meetings were held with different agency territorial teams, to identify key elements for territorial context. The consultations with national and local women's organizations, the SIVJR forming entities (Special Jurisdiction for Peace, Truth Commission and Unit for Missing Persons Search) and the Ministry of Health were key to define the following: a) the validation of the proposal; b) the identification of windows of opportunity for the project implementation and prospective technical support; c) joint mapping of thematic and functional priority areas; and d) the definition of participation and coordination mechanisms, to propel the effective inclusion of public entities in the project governance structure.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	X		UN Women and OHCHR participated in the GPI-PBF with the "Realizing the transformational effect of the Sepur Zarco reparation sentence to break the continuum of conflict and post-conflict related sexual and other forms of violence against women" project in Guatemala, which has involved inspirational practices and lessons learned that will be applied in the implementation of the current proposal. For this reason, the project will include an exchange of experiences with this

			initiative to promote knowledge sharing on women's rights incorporation in managing human rights violations allegations in conflict and post-conflict scenarios.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	X		The projection and identification of beneficiaries is defined according to a four-level criterion, that is both access to justice and participatory planning mechanisms: i. the universe of potential direct recipients of the project (youth and women victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance victims) according to the Victims' Unit data registration system; ii. the universe of youth and women victims of armed conflict in Vista Hermosa; iii. the universe of local leaders (youth and women) involved in local participatory planning scenarios; and iv. the universe of victims in all two regions whose needs and claims are likely to be included in the in local peace building planning and budgeting.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		Partners have already made consultations to reach common agreements with SIVJR institutions, with regards to their participation in the project.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		There exist standardized cooperation mechanisms and modalities to activate key partners participation, included in UN Women's POM.
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		

Annex D - PBF project budget

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

Table 1 - PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:		Budget by recipient organization in USD - OHCHR	Percent of budget for each output reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):	Level of expenditure/ commitments in USD (to provide at time of project progress reporting):	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high TA or travel costs)
OUTCOME 1: Enhanced access to the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Recurrence System (SIVJRNR) for women and youth that have been victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance in the municipality of Vista Hermosa (Meta)						
Output 1.1:	Protective environments designed and promoted in prioritized municipality (with particular focus on women victims, leaders and human rights defenders) on the promotion of gender justice and access to ESCR, emphasizing on the right to health and economic development opportunities for victims as a means to ensure conditions for the effective access to the SIVJRNR by the targeted population.		285,914	100		

Activity 1.1.1:	Design and implement a methodology on protective environments for the promotion of gender justice and ESCR of women leaders, human rights defenders and victims of sexual violence and enforced disappearance.		70,561	100		
Activity 1.1.2:	Strengthen technical and operational capacities of relevant State institutions to guarantee access of women and young women to their right to health, a life free of violence and economic development.		101,432	100		
Activity 1.1.3:	Design, promote and accompany the activation of pathways by State Institutions for women and young leaders, victims of sexual violence and enforced disappearance and human rights defenders to access the right to health, a life free of violence and economic development.		21,358	100		
Activity 1.1.4:	Promote the coordination between local and national level institutions with responsibilities in terms of justice, health, participation and protection of women in the municipality.		92,513	100		

Output 1.2:	Women and youth victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance in prioritized municipality trained to elaborate reports and participate in hearings and mechanisms from the Special Peace Jurisdiction, the Truth Commission and the Unit of Missing Persons.			100		
Activity 1.2.1:	Women's and youth organizations technical capacities development testimonies collection and systematization, report drafting and effective participation within the SIVJRNR mechanisms.			100		
Activity 1.2.2:	Women's and youth emotional and psychosocial capacities development, focused on self-protection for the effective victims participation within the SIVJRNR mechanisms.			100		

Activity 1.2.3:	<p>provision to the SIVJNRN institutions, for the articulated implementation of victims' participation established mechanisms in the prioritized territory.</p> <p>3.1. JEP: regional summits with women victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance to present the scope and reach of transitional justice and the incorporation of the gender perspective.</p> <p>3.2. Truth Commission: specific days for crime testimonies reception related to sexual violence and force disappearance.</p> <p>3.3. UBPD: working days to typify forced disappearance cases and the affectionation of this phenomenon on women's and youth lives.</p>			100		
Activity 1.2.4:	<p>Technical and financial support to undertake symbolic victims' organizations recognition and dignifying processes</p>			100		
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 1:		562,000	285,914			
OUTCOME 2: Women and youth victims of the armed conflict in the municipality of Vista Hermosa (Meta) and effectively incorporate their transitional justice and peace-building priorities in the local development planning mechanisms established by the final Peace agreement.						

Output 2.1:	Strengthened capacities of women and youth victims of the armed conflict and their organizations in prioritized municipality, for collective action and active advocacy in local peace building planning and budgeting.					
Activity 2.1.1:	Training processes in citizen participation and public budgeting mechanisms, conflict resolution, and institutional architecture for peace through popular education methodologies.			100		
Activity 2.1.2:	Strengthening women's and youth leadership and self-management to increase and qualify their participation in formal political scenarios			100		
Output 2.2:	Women and youth victims' organizations agendas and proposals qualified and positioned in scenarios of local peace and development planning.			100		

Activity 2.2.1:	Capacities and knowledge strengthening of women's and youth organizations to position their needs and interests in the local public agendas.			100		
Activity 2.2.2:	Recognition actions of the meaningful youth participation in peacebuilding, through innovative initiatives			100		
TOTALS FOR OUTCOME 2:			200,000			
Project personnel costs if not included in activities above				163,413		
Project operational costs if not included in activities above				-		
Project M&E budget				-		
SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		1,115,957	285,914			
Indirect support costs (7%):		78,117	20,014			
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		1,194,073	305,928			

BUDGET OF CHB (55% y 35%)		305,927	198,833	102,074
TOTAL	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,030,708	465,296