

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Colombia		
Project Title: Young and female peacebuilders in northern Cauca. Tradition meets innovation in community-led approaches to protection.		
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):		
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: Norwegian Refugee Council	
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), INGO		
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Asociación de Consejos Comunitarios del Norte del Cauca - Association of Community Councils of Northern Cauca (ACONC), CSO; ¡PACIFISTA!, CSO		
Project duration in months¹: 18 months		
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: 10 municipalities in Cauca department: Suárez, Buenos Aires, Santander de Quilichao, Caloto, Corinto, Miranda, Puerto Tejada, Padilla, Villa Rica and Guachené.		
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ² <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project		
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): NRC: \$1.500.000 Total: <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>		
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):		
PBF 1st tranche (%): NRC: \$525,000.00 Total: \$525,000.00	PBF 2nd tranche* (%): NRC: \$525,000.00 Total: \$525,000.00	PBF 3rd tranche* (%): NRC: \$450,000.00 Total: \$450,000.00

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

³ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):

The project will contribute to peace-building through the promotion of self-protection strategies, innovative pedagogical communication tools, community initiatives with a gender approach to prevent gender-based violence against women leaders, and the empowering of young female and male Afro-descendant leaders in northern Cauca to improve their participation and representation in community decision-making and self-government instances.

Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):

ACONC is a grassroots organization representing 43 community councils of Afro-descendant people and ethnic organizations from northern Cauca organized in 5 micro-basins (Community Councils ethnic-territorial groupings that meet their geographic location). NRC has worked since 2019 to strengthen ACONC's local organizational structures, their advocacy capacity, and enforceability of the community leaders' rights. As a strategy for the transfer of processes and sustainability, bonding of the community NRC has designed with both ACONC and ¡PACIFISTA! all actions in this proposal. Among others, we coordinate with ACONC's representatives from the Gender and Generations, and the Women's self-government structures closely working with the local civil society in their territories.

NRC consulted with the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia about current projects and ongoing proposals. The outcome of this first meeting will ensure our efforts are not duplicated but complemented with close coordination in the targeted area of intervention. The Ombudsman's Office was consulted in order to articulate actions regarding risk mitigations addressed in this project.

Project Gender Marker score⁴: 2

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 44%, \$ 666,332.04

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment⁵:

The project includes a cross-cutting gender approach in all activities promoting gender parity. Outcome two differential approach aims especially at the political empowerment of women leaders, the identification and assessment of risks of GBV, the creation of self-governing policies or plans for the prevention of GBV. These will also be shared and disseminated in their territories through advocacy and coordination scenarios with the participation of local, regional and national public authorities strengthening the peacebuilding processes of these communities.

Project Risk Marker score⁶: 1

⁴ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

⁵ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

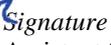
⁶ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

<p>Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>)⁷: Democratic Governance</p> <p>If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: Outcome 1 Estabilización: Paz con Legalidad (Stabilization: Peace in Lawfulness)</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes: Gender equality (5), Peace, Justice and Solid Institutions (16)</p>	
<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁸</p> <p><i>Dominika Arseniuk</i></p>  <p><i>Signature</i> Country Director Norwegian Refugee Council - Colombia <i>Date & Seal</i> 07/10/2020</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Carlos Camargo Assis</i></p>  <p><i>Signature</i> Colombia Ombudsman <i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Jessica Faieta</i></p>  <p><i>Signature</i> UN Resident Coordinator <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</i></p>  <p><i>Signature</i> Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office <i>Date & Seal</i></p>

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-responsive.

The northern Cauca sub-region comprises 13 municipalities with a vast ethnic diversity (48% of its population belong to Afro-Colombian communities and 30% are members of indigenous people's groups). This makes it one of the areas in Colombia with the highest cultural diversity, a condition that has generated the construction of identities from the confluence of divergent historical and political realities. The settlement processes of Afro-descendant communities in the region occurred between the 16th and 17th centuries, mainly associated with mining production locations. Later on, maroon communities, referred to as a group of formerly enslaved Africans and their descendants who gained their freedom by fleeing chattel enslavement and running to the safety and cover of the remote mountains, formed those areas that currently inhabit Afro-descendant communities in northern Cauca. Afro-Colombians are grouped into 42 community councils, ethnic-territorial organizations with territorial autonomy and self-government authorities (norms of Afro-Colombian ethnic peoples' proper law), empowered by the Political Constitution of Colombia and succeeding laws that they recognize and a wide catalog of political, cultural, jurisdictional, territorial and self-government rights were raised to constitutional status.

Throughout history, Afro-Colombian communities in northern Cauca have been subjected to processes of exploitation, dispossession, discrimination, and marginalization. As part of the armed conflict these communities have also been targeted by different non-state armed groups due to multiple reasons, including its strategic geographical location that connects the central, eastern, and Pacific areas of the country. These geographical characteristics have been used by non-state armed groups to mobilize and connect troops, weapons, and supplies for drug trafficking. Although the interests and actors have changed depending on the historical moment, this region has suffered the consequences of the armed conflict uninterruptedly since 1958, subsequently and until today almost all non-state and illegal armed groups have fought for territorial control, contributing to violence in the region.

This scenario has resulted in conflict and socio-political violence; disputes over land and territory; illegal mining; governance issues; urban conflicts, illicit crops (UNDP, 2015), and other illegal economies. These are not the only disputes shaping the complex Cauca context, the presence of illegal armed actors, weak environmental conditions resulting from the implementation of agro-industrial productive processes, conflicts between rural Afro-Colombian, peasant and indigenous communities on territorial aspirations and differential rights, contribute to the instability of the region.

According to the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP), Northern Cauca presents high rates of forced displacement, irregular arrests, torture, sexual violence, deaths as a result of the armed conflict, confinement, presence of UXO, forced recruitment, enforced disappearance, attacks on the civilian population, threats and environmental crimes. The Single Victims Registry (September 2020) reports in the 10 targeted municipalities, 105,010 victims affected by Displacement (84,569), threats (18,533), and homicide (14,476). According to the Ombudsman's Office Early Warning Alert System of August 2020, ethnic authorities, female and male leaders and, public servants are at risk. Also, many leaders

⁷ **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)

⁸ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

and women in rural areas are affected by GBV; boys, girls, adolescents, and young people are at high risk of forced recruitment and sexual violence in the armed conflict. Other groups at risk include former guerrilla FARC-EP members in process of reincorporation, their families, and members of the FARC political party, who currently live, transit, and/or work in this area. Similarly, the participation of girls in the development of illegal activities (which exposes them to sexual violence) leaves them in a highly vulnerable state. Cauca ranks as the department with most leaders killed, with women and male leaders killed in 37 of the 42 municipalities since 2017. Targeted leaders are active human rights defenders (HRD), linked to land rights, environmental protection, illicit crops substitution, effective participation of communities, peace building, and participation in peasant, indigenous, and Afro organizations. Of the 215 homicides reported in the first semester of 2020, 186 were part of peasant, indigenous, Afro-descendant, and environmental organizations. More than 50% took place in Northern Cauca where violence is mainly targeted at leaders of rural social organizations such as ACONC, with the objective of causing terror in the communities and destabilize their social collective processes and claim of rights.

Female HRD face additional risks when defending rights due to the asymmetric power relationships that determine the role of male and female in a world dominated by the male figure. Women face barriers that, in war contexts, can perpetuate gender-based violent acts. When women are playing the role of social leaders, the patriarchal logic seems to be defied, as it contradicts the general vision that states that women are weak and incapable of leading, therefore prosecution, threats, and punishments are different, more violent, and disproportioned. In the northern Cauca communities, this implies that young Afro-descendant women face vulnerabilities conditioned by their gender, ethnicity, socio-economic condition, and leadership efforts. Young Afro-descendant women are disproportionately affected by displacement, sexual violence, and loss of land rights. There are social and territorial risk factors that enhance the occurrence of GBV and violence against women (VAW) related to the armed conflict and illegal economies linked to illicit crops, among which various forms of sexual violence predominate. According to the Women's Affairs Observatory of the Cauca Departmental Health Secretariat, out of 1,788 reported cases of sexual violence, 95% of the victims are women.

The inequalities and discrimination faced by young peasant and Afro-Colombian women, due to their gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status, is marked by the persistence of the multiple forms of VAW, to which they are subjected in public and private spheres. One of the main barriers to accessing protection for these women is the little knowledge of institutional attention routes and the lack of promotion of them, in addition to the neglected need for training to recognize and deal with these issues. From the institutional end, the underreporting of information on violence prevents a timely response. Institutional protection mechanisms do not effectively reach vulnerable or at-risk women. According to the Forensic Services, physical violence, sexual violence, neglect, abandonment, and psychological violence are the most reported cases, 50 cases sexual violence against girls and adolescents have been reported in the first quarter of 2020 in Cauca. Exposed to these risks and barriers, young Afro-descendant leaders from the northern Cauca are subject of disproportionate threats based on their gender when exercising their leadership both claiming rights and protecting their territory and communities.

According to ACONC, youth victimization is characterized by stigmatizing allegations of belonging to armed groups and considered troublemakers for both community and national authorities. This accounts for the invisibility and accentuated barriers of access to their rights and difficulties they encounter in partaking in spaces of participation and leadership to contribute meaningfully in their communities. They are exposed to forced recruitment, sexual violence, forced displacement, homicides which also affect their access to education, opportunities, prospects, and food security. The Ombudsman's Office highlights the vulnerability of young people in Northern Cauca, who are constantly exposed to the risks of recruitment and use by armed groups as a war strategy due to the lack of protection, reflected in the vulnerability of their families, the inability to access education, health and livelihoods. According to the Departmental Board of Prevention of Engagement,

Recruitment, and Use of children by armed illegal actors, three of the municipalities targeted are prioritized under imminent risk.

After the signature of the Peace Agreements with the FARC-EP, there is evidence of the degradation of the conflict in this region as demonstrated in new forms of violence and the persistence of serious human rights abuses in areas formerly occupied by this guerrilla, which has caused disputes for control of the territory. Currently, the number of illegal armed actors has multiplied, as guerrilla organizations, residual armed groups of the former FARC-EP and paramilitary groups converge, causing terror and uncertainty in the communities. The main barriers for leaders and ethnic authorities to actively participate are the constant threats against their lives and against the social organizational processes aiming at the protection of their communities and their territories guaranteeing their fundamental rights and the implementation of said Peace Agreement.

In this context, the Afro-descendant communities have started self-organization processes (such as the Association of Community Councils of Northern Cauca-ACONC) aiming to promote the recognition of their rights and their ancestral practices in order to protect themselves from the armed conflict. Community leaders accompany these processes to know, appropriate and enforce the rights acknowledge by the Political Constitution, they also seek to exercise their own justice, and recognize the territory from the political, economic and administrative aspects, as they build intercultural governance within the Colombian State. Bearing this in mind, the Community Councils act as ethnic territorial organizations with autonomy, jurisdiction, democratic self-government and decision-making spaces. In these, community leaders are elected as ethnic authorities to develop internal self-government instruments such as norms (justice, political and administrative) called *Buen Vivir* (Good Living) Plan and internal regulations guiding the coexistence and peace in their communities and also constitute the self-government mechanisms (e.g. the Council of the Elders, the Youth Palenque, the Gender and Generations Council, Women's Coordination, Communications Palenque, the Schools of Justice and Political Empowerment, and the Ethics and Ancestral Justice Court). In these autonomous scenarios, leaders or ethnic authorities fight for the respect of their rights and their territories, thus contributing to the construction of peace from the community level.

ACONC understands this as one of the main strategies to better address the causes of long-term conflict, in which Afro-descendant communities are especially vulnerable. This is anticipated through real political participation and empowerment, especially for women and younger generations as heirs of the community territories and as part of their struggle to guarantee the respect of their rights, their strengthening in peaceful resistance and peacebuilding, the consolidation of an identity consciousness of the “Afro”, such as a positive element of their identity, and the development and implementation of collective self-protection mechanisms for the communities and their territory. Through NRC’s Community-Based Protection methodology, NRC will provide technical support to and strengthen these mechanisms, assuming that the most effective protection strategies are those that are implemented as part of their own community initiatives.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**⁹, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process

The project is aligned with the expected results of the United Nations Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development, in particular strategic area 1, Stabilization: Peace in Lawfulness. It complements efforts with other United Nations coordination instruments in Colombia, in particular the Humanitarian Response Plan of the Humanitarian Country Team, supporting efforts to build peace

⁹ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

and the implementation of the peace agreement from the perspective of the communities, concerning the ethnic chapter and the gender perspective.

The Peace Agreement with the former FARC-EP explicitly contains 80 specific measures or commitments, including the 13 provisions of the Ethnic Chapter. Until November 2019 according to the latest monitoring report on its implementation published by the Kroc Institute, 38% of the provisions have not been initiated and 45% have insignificant implementation. Despite the fact that the Peace Agreement incorporated a gender perspective into approximately 100 provisions, young women continue to experience challenges in accessing governance scenarios due to gender stereotypes. The verification reports show that, despite the need for their inclusion in the framework of transitional justice and reparations, progress is slow or non-existent and, recognition of the ethnic and gender approach is in decline. These situations, together with the escalation of the conflict and disputes over the control of the territory in northern of Cauca, makes significant to support the communities in northern Cauca through self-protection and peace-building mechanisms.

In this sense, for the development of this project, the NRC will have the support of the Ombudsman's Office to develop cooperation and knowledge management actions to promote the effectiveness of risk mitigation and community self-protection strategies, and contribute to the construction of lasting and sustainable peace and equity. With ACONC's authorities that enjoy territorial autonomy and self-government instruments (regulations that allow them to create normative systems of ancestral justice acknowledged by the Colombian Political Constitution) we will promote self-protection strategies, innovative pedagogical communication tools, community initiatives with a gender approach, and the strengthening of young female and male Afro-descendant leaders in northern Cauca.

- c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

NRC has since 2019 worked to strengthen ACONC's local organizational structures, their advocacy capacity, and enforceability of the community leaders' rights. Among others, this process allowed us to identify self-protection promotion strategies to endorse through the creation of pedagogical tools with a focus on Afro-Colombian ancestral guards. In addition to consolidating discussions regarding the Self-Government actions, the care of life, and the territory, the agency capacities of the women leaders, the Afro-Colombian ancestral guards (a self-protection mechanism) were strengthened promoting their participation and addressing issues such as female representation and participation. This proposal allows to fill a strategic gap identified as the need to support and strengthen community self-protection and peace-building processes with a broader representation of young female and male leaders as ethnic authorities for the formulation of self-governance instruments and innovative tools that allow them to contribute to the construction of peace with an ethnic approach.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Consolidation of the AFRO training school to strengthen capacities for the protection, care of life, and the ancestral territory of community councils of the Afro-descendant people of Northern Cauca, with a gender approach. 12 months (01/09/2020-31/09/2021)	Mesa Colombia (Basque Parliament) EUR 35,000	This project focuses on supporting the gender and generations self-government authorities through training.	The assessment to be carried out in the outcome 2 of this proposal, will complement this project led and executed by ACONC in identifying GBV and in developing community policies or plans for the prevention of GBV to promote gender equality.
Strengthening the capacities for the protection, care of life, and the ancestral territory of Community Councils of the Afro-descendant people in the	Colombia Peace UNMPTF-Swedish Embassy	Strengthening of networks of human rights defenders, to generate support networks, and alliances and/or synergies with other key agents, at the local,	This proposal will allow the strategies to strengthen the networks of HRD, the support networks, and the self-government and self-protection processes that are established here to

PDET area of upper Patía and northern Cauca. 9 months (01/06/2020-01/04/2021). Implemented by ACONC	USD 155,912	regional, national, and international levels, which contributes to the creation and development of protection strategies and self-protection.	continue. Additionally, it contributes to the inclusion of the gender approach and specific work with youth, giving it continuity over time.
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II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach – describe the project’s overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).

The project will contribute to peace-building through the promotion of self-protection strategies, innovative pedagogical communication tools, community initiatives with a gender approach to prevent gender-based violence against women leaders, and the empowering of young female and male Afro-descendant leaders in northern Cauca to improve their participation and representation in community decision-making and self-government instances. Their capabilities as agents of change, participation, and representation in decision-making and self-government community spaces will be supported.

Through the development of self-protection and peaceful resistance community strategies, it is expected that young people will lead innovative initiatives. By creating pedagogical communication tools that promote their rights and prevent violence, they will improve their collective mechanisms of self-protection, and promote peace-building efforts in their territories.

These results will be achieved through a) trainings in protection, self-protection, prevention of GBV, access to rights; b) creation of participation and decision-making scenarios led by female and male young leaders in self-government structures; c) self-protection mechanisms led by female and male young leaders that demonstrate community risk management skills and prevent violence against HRD; and d) development of innovative communication tools for the promotion of collective rights, collective community protection, violence prevention, and peacebuilding. These actions further promote a gender approach with the political empowerment of women leaders in decision-making spaces and self-government instruments and, will be complemented with regional and national advocacy scenarios facilitated by NRC.

- b) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’** – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project’s outcomes.

Empowering young female and male Afro-descendant leaders as peacebuilders by

Programming approach	First assumptions	Supporting assumptions
Strengthening leaders’ capacities to participate in self-government and decision-making instances	Fundamental assumption: male and female young leaders of northern Cauca face risks when exercising their leadership. Despite the existence of self-governing ethnic organizational processes (within the community councils) the neglect of institutions and, the failure to comply with the provisions of the peace process, the lack of opportunities for their participation in community spaces, generates greater risks of violence against them and weakens their organizational processes	The weakness of public authorities to address community protection and that of its leaders, especially after the Peace Process and the escalation of violence, have left them unprotected, being young female and male leaders most vulnerable.
	Evidence for the theory of change: Young female and male leaders are key stakeholders in promoting participation in community self-protection strategies against violence. Generating a collective community understanding of the benefits of strengthening their participation in self-government structures and in decision-making	

	spaces, as instruments of recognition of the rights of Afro-descendant communities, from their normative and territorial autonomy, will bring stronger community self-protection strategies and peer support with an ethnic and territorial focus.	
Promoting self-protection strategies using innovative communication pedagogical tools	<p>Fundamental assumption: the lack of state capacity to face armed violence and illegal economies has brought greater risks and vulnerabilities to the young female and male Afro-descendant leaders, which today have only their own ethnic authorities and their self-governing organizational processes to face the construction of peace efforts and the transformation of conflicts. Despite having young leaders and community self-protection initiatives, these communities are neglected and their organizing efforts are at risk</p> <p>Evidence for the Theory of Change: Community protection strategies have been shown to be most effective when implemented as community-owned initiatives. Strengthening these community strategies and existing organizational capacities, through the use of innovative pedagogical tools, will reinforce protection and self-protection. It will increase the technical capacities of young people to access new communication and information instruments as agents of change capable of contributing to peacebuilding</p>	In existing organizational capacities in the community council's self-government structures women are the majority, family and community structures are matriarchal. However, discrimination and structural patriarchal institutions added to violence against women in the context of the armed conflict cause the role of women leaders to be incipient.
Empowering young women leaders through self-government plans and community strategies with a gender approach	<p>Fundamental assumption: young Afro-descendant women leaders face vulnerabilities conditioned by their gender, ethnicity, socio-economic condition, and leadership efforts, which are intensified in the context of armed conflict. The weakness of rural prevention and attention routes for GBV, and the unawareness of their rights in the context of armed conflict, creates additional risks.</p> <p>Evidence for the theory of change: regarding specific gender risks, the relevance of establishing specific responses with a gender approach for the prevention of GBV has been demonstrated. Including young women leaders to participate in self-governing organization and decision-making spaces can build up stronger community strategies and community initiatives for the prevention of these types of violence.</p>	

- c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities.

NRC's Community-Based Protection three-staged methodology seeks to involve communities in a meaningful and relevant way in all stages of the project. All activities will be developed with the active participation of ACONC as implementing partner through the inclusion of young leaders within the Community Councils' regional government organizations: Council of the Elders, the Youth Palenque, the Gender and Generations Council, Women's Coordination, Communications Palenque, the Schools of Justice and Political Empowerment, and the Ethics and Ancestral Justice Court. The implementation approach will guarantee the participation of both current and potential young leaders as agents of change, achieving empowerment, and capacity building. Through the training processes and the use of innovative communication and pedagogical tools, they will be able to uphold their protection/self-protection strategies and become peacebuilders.

This methodology includes four phases I) a community stage, which includes a participatory diagnosis of protection risks, threats and vulnerabilities that includes a gender perspective, II) a stage of empowerment through trainings on GBV prevention, rights, leadership, peacebuilding, non-violent strategic action, mitigation strategies, self-protection and peer support measures, and III) a design and implementation stage with the formulation of a community protection work plan, design of community initiatives and innovative pedagogical tools focused on women and young people, IV) a development stage and implementation of innovative communication pedagogical tools and self-government instruments, to be replicated in the territories and in self-government spaces.

Outcome 1: % Young female and male leaders in Northern Cauca participate in spaces of representation, decision-making and self-government contributing to democratic governance and increasing their capacities as community peacebuilders.

Activities in the first outcome include a participatory assessment of protection risks, threats, and vulnerabilities in two work sessions with each of the 5 micro-basins, to develop documents on community risk assessment and mitigation strategy. The sessions will be led by young leaders and ethnic authorities of each of the 43 community councils. Based on the strategies, communities will then be prompted to develop a community protection work plan. Additionally, the participants will be part of a training process comprised of 6 workshops on rights, leadership, peacebuilding, non-violent strategic action, mitigation strategies, self-protection strategies, and peer-to-peer support. Later, as agents of change, they will be able to carry out replica/multiplication activities of self-protection strategies in all 43 community councils. The sum of these actions aims at the creation or strengthening of self-government spaces such as the Gender and Generations Palenque and the Youth Council to support the response of young female and male leaders to face violence.

Outcome 2: % of young women leaders empowered to participate in decision-making spaces to develop community policies or plans to promote gender equality as a peacebuilding tool

Young women leaders representing each of the 43 Community Councils will participate in workshops for the assessment and identification of GBV risks in the 5 micro-basins. Later, a community strategy to prevent GBV risks will be implemented. 5 documents identifying specific risks related to gender are to be developed. This process will be permanently accompanied by the ethnic authorities: The Women Coordination, the Youth Palenque, Ethics and Ancestral Justice Court, and the Council of the Elders.

Within the School for Political Empowerment of Women young women leaders and ethnic authorities will participate in trainings about differential approach, gender equality and GBV mitigation strategies for the construction of community policies or plans for the prevention of GBV. These training processes aim at the creation or strengthening of the self-government spaces in the Youth Palenque and the Gender and Generations Palenque, in each of the 5 micro-basins. Afterwards, replica/multiplication activities, led by young leaders, will be carried out in each of the 43 territories aiming at promoting participation and dissemination of self-protection strategies for gender equality. The advocacy activities planned are expected to boost these initiatives inviting public authorities at the regional and national levels. Four advocacy activities will be developed with the participation of institutional authorities at the regional and national level to socialize the strategies and self-government documents of community self-protection developed, and articulate actions for the protection and access of the rights of the communities. Three of these activities will be based on technical assistance sessions aiming at facilitating dialogue and coordination between the ethnic authorities and the public authorities in order to strength the Community Council's peacebuilding initiatives and generate support links between local and regional policies for the implementation of community policies or plans to prevent GBV, to promote gender equality as a peacebuilding tool.

Finally, an observatory for the promotion of gender equality as a peacebuilding tool, in northern Cauca will be created as a community initiative. In addition to providing a meeting and support space for women, it will provide tools for information and training on gender-related issues. It will deliver tools and inputs for the enforceability of rights from an ethnic perspective and will serve to the development of self-government policies and their inclusion in local and regional public policy.

Outcome 3: % of young female and male leaders that strengthen their peace-building capacities by sharing and using Innovative Communication Pedagogical Tools (ICPT).

Empowered young leaders will participate in the creation of community self-protection strategies, through innovative communication pedagogical tools (ICPT), audiovisual formats and new media strategies such as comics, photographic exhibitions, sound system videos created and designed by the

communities according to their ethnicity, culture, ancestry and territoriality. This process will begin with the creation of communication nodes (working groups made up of young leaders from each of the micro-basins) to establish community work synergies with. Six workshops will be held for the development and implementation of ICPT addressing new narratives and the construction of collective visions around the territory. These workshops include training to strengthen the capacities of young leaders to create communicative pieces. Finally, creative sessions will be held between the members of the nodes and the ¡PACIFISTA! team for the design and production of communication tools. These innovative tools will be built in each node and will have the possibility of being published not only in their community but also in the other nodes in order to strengthen and diversify the shared visions of a common territory. In this sense, the Project contributes to the construction of peace through the strengthening of collective leadership in self-government spaces in each territory motivated by effective communication and participation through innovative tools as a self-protection strategy. Additionally, ¡PACIFISTA! platforms will expand the scope of the initiative to the regional and national levels.

Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.

- d) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework.

Priority is given to organizations and self-government structures (Youth Councils, Marron Guards, Community Council Boards), representatives of 43 Community Councils of Afro-descendant communities and ethnic organizations located in 10 municipalities of Cauca: Suárez, Buenos Aires, Santander de Quilichao, Caloto, Corinto, Miranda, Puerto Tejada, Padilla, Villa Rica, and Guachené. NRC's Community-Based Protection methodology seeks the development of a community assessment, a gender-specific assessment, and risk mapping, with the aim of identifying youth-centered protection needs, vulnerabilities, and risks.

According to the ACONC census, the composition of the 43 community councils is approximately 100,000 Afro descendants, of whom 58% are women. Young people represent 39% of which 22% are women. Of the 43 Community Councils, only 4 territories are in municipal centers, thus being mainly rural communities. The project seeks to include young people (between 15 and 29 years old) belonging to these dispersed rural territories with higher risks of violence, as direct beneficiaries. They will be identified through the baseline and previous risk analysis carried.

NRC expects to directly benefit 800 people (550 women, 250 men), 10% aged 30-70 years, and 90% aged 15-29 years. Indirect beneficiaries are an estimated of around 500 people who benefit from the community initiatives.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list all 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 knowledge and existing capacity.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project

Convening Organization: NRC Colombia	16,916,349 USD (estimated)	US Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, USAID, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, Norwegian Embassy of Colombia, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Seiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, UNHCR	Cali (Valle del Cauca), Guapi (Cauca), Ipiales and Tumaco (Nariño), Quibdó (Chocó), Bogotá (Cundinamarca), Santa Marta (Magdalena), Ríohacha (La Guajira), Cúcuta and Ocaña (Norte de Santander), Arauca (Arauca), Florencia (Caquetá), Villavicencio (Meta), and San José del Guaviare (Guaviare)	326 staff in Colombia 37 staff in the Cali office	Protection Specialist, Protection Team Leader
Implementing partner: ¡PACIFISTA!	193,000 USD	USAID and The European Union., The Andes University, IOM	Bogotá (Cundinamarca)	15 staff in Bogotá	Communication and work methodologies expert in conflict areas of Colombia
Implementing partner: ACONC	145,170 USD	Culture Ministry USAID IOM	Santander de Quilichao (Cauca)	35 staff in Northern Cauca	Communication Palenque Coordinator, Women Palenque Coordinator, Gender and Generations Palenque Coordinator

- b) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

NRC's organizational structure is decentralized in terms of management of Program Implementation and Support Process with a central office located in Bogotá and area offices in the West, Northeast, and East sub regions. The overall project implementation will be overseen by the NRC West Area Manager (20% funded by this project), the team is composed of a Protection Team Leader (50% funded by this project), two new protection assistants (100% funded by this project) with knowledge and experience in gender issues, prevention of GBV, and work with women and youth. Additionally, the NRC will support both partners with the accompaniment of an Implementing Partners Officer and a M&E Technical Assistant (both funded a 100% by this project). Oversight will be provided by the Country Director based in Bogota, Head of Programmes, and Head of Support and team (Human Resources, Finance, and Logistics). Also, the Protection Specialist provides technical guidance for the quality assurance of the project.

As for the NRC's partners, ACONC will have a team composed of a General coordinator of the project, who will be in charge of the strategic direction, the direct links between ACONC's directive bodies, the Community Councils, and NRC and ¡PACIFISTA!. The Communications Palenque Coordinator, the Women Palenque Coordinator, and the Gender and Generations Palenque Coordinator will be funded entirely with this project. ¡PACIFISTA!'s team is composed by a Communication and work

methodologies expert (100% funded by the project), a Project manager (100% funded by the project), who has extensive experience working in the conflict areas of Colombia on projects to deepen skills in strategic communication and strengthen communities through good information dissemination practices in the territories with a gender focus and strategic communication for conflict resolution.

- c) **Risk management** – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Physical injuries or homicide of a leader or relatives	Medium	Working closely with the community and responsible State institutions in order to follow up permanently on security issues and develop concrete protection mechanisms will become increasingly important, as well as advocacy with relevant authorities to ensure that protection measures arrive on time.
Security conditions in rural areas targeted by the project worsen and prevent beneficiaries to participate in the project's activities	High	Monitoring actions by the NRC security office Work in articulation with other CSO and UN Agencies Monitor the security conditions with the communities present in the territory. Analyze context situation in the Local Coordination Teams LCTs.
The electoral period generate risks to the activities as political actors can have special individual interests in the actions.	Low	Keep the political impartiality of all the actions of the project and provide clear messages
Threats or assaults on male and female leaders with whom NRC works to implement the project	Medium	Constant accompaniment and advice to leaders at risk. Development of community self-protection plans / strategies. Accompaniment for the activation of routes. NRC's case management of beneficiaries at risk will be activated to provide technical and legal assistance (through NRC's ICLA - information, counseling and legal assistance- team), advocacy and support to leaders, women, children at risk.
Women HRD are subject to discrimination and are exposed to gender-specific threats and violence, due to patriarchal cultural practices that endanger their participation	High	Constant accompaniment and advice to women leaders at risk, for access to their rights and activation of routes of attention and prevention of GBV through competent local authorities. Inclusion of gender equity and non-discrimination strategies in the strengthening cycle workshops with a gender perspective and in community self-protection plans / strategies
Access restrictions to the selected areas due to the increase in military actions and clashes between illegal armed groups	Medium	Compliance with all security guidelines established by the NRC. Coordination with the indigenous guard and leaders of the community.
Limited access to areas of intervention due to COVID-19-related restrictions.	Medium	Create and apply an operation plan for remote activities whenever possible. Maintain close coordination with leaders and local institutions/authorities.

		Promote the engagement of local young professionals. Ensure staff in remote locations work in a team and regularly travel to urban locations for team activities and coordination.
Violent actions of armed groups to control the access to targeted areas in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19.	Low	Maintain close monitoring of security risks. Maintain coordination with local leader and local authorities.
Infection of NRC staff or beneficiaries with COVID-19.	High	Apply NRC's security protocols. Establish minimum standard protocols for field work (including security measures and care protocols). Comply with the measures imposed by the government. Comply with insurance standards for staff.
Restrictions of humanitarian actions due to the new dynamics of conflict (reconfiguration of new illegal groups).	Medium	Adherence to humanitarian principles and security protocols. Work with grassroots organizations. Follow-up to the implementation of security protocols (standard operating manual) for field trips. Training of project staff in handling unsafe environments and stress.
Anonymous intimidation/threats to NRC staff	High	NRC has a strong Security Unit in place that will be involved in project implementation, ensuring permanent communication with the teams and a comprehensive analysis of risks and consequences for NRC when responding to the most complex cases. NRC will comply with Data Protection Policies to responsibly manage beneficiaries' personal information.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe 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 budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation.

NRC will apply its global Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework to track project progress and inform program design, identify problems, risks, lessons learned, and needs for adjustments. In addition, NRC's M&E team will establish an M&E plan based on the logical framework (see below a planned monitoring schedule, tools, data management, and analysis processes matrix). In order to track progress and performance, NRC will produce regular field monitoring reports and monthly activity reports. Project staff will undertake direct observations, as well as cross-check distribution and attendance lists, beneficiary databases, and post-distribution reports. Operational monitoring data will be collected by NRC's M&E team (M&E team leader, and M&E and accountability technical assistants) through focus group discussions (FGD), key informant interviews, surveys, field site visits whenever possible, using other tools adapted to the COVID-19 context as needed. (Please find in Annex 1 the M&E timeline and budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities). Accountability to affected populations is a cross-cutting theme in all NRC projects. During implementation, NRC will organize frequent discussion groups led by non-programmatic personnel, and spaces for accountability will also be developed with the objective of listening to the community, answering questions, providing key information, and receiving feedback on services and activities.

This information is presented to the programming teams so that they can integrate it into the development of the project. Currently, NRC is implementing a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to capture real-time comments from affected populations on project activities, staff behaviour, complaints, suggestions, and requests. These channels include a phone line, an email address, a suggestion box, focus groups, and individual conversations.

- 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 measures, 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 concretely and pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. Consider possible partnerships with other donors or IFIs.

NRC promotes ownership of the action at all levels, by actively involving the individual beneficiaries, communities, local NGOs, and the Ombudsman’s Office, representative of the state authorities. Partnerships with state and CSOs and inter-agency coordination will be strengthened in order to maximize the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of NRC’s and its partners’ interventions. NRC has experience working with and providing capacity-building to a wide range of institutional partners to ensure a smooth handover of project activities as well as promoting the sustainability of the project’s outcomes. Young leaders become a key factor for the sustainability of the project, aiming at broader participation to promote protection as a community issue rather than a personal one. ¡PACIFISTA! will leave installed capacity within the nodes coming up with joint interventions, building their capacity through training, and the provision of technical assistance. Joint work networks will be functional allowing young leaders to exchange their experiences in their territories and to continue raising awareness and visibility to promote protection through innovative communication pieces. Through a cross community sharing values and activities this project will ensure collective strengthening of the organizations created in norther Cauca to promote self-protection and peace building initiatives.

NRC will continue to advocate for community-based protection actions for its target groups, addressing the specific needs of beneficiaries. Institutional capacity building and advocacy are key to reinforce state responsibilities as duty-bearers. This will contribute to promoting a sense of ownership of the interventions, and increase the chances that ACONC and other local authorities will be better prepared to respond on their own in the future.

IV. Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, 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 sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF’s standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

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

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		NRC's global Protection Adviser provided input in this proposal
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	x		Annex 2
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	x		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	x		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	x		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	x		
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		x	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		x	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.		x	No additional non-PBF funds will directly support this project. However, NRC's management and support teams (HR, Finance, Logistics, M&E, Grants) funded by other projects and donors will also contribute to the implementation of this project bringing

			additional capacities to oversee and accompany the two partners.
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Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
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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 (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or

progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
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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 be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.¹⁰
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

¹⁰ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>OUTCOME 1: % Young female and male leaders in Northern Cauca participate in spaces of representation, decision-making and self-government contributing to democratic governance and increasing their capacities as community peacebuilders.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a % of young female and male leaders increased their democratic governance abilities to create/strengthen self-government and decision-making scenarios Baseline: Target: 80%</p>	<p>Meeting minutes Agreement documents Photo evidence</p> <p>Semiannually</p>	70% of young female and male leaders increase their knowledge as peace builders by the ninth month of implementation
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b % of young female and male leaders that become agents of change through the implementation and use of community self-protection and risk mitigation strategies in their communities Baseline: Target: 80%</p>	<p>Pre-post tests Replica attendance lists Interviews and focus groups</p> <p>Semiannually</p>	70% of young female and male are perceived as agents of change by the twelfth month of implementation
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c % of young female and male leaders and ethnic authorities who apply self-government instruments in representation, decision-making and self-government spaces Baseline: Target: 70%</p>	<p>Focus groups, interviews with older ACONC representatives and young leaders</p> <p>Semiannually</p>	80% of leaders and leaders who apply instruments of self-government in spaces of representation, decision-making and self-government, at the twelfth month of implementation
	<p>Output 1.1 Young female and male leaders in Northern Cauca participate in decision-making spaces for the identification of risks aiming at the creation of risk mitigation plans</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 # of leaders participating in risk identification and assessment workshops / sessions Baseline: Target: 100 (60 women,40 men) aged between 15 and 29 years</p>	<p>Attendance listings Products of social cartographies Interviews Focus groups Polls</p> <p>Monthly</p>	100% of leaders have participated in risk mapping workshops in the first two months of intervention
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 # of work plans to mitigate identified risks Baseline: Target: 1</p>	<p>Documents Meeting attendance records</p> <p>Monthly</p>	100% of the work plan built within the first three months of intervention
	<p>Output 1.2</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 # of female and male young leaders trained in leadership, peacebuilding, non-violent strategic action, peer support</p>	<p>Attendance listings Pre-post test Photographic evidence</p>	70% of leaders trained after 4 months of implementation

	Young female and male leaders are trained to strengthen their knowledge and ability promote community protection in self-government spaces through replica sessions	measures, GBV prevention, risk mapping and mitigation, and self-protection strategies. Baseline: Target: 100 (60 women,40 men) aged between 15 and 29 years	Testimonials Monthly	
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of female and male young leaders who participate in self-government replica spaces/sessions Baseline: Target: 500 (150 men, 350 women) aged between 15 and 29 years	Attendance listings Photographic evidence Interviews and focus groups Testimonials Monthly	30% of leaders participate in self-government spaces within 6 months of implementation 70% of leaders participate in self-government spaces after 10 months of implementation
	Output 1.3 Young female and male leaders design/update their self-government instruments increasing their capacities as community peacebuilders.	Output Indicator 1.3.1 # of female and male young leaders who participate in workshops to build/update self-government instruments to promote democratic governance and peace-building Baseline: Target: 100 (60 women,40 men) aged between 15 and 29 years	Attendance listings Meeting minutes Photographic evidence Focus groups Monthly	70% of leaders trained after 11 months of implementation
		Output Indicator 1.3.2 # of self-government instruments created/updated to promote democratic governance and peace-building Baseline: Target: 5	Documents Meeting attendance records Monthly	100% of self-government instruments built within the twelfth month of intervention
<p>OUTCOME 2: % Of young women leaders empowered to participate in decision-making spaces to develop community policies or plans to promote gender equality as a peacebuilding tool</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights)</p>		Outcome Indicator 2a % of community leaders that increase their knowledge in GBV identification and prevention, and gender equality promotion Baseline: Target: 80%	Meeting minutes Testimonials Focus groups Photographic evidence Semiannually	60% of young female and male leaders increase their knowledge in GBV identification and prevention, and gender equality promotion by month 7 of implementation
		Outcome Indicator 2b % of women participating in self-government spaces to develop community policies or plans to promote gender equality Baseline: Target: 80%	Pre-post test Attendance lists Focus groups Testimonials Semiannually	70% of leaders increase their knowledge after 7 months of implementation

(UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)		<p>Outcome Indicator 2c</p> <p>% ethnic and public authorities that advocate in decision making scenarios for the implementation policies or plans to promote gender equality as a peacebuilding tool</p> <p>Baseline: Target: 70%</p>	<p>Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>Minutes of meetings</p> <p>Semiannually</p>	80% of leaders satisfied with protection and advocacy activities at month 17 of implementation
	<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Female and male young leaders in Northern Cauca participate in discussion workshops to identify and prevent GBV</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1</p> <p># female and male young leaders who participate in workshops to assess and identify risks to prevent GBV</p> <p>Baseline: Target: 100 (80 women, 20 men) aged between 15 and 29 years</p>	<p>Attendance listings</p> <p>Products of social cartographies</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>Focus groups</p> <p>Polls</p> <p>Monthly</p>	100% of leaders have participated in risk mapping workshops in the first three months of intervention
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2</p> <p># GBV risk identification documents for each micro-basin</p> <p>Baseline: Target: 5</p>	<p>Documents</p> <p>Meeting attendance records</p> <p>Monthly</p>	100% GBV risk assessment and identification documents built within the first four months of intervention
	<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>Female and male young leaders, leaders and local authorities in Northern Cauca participate in training workshops and develop community policies or plans for the prevention of GBV in self-government spaces as a tool for peacebuilding</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p># of leaders and ethnic authorities participating in training workshops on: differential approach, gender equality and GBV mitigation strategies for the construction of community policies or plans for the prevention of GBV</p> <p>Baseline: Target: 170 (120 women y 50 men) 80%leaders aged between 15 and 29 years, 20% ethnic authorities aged between 30 and 70</p>	<p>Attendance listings</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>Focus groups</p> <p>Polls</p> <p>Social cartographies</p> <p>Monthly</p>	70% of leaders trained after 7 months of implementation
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2</p> <p># of community policies or plans for the prevention GBV developed in decision making spaces for each micro-basin</p> <p>Baseline: Target: 5</p>	<p>Meeting minutes</p> <p>Agreement documents</p> <p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Monthly</p>	60% of self-government spaces with a gender perspective strengthened by month 9 of implementation
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3</p> <p># of spaces for self-government and ancestral justice strengthened with the implementation of community policies or plans to prevent GBV</p> <p>Baseline:</p>	<p>Attendance listings</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>Focus groups</p> <p>Polls</p> <p>Monthly</p>	90% of the spaces for self-government and ancestral justice strengthened by month 13 of implementation

		Target: 3 (School of Justice, Gender and Generations Palenque and Women's Palenque, and Ethical and Ancestral Justice Court)		
	Output 2.3	Output Indicator 2.3.1 # of community initiatives or self-protection strategies, with a gender approach implemented as a result of this intervention Baseline: Target: 1	Meeting minutes Attendance lists Testimonials Documents Monthly	90% community initiative with a gender approach implemented by month 16 of implementation.
	Young and female leaders in northern Cauca strengthen local organizational structures through community initiatives and advocacy activities to promote self-protection, women participation and gender equality	Output Indicator 2.3.2 # of people who benefit from community initiatives or self-protection strategies with a gender approach implemented as a result of this intervention Baseline: Target: 100 (80 women, 20 men) aged between 15 and 29 years	Attendance lists Meeting minutes Photographic evidence of activities Monthly	50% of people benefited from community initiatives with a gender perspective, by month 11 of implementation 90% of people benefited from community initiatives with a gender perspective, by month 17 of implementation
		Output Indicator 2.3.3 # of protection-oriented advocacy activities (events, booklets, campaigns, technical documents delivered to authorities) at risk Baseline: Target: 4	Meeting minutes Attendance listings Photographic evidence Produced documents Monthly	80% of advocacy activities developed by month 17 of implementation
		Output Indicator 2.3.4 # of ethnic and public local authorities receiving technical assistance in order to advocate before regional and national public authorities to implement policies or plans to promote gender equality Baseline: Target: 200 (140 women, 60 men) 80% aged between 15 and 29 years, 20% aged between 30 and 70 years	Meeting minutes Attendance lists Photographic evidence Documents Monthly	80% of institutional authorities, female leaders and ethnic authorities, technically assisted by the 17th month of implementation
OUTCOME 3: % of young female and male leaders that strengthen their peace-building capacities by		Outcome Indicator 3a % of women and male young leaders and local authorities are capable of generating innovative communication tools for their work in the territory Baseline:	Pre-post test Attendance lists Focus groups Testimonials Semiannually	70% of leaders increase their knowledge after 7 months of implementation

sharing and using Innovative Communication Pedagogical Tools (ICPT)		Target: 80%		
	(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)	Outcome Indicator 3b % of Local authorities, young female and male leaders perceive an environment of joint protection, by sharing and replicating the communication tools of the micro-basins Baseline: Target: 70%	Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Interviews Minutes of meetings Semiannually	60% of leaders and authorities perceive an environment of joint protection at month 14 of implementation
(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)	Output 3.1 Female and male young leaders and community authorities participate in workshops on ICPT design	Output Indicator 3.1.1 # female and male young leaders, leaders and local authorities participating in the ICPT design workshops Baseline: Target: 100 (60 women,40 men) aged between 15 and 29 years	Attendance lists Photographic evidence Pre-post tests Semiannually	60% of leaders and local authorities have participated in the design of the ICST by month 6 of intervention
		Output Indicator 3.1.2 # Plans designed for the development of innovative communication tools by members of the nodes and communities. Baseline: Target: 5 plans designed (1 per node)	Meeting minutes Documents Photographic evidence Semiannually	4 plans have been designed by young leaders, leaders and local authorities at month 6 of the intervention.
	Output 3.2 Female and male young leaders and community authorities participate in meetings and discussion to develop ICPT	Output Indicator 3.2.1 # of young leaders participating in communication workshop Baseline: Target: 40 (20 women,20 men) aged between 15 and 29 years	Attendance listings Photographic evidence Workshop products Pre-post test Semiannually	75% of leaders have acquired communication skills to work with the community by month 7 of the intervention.
		Output Indicator 3.2.2 # of self-government spaces for leaders and ethnic authorities to create and the development of pedagogical innovative communication Baseline: Target: 5	Attendance listings Photographic evidence Minutes of agreement of these spaces Record of interviews conducted (voice and / or text) Semiannually	3 government spaces have been carried out within month 7 of the intervention
	Output 3.3 Female and male young leaders generate communication strategies for the replica and use of innovative communication pedagogical tools as self-protection strategies	Output Indicator 3.3.1 # of innovative communication tools have been developed conceptually and thematically according to the identified needs and have been produced and ready to be published in each node. Baseline: Target: 10 tools produced and ready for publication.	Meeting minutes Agreement documents Developed tools Measurement at month 11	8 of innovative communication tools have been conceptually developed and produced by young leaders and local authorities at month 11 after the intervention.

		<p>Output Indicator 3.3.2 # Leaders and ethnic authorities who benefit from the use-replica of innovative communication pedagogical tools</p> <p>Baseline: Target: 500 (350 women, 150 men) aged between 15 and 29 years</p>	<p>Attendance lists Photographic evidence Evidence of publication of the tools (sound, digital, printed pieces, as the case may be). Information matrix resulting from the impact of the publications. Cartographies of publication and identification of results in each micro-basin</p> <p>Assessment at month 16</p>	<p>80% of the young leaders and local authorities of the micro-basin have benefited from the tools published at month 16 of the intervention.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 3.3.3 # Number of existing communication strategies strengthened through the pedagogical tools generated by the project</p> <p>Baseline: Target: 5</p>	<p>Meeting minutes Photographic evidence Evidence of publication of the tools (sound, digital, printed pieces, as the case may be). Information matrices resulting from the impact of the publications. Cartographies of publication and identification of results in each micro-basin.</p> <p>Assessment at month 16</p>	<p>4 existing communication tools have been strengthened, produced and published by young leaders and local authorities at month 12 of the intervention</p>