

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Colombia	
Project Title: "Allanando el camino": Women and LGBT people paving a path from justice and memory toward sustaining peace in Colombia	
Project Number from MPTE-O Gateway (if existing project): 00125908	
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): Country Trust Fund Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
<p>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Recipient organization: Christian Aid Ireland (INGO). www.christianaid.ie Implementing partners: <i>Partner CSOs:</i>¹ 1. Colombia Diversa (CD) (https://colombiadiversa.org). 2. Red Nacional de Mujeres (RNM) (www.rednacionaldemujeres.org). Communications and media: 1. Agencia Creadoras (service contractor for digital design and communication). This partner offers support in strategic communication and digital design, and has greater capacity to operate at the territorial level 2. Traditional and community-based local media operating in targeted territories. Other: Pontificia Universidad Javeriana (for the delivery of A.2.1.1 and A.2.1.2 Women's Network of Cauca Women's Network of Choco Tejedoras de vida: Asociación Alianza Departamental de Mujeres de Putumayo Red Mariposas de Alas Nuevas Construyendo Futuro, Buenaventura Fundación Akina Zaji Sauda Conexión de Mujeres Negras, Buenaventura Non-funded partners: UN: UN Women, the UN Verification Mission and the UN Office on Human Rights. Academia: Universities at national and target regional level. Local authorities: National institutions within the (SIVJNR).</p>	

¹ Please refer to the [Note to File, submitted to UNPBF on September 22, 2021](#) (see [attached](#) copy [for quick reference](#)).

Project duration in months¹: 18 months

Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:

Chocó: Bajo Baudó, Medio Atrato, Riosucio, Unguía, Istmina, Medio San Juan, Novita, Tadó, Condoto, Bojayá, Carmen del Darién

Cauca: Caldon, Caloto, Toribio, Santander de Quilichao, Buenos Aires, Corinto, Miranda, Jambaló, Tambo, Patía, Inzá

Valle del Cauca: Buenaventura.

Putumayo: Puerto Asís, Puerto Caicedo, Mocoa.

Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:

- Gender promotion initiative²
- Youth promotion initiative³
- Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
- Cross-border or regional project

The project falls under PBF priority window Gender Promotion initiative (GPI), In line with PBF guidelines for GPI projects, over 81% of the project activities are directly related to GEWE activities.

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

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):**Christian Aid Ireland (CAI): \$1,100,000****Total: \$1,100,000**

**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.*

The agreement is being signed at the Christian Aid Ireland level (the parent entity) and funds directed/managed from that level – and based on the proposal (70% will still go directly to local partners which is in line with the split that was previously presented in the budget where 70% goes to other local counterparts/partners). Christian Aid Ireland and Colombia will be responsible for financial management, monitoring, and safeguarding oversight.

Since CAI proposal falls under GPI, we have over 81.9 % of the project activities directly related to GEWE which will be directly implemented by our local partners, hence we have a higher % of the funds allocated to local partners, by nature of the project design and its thematic area of focus.

This is also in line with the GYPI guideline that directs that all GPI projects must achieve GM3 with at least 81.9% of the total funding allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE). In addition, this also falls well within our localization agenda to ensure that, through the project we build the capacity of our local partners as much as possible. CAI fully assures that, no parts of the PBF grant will be channeled through the for-profit activities of CAI. Our financial reports and transaction listings provided during the project financial reporting will be fully transparent of this.

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

PBF 1st tranche (35%):

Recipient CAI: \$ 385000

Total: \$385000

PBF 2nd tranche (35%) :

Recipient CAI : \$ 385000

Total : \$385000

PBF 3rd tranche* (30%) :

Recipient CAI : \$ 330000

Total : \$330000

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

Applying UN Resolutions on Gender, Peace and Security, this project capacitates and strengthens the role of women and LGBT people in the most conflict-affected departments, tackling barriers of discrimination and exclusion. A timely intervention, the project supports the transition from justice, memory, and collective emotional reparations to catalyze pathways toward sustainable peace and enhance the influence of LGBT people, Afro-Colombian and indigenous women in decision-making, at the territorial and national level, advocating for social change and peace in territorial planning. This 3-pillar approach of social cohesion, development, and justice, intervenes at the institutional, community and individual level, bolstering the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement (FPA).

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):

The two local partners, along with Christian Aid, have collectively designed the project through multiple virtual consultations, which focused on the proposal theory of change, setting objectives, strategizing on project approaches, reviewing activities and assessing feasibility, risk and the conflict analysis. CA and the partners also held a consultative meeting with the LAC PBSO, and sought guidance on the direction of the project, to ensure it is in line with PBF objectives in Colombia. CA staff held two calls with representatives from the PBF Technical Secretariat, who have fully endorsed the project and given guidance on further alignment with the other initiatives under the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia and UNPBF. The two partners are deeply embedded in communities in the four project regions, with strong relationships with women, afro-Colombian, indigenous and LGBT groups. Adapting to Covid-19 restrictions, partners held online consultations with community and grassroots leaders to validate the design and gather information on the current situation of potential beneficiaries. These consultations shaped every stage of the project development. As suggested by UN Women in Colombia, CD has sought validation and explored channels of coordination with the Special Instance on Women. Furthermore, through RNM's extensive work

and existing relationship with the Truth Clarification Commission, the project has also been fully endorsed by this entity.	
Project Gender Marker score⁴: GM3 81.99 % and \$ 901917.56 of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment. (GEWE) Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment ⁵ : The focus of the project is on GEWE actions, with 81.99% of the project budget allocated to support this. All three outcomes of the project will address GEWE interventions. 'Allanando el camino' aims to support Colombia's path from transitional justice towards sustainable territorial peace through a three-pronged approach that will combine the use of memory, increased visibility and influence in the policymaking and development processes, and access to transitional justice for women and LGBT people, groups disproportionately affected by violence, in four regions most affected by conflict. To tackle the complex forms of structural and direct violence affecting women (especially afro-descendants and indigenous) and LGBT people, the project capacitates marginalized groups, provides structured approaches for safe, meaningful, and sustainable participation, as strategic tools to render their experience of the conflict visible, and support the transitions from justice and memory to inclusive policy processes and sustainable peace.	
Project Risk Marker score⁶: 1 medium risk to achieving outcomes	
Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>) ⁷ : (2.3) Conflict prevention/management If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: 2021-2024 UNSDCF (6 June 2020, draft) strategic priority areas: (a) stabilization: the "peace with legality" policy - Outcome 1.2, and (c) technical assistance for the acceleration of catalytic Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - Outcome 3.2. Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes: The project contributes to SDG 16, 10 and 5, targets 9, 10 and 12. The project contributes significantly to the recommendations of UPR Colombia 2018 (3rd cycle) in relation to the following themes: Right to an effective remedy, Institutions and Policies, Cooperation with civil societies, Budget and Resources, Participation of Women in Political and Public Life, and Equality and Non-Discrimination.	
Type of submission: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project <input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification: Extension of duration: Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): 3 months with new project end date as 9 th November 2022. (18+3) Current project duration in months: 18 months (August 9, 2022) Requested project duration: 21 months (3-month extension) New project end date: November 9, 2022

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

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)

Change of project outcome/ scope: While there was no modification of project outcomes or scope, the description of the activities was reformulated as a result of the change in the consortium set up. Please refer to the Note to File submitted on September 22, 2021 ([see attached copy for quick reference](#)).

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

Christian Aid Budget						
	Recipient Organisation	Totals(original)	TOTALS (NCE approved)	TOTALS(Revised cost category corrected)	%	Explanation for correction
1. Staff and other personnel	\$225,939.38	\$225,939.38	224,157.67	81,662	142,496.07	Exchange rate ; correcting the cost category for HR and personnel cost incurred by partners that were wrongly parked under category 1. These have now been moved to Category 6.
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$-	\$-		0	-	64%
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$2,164.00	\$2,164.00	2,117.55	0	-2,117.55	Correcting cost category as laptops were purchased by partners and not by CA. These costs have been moved to category 6
4. Contractual services	\$15,543.00	\$15,543.00	5,589.00	125,320	135,730.83	100%
5. Travel	\$63,285.00	\$63,285.00	50,664.27	69,782	19,117.73	2142%
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$688,911.00	\$688,911.00	723,385.03	739,569	16,183.97	38%
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$34,195.00	\$34,195.00	22,123.55	11,703	-10,420.44	3%
Subtotal	\$1,028,037.38	\$1,028,037.38	1,028,037.06	1,028,035.54	-1.53	-0%
7% Indirect Costs	\$71,962.62		\$71,962.62	\$71,962.62		
TOTAL	\$1,100,000.00					

Justification (final corrections)

Category 1: Exchange rate; correcting the cost category for HR and personnel cost incurred by partners that were wrongly parked under category 1. These have now been moved to Category 6.

Category 3: Correcting cost category as laptops were purchased by partners and not by CA. These costs have been moved to category 6.

Category 4: CA recruited consultants to support with activities under outcome 2; with the suspension of partner, a key activity under outcome 2 (A.2.1.2), was directly implemented by CA. This cost had to be moved from category 6 to category 4 as it was consultancy payment to the university providing the diploma course.

Category 5: Correcting cost category from 6 to category 5 as these payments were made by CA directly for the activities directly implemented by CA.

Category 6: While correcting the cost categories, few expenses directly paid by partners were moved from category 1 and 3 to category 6

Category 7: Correcting the cost category to category 6 as these expenses were directly incurred by partners.

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

Brief justification for amendment:

A three-month no cost extension is required because of the following considerations:

	<p>1. One of the main activities of the project (A.1.2.2) to strengthen grassroots organizations working on memory reconstruction through microgrants, requires a longer implementation period than expected. This is due to the fact that the activity attracted a number of grassroots groups, including of indigenous peoples and afro descendants in remote locations, with reduced organizational capacities, as well as facing multiple security and communications challenges. Hence, they require additional assistance and accompaniment to ensure their organisational strengthening as well as compliance with administrative and accounting requirements related to transparency efficiency in fund management.</p> <p>2. Act. 2.1.2 on training educators and young social leaders demand the mobilization of 150 people from target communities. This is likely to be affected by political campaigning-related activities, which could be accompanied by episodes of violence and unrest. It is worth noting that at the onset of the process, the Department of Intelligence of Javeriana University requested the suspension of 3 training sessions due to security concerns that prevented the displacement of the trainers and the participants. They have also flagged the possibility of suspending more sessions in the coming weeks until the new President of Colombia is inaugurated (August 7th, 2022) for similar Security concerns.</p> <p>4. Although this project is no longer required to conduct an external evaluation, CA, CD and RNM believe it is crucial to facilitate a space to gather the feedback of project participants. It will allow both UNPBF and the implementing consortium to learn about the successes as well as those needs that may have not been addressed. The extension will enable the project team to organize meetings and visits with project participants, analyze them and generate important learning to improve future programming, to further develop human-centered innovative approaches that respond to contextual changes and the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups.</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>
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Current project duration in months: 18 months (August 9, 2022)
 Requested project duration: 21 months (3-month extension)
 New project end date: November 9, 20

Christian Aid Budget							
Organization	TOTALS (original)	TOTALS (NCE approved)	TOTALS (Revised cost category corrected)		%	Explanation for correction	
1. Staff and other personnel	\$225,939.38	\$225,939.38	224,157.67	81,662	-142,496.07	-64%	Exchange rate: correcting the cost category for HR and personnel cost incurred by partners that were wrongly parked under category 1. These have now been moved to Category 6.
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$-	\$-	-	0	-		
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$2,164.00	\$2,164.00	2,117.55	0	-2,117.55	-100%	Correcting cost category as laptops were purchased by partners and not by CA. These cost have been move to category 6 .
4. Contractual services	\$13,543.00	\$13,543.00	5,589.00	125,320	119,730.83	2142%	CA recruited consultants to support with activities under outcome 2; with the suspension of partner, a key activity under outcome 2 (A.2.1.2) , was directly implemented by CA .This cost had to be moved from category 6 to category 4 as it was consultancy payment to the university providing the diploma course .
5. Travel	\$63,285.00	\$63,285.00	50,664.27	69,782	19,117.73	38%	Correcting cost category from 6 to category 5 as this payments were made by CA directly for the activities directly implemented by CA.

Current project duration in months: 18 months (August 9, 2022)
 Requested project duration: 21 months (3-month extension)
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6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$688,911.00	\$688,911.00	723,385.03	739,569	16,183.97	2%	While correcting the cost categories, few expenses directly paid by partners were moved from category 1 and 3 to category 6.
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$34,195.00	\$34,195.00	22,123.55	11,703	-10,420.44	-47%	Correcting the cost category, to category 6 as these expenses were directly incurred by partners.
Subtotal	\$1,028,037.38	\$1,028,037.38	1,028,037.06	1,028,035.54	-1.53	0%	
7% Indirect Costs	\$71,962.62		\$71,962.62	\$71,962.62			
TOTAL	\$1,100,000.00						

PROJECT SIGNATURES

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)¹</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Rosamond Bennet</i></p> <p></p> <p><i>Signature:</i> <i>Chief Executive Officer</i></p> <p><i>Name of Agency: Christian Aid Ireland</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal: 7/07/2022</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart:</i></p> <p></p> <p><i>Signature:</i></p> <p><i>Title:</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal 17/07/2022</i></p>
<p></p> <p>CHRISTIAN AID IRELAND</p> <p>www.christianaid.ie</p> <p>dublin@christian-aid.nrg</p> <p>ROI Company No. 426928</p> <p>ROI Charity No. 20614162</p> <p>Head of UN Country Team</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative:</i></p> <p><i>Signature:</i></p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p><i>Date & Seal:</i></p> <p>On behalf of Elizabeth Spehar, ASG PBSO</p> <p></p> <p>11 Aug 2022</p>

¹ 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: During the armed conflict, 70% of the killings occurred in eight of Colombia's 32 departments, including Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Choco, and Putumayo⁸. The 2016 Final Peace Accord (FPA) marked a turning point to acknowledge the suffering of LGBT, Afro-Colombian and Indigenous people targeted during the armed conflict. However, a public shift opposing its 'gender ideology'⁹ resulted in reduced gender commitments. From 2016 to August 2019, 42% of the 130 gender provisions have not been initiated, compared to 27% of the overall agreement, while 17% of gender provisions have been completed, compared with 25% of the overall agreement¹⁰.

Afro-Colombian and Indigenous women experienced higher levels of sexual violence and internal displacement, than men. Armed groups viewed women's political engagement as a barrier to their military aspirations; sexual violence was used as a weapon of war against women and girls, especially human rights activists of Afro and indigenous descent in rural areas – often leading to stigmatization and social rejection of women¹¹. Targeted violence by armed groups against indigenous women activists during the conflict was aimed at keeping them away from political life and restrict them to the domestic sphere. In rural communities targeted by the project, especially Waunana, Embera and Kuna women in Cauca and Choco, still face increased sexual violence, discrimination and exclusion from decision making. The killings of female human rights defenders increased by almost 50% in 2019 compared to 2018¹². Root causes of violence against LGBT people stems from Colombia's patriarchal and heteronormative system. Non-heteronormative and non- cisgender individuals experienced high levels of structural and direct violence throughout the conflict, which continue to date, justified by armed groups as LGBT people do not conform to the "Colombian standard" framed as immoral and harmful to society¹³. This was used to consolidate power and alter social structures¹⁴. Violence and discrimination has been more concentrated for Indigenous and Afro-Colombian LGBT people as the intersectionality of identities i.e. (indigenous, lesbian, women's rights activist) compounds vulnerability, and make the prosecution of crimes against specific groups difficult to attribute. Statistics from the Government's Victim Unit, demonstrate that LGBT people are now five times more likely to experience threats than those who identify as cisgender heterosexuals¹⁵. Approximately 50% of registered LGBT victims in the victims' registry are transgender; 33% are gay; 10% are lesbian; and under 5% are bisexual. Due to insecurity, patterns of exclusion and discrimination, remain prevalent and act as a barrier to LGBT people's participation in political processes. By August, 388 cases of violence against LGBT were recorded for 2020, compared to 309 cases in 2019¹⁶. Since the onset of Covid-19, 28 social leaders have been killed in Colombia¹⁷ and mobility restrictions are exacerbating exclusion, particularly in rural areas where internet access and technological literacy is limited, as peace initiatives move to online platforms. Organizations, including CA, are currently running digital literacy trainings for women and LGBT activists to alleviate this challenge, and continue monitoring FPA gender provisions in local development plans.

From January to June 2021, Colombia was affected by a third wave of COVID-19, the duration and impact of which was more severe than the previous waves, with hospitals operating beyond maximum capacities. From April to late June 2021, at the same time, the context was further complicated by the national strike and the ensuing social and political turmoil. This caused road blockades throughout the country and violent confrontations between civil society and the security forces in several cities, creating challenges for community mobilization, access and escalating potential security risks.

Since March 2021, Colombia has begun the pre-election campaign period, which impacts on dynamics within communities, on social leaders' security, advocacy initiatives, and mobility throughout the country. In fact, historically this period is characterised by an increase in violence against social and political leaders. The Electoral Observation Mission (MOE, its Spanish acronym) published its latest report confirming that during the last pre-electoral period (for national Congress elections) there were 304 acts of political violence, representing a 125% increase compared to the previous electoral process (2017), when 135 attacks were recorded (MOE, 2021).

(ii) Key driving factors of conflict the project will address: 1. Memory and Social Cohesion. Limited implementation of the gender provisions of the FPA entrenches systematic discrimination against Afro-Colombian and Indigenous women and LGBT people, creating challenges for their rights to historic memory and acknowledgement violence against them. The isolation between vulnerable groups and institutional and community actors, has further deepened the feeling that the peace process will not protect victims from human rights violations. The victims and land requisition Law 1448 did not capture the scope of victimization and actions required to address them. LGBT have been marginalized from the conversation around victimization,

which is likely to exacerbate levels of violence them. During the conflict, “social cleansing” operations by paramilitaries targeted LGBT people, with hundreds of documented murders, disappearances, and displacements (announcing the removal of LGBT persons), often with the complicity of local communities¹⁸, creating deep

⁸ U.S. Department of Justice, 2018, *Colombia 2018 Human Rights Report* .

⁹ Olivieri, S., Muller, M., 2019, ‘*Colombia gender assessment*’

¹⁰ Kroc Institute, December 2019, ‘*Hacia la paz sostenible por el camino de la igualdad de genero*’.

¹¹ Salamanca, R. E., et al, June 2017, ‘*Indigenous women and Colombia’s peace process*’

¹² Hurtado, M., 14 January 2020, ‘*Colombia: Human rights activists killings*’

¹³ Forst, M., 2018, ‘*United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders*’

¹⁴ Serrano Amaya, J.F., 2018, ‘*Homophobic Violence in Armed Conflict and Political Transition*’

¹⁵ Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency SIDA, November 2014, ‘*The rights of LGBTI in Colombia*’.

¹⁶ Reuters, 15 September 2020, ‘*More than 60 LGBTI people killed in Colombia in the first eight months of 2020*’.

¹⁷ Amnesty International, 22 June 2020, ‘*Colombia’s social leaders are still being killed during the quarantine*’.

¹⁸ Bouvier, V.M., 2016, ‘*Gender and the Role of Women in Colombia’s Peace Process*’

challenges for trust and reconciliation in the post-conflict era. Limitations both in legislative scope and definition contribute to contribute to the inadequate record of crimes committed against LGBT people. Knowledge and acknowledgement of the violence directed at Afro-Colombian, Indigenous women and LGBT people remains limited, and their narratives of resistance are largely undocumented, particularly in rural areas. Historic social prejudice, exclusion and invisibility within the armed conflict and discussions of victimization, undermines emotional reparations and recognition of the dignity of victims, impacting social cohesion and collective responsibility for non-repetition. Continued targeting of vulnerable groups also reflects limitations in the social transformation achieved through the agreement in rural areas, with limited state presence. This gap is compounded by a lack of psycho-social care for survivors of gender violence, disproportionately impacting Afro-Colombian women¹⁹. **2. Development Plans with a Territorial Focus (PDET).** Indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations are disproportionately affected by poverty, and 80% live below the poverty line in Choco²⁰. Economic, social and political exclusion has resulted in women and LGBT people working in the informal economy²¹, echoing patterns of violence committed during the armed conflict. The primacy of collective Indigenous identities and institutional impediments to political participation, limited financial resources or capacity building support for Indigenous populations restricts their capacity to fully participate in policy and decision making. Currently, PDET, a key facet of the peace with legality policy, are not implemented comprehensively and simultaneously. Transformation of the rural regions consistent with Peace Accord, will not be possible without women's active participation in decision-making²². Communities are not aware of their rights and the mechanisms to adequately demand them. Women leaders in each of the targeted municipalities are currently advocating for the inclusion of the gender approach in these plans, although capacity gaps exist to facilitate Afro-Colombian, Indigenous and LGBT people's participation in the design and monitoring of PDET proposals, particularly in rural areas. PDET have been initiated in each of the four departments: Chocó, Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Putumayo. **3. Justice.** According to the UN Security Council "peace hinges on justice, a recognition of the dignity of victims and ending impunity"²³. The Truth Commission in Colombia is necessary to guarantee the right to truth, justice, and reparations for women and LGBT individuals and ensure the sustainability of the SIVJRNR. Yet deep-rooted stereotypes and discrimination against Indigenous, Afro-Colombian women and LGBT people continue, reinforced with high levels of impunity for violations. Between 2013 and 2016, 440 LGBT persons were murdered in Colombia and at least 148 of those murders had been motivated by prejudice against the victim's sexual orientation. Since 2016, the Victims' Unit has identified 20,707 women and 33 LGBT victims of the armed conflict in the department of Cauca and 32,590 women and 70 LGBT victims in the department of Choco²⁴. Harmful judicial practices and 365 cases of police violence against LGBT persons reinforce underreporting²⁵, creating obstacles for victim's access to justice. Until March 2019, no cases brought to the JEP addressed violence committed against Afro-Colombian women²⁶ and these proceedings have not yet begun. **4. Media.** Emerging sentiment, fueled by conservative sectors, oppose sexual and gender minorities' rights, and limit space for social and political participation by minorities, especially in rural areas. Societal divisions post-conflict remains reflected in the current media landscape. Prior to the 2016 plebiscite, politicized media outlets played a key role in shaping popular opposition to 'controversial' issues in the FPA. These centered on concerns of impunity for armed combatants and alleged 'family values' related to LGBT inclusion²⁷. Activism opposing the FPA's 'gender ideology', by conservative groups, has led to an increase in anti-LGBTQI rhetoric in media and social media, further marginalizing LGBTQIA+ people and increasing vulnerability to violence and discrimination.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks²⁸, how it ensures national ownership:

¹⁹ U.N. Secretary General, 29 March 2019 'Conflict-related sexual violence: Report of the Secretary-General'

²⁰ Mdgfund, 2013, *Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Communities in the Chocó Department*.

²¹ Cooperacion Caribe Afrmativo, October 2017, 'Situation of LGBTI Human Rights in Colombia'.

²² Kroc Institute, 2019, 'Second special report of the Kroc Institute and the International Accompaniment Component'.

²³ UN Security Council, 13 February 2020, 8723rd Meeting, SC/14109.

²⁴ Unidad Victimas, 2019, Registro Unico de victimas.

²⁵ Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review - Colombia, May 2018, *Summary of Stakeholders*.

²⁶ PBI Colombia, 11 March 2019, *Historic JEP Hearing in Caicara*.

²⁷ New York Times, 8 October 2016, 'Colombian opposition to peace deal feeds off gay rights backlash'.

²⁸ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

This project closely aligns with peacebuilding efforts enshrined in the FPA, and its specific gender provisions, as well as Law 1719 of 2014, which guarantees redress and access to justice for victims of sexual violence during the armed conflict. The project envisages to promote the enforcement and protection of the rights of Afro-Colombian, Indigenous women and LGBT people as enshrined in the Colombian legislation, such as Law 1257 of 2008, through advocacy, organizational strengthening and memory initiatives at local and National level. To enable youth engagement in local policy-making, the project supports Law 1622 of 2013 (Statutory Law of Juvenile Citizenship), that ensures full citizenship of **young people**. Given the utmost importance of women's participation and gender equality for peacebuilding in Colombia, this action is closely aligned with the following national and international regulations: Law 51 of 1981 (ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women - CEDAW), Law 248 of 1995 (to prevent, punish and eradicate Violence against Women), and Law 823 of 2003 (on equal opportunities for women) and Colombian Law 1257 of 2008 (controlling legislation of preventing violence and discrimination against women). The project is aligned to the principles of UNSCR 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889 (along with the national peacebuilding strategy), by addressing the disproportionate impact of the conflict on women, and driving inclusion, participation and protection. In line with several UN conferences and corresponding action plans, the project promotes the incorporation of the gender perspective and women's rights in development management as a key strategy to overcome poverty, achieve equity and guarantee the integrity of human rights. This proposal has also been designed to closely align with the principles of UNSCR 2250 by supporting youth participation in peacebuilding a transgenerational approach to leadership training, while the advocacy component will create policies for their social and economic development. Based on UPR Colombia 2018 (3rd cycle), the project supports its recommendations in relation to the following themes: Right to an effective remedy, Institutions and Policies (Outcome 1); Cooperation with civil societies, Budget and Resources (Outcome 2); Participation of Women in Political and Public Life, Equality and Non-Discrimination (Outcome 3). In addition, the project aligns with the PBSO/PBF Peacebuilding Priority Plan for Colombia, outcome area 1) as an intervention aimed at strengthening social cohesion, and reducing the risk of a resurgence of violence, particularly focused on historically vulnerable Afro-Colombian and Indigenous women, and LGBT people, in 4 territories worst affected by the conflict; and 3) supporting an inclusive transitional justice process. This project also supports the 2021-2024 UNSDCF (June 2020, draft) strategic priority areas: (a) stabilization: the "peace with legality" policy, and (c) technical assistance for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs. The project seeks to influence National and local policies to advance LGBT people's rights and the reparation to their suffering caused by the multiple forms of violence. Hence, it is closely aligned to some important national regulations on the subject, such as: Decree 2893 of 2011 (exercise of the freedoms and rights of the LGBTI population), Law 1482 of 2011 and Law 1752 of 2015 (against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity), and Decree 762/18 (public policy for guaranteeing the rights of LGBT people). To ensure national ownership the project has been designed and developed in close consultation with local partners, as well as Afro-Colombian, Indigenous and LGBT groups in the target regions. To date, this has ensured the project reflects the lived experience and needs of a diverse group of stakeholders, and builds on lessons learned from peacebuilding initiatives in the region. Consultations highlighted the exclusion has resulted in a disconnect from the broader transition to peace and creating vulnerabilities to violence. Contextual understanding is crucial in the diverse context reflected in Colombia, where indigenous people represent 81 groups and 75 different languages, hence working with CSOs embedded in target communities that know the context, history, culture, and can communicate effectively, especially while trying to address peace, social cohesion and challenge exclusion, is crucial. The project will build on lessons from CA's peacebuilding and gender work globally, with vulnerable and marginalized groups, human rights defenders and communities, building capacity and engaging institutions at the municipal and national level. It will also draw upon good practices from our ongoing UNPBF funded peacebuilding work in Myanmar with project ID 00119346. The project elucidates that work with wider structures and institutions is crucial to promote national ownership and sustainability, including engaging with the transitional justice process and territorial planning to challenge underlying structure that foster exclusion and to support meaningful participation in policy. Work at the individual and community level will support social cohesion, challenging prevailing conceptions of victimization, moving from knowledge to acknowledgement of the violence, to address individual attitudes and promote a collective conscience. Our experience working in Colombia, ensures our interventions are grounded in context-specific Do no harm and conflict sensitive approaches. We recognize the importance of power and conflict analysis; conflict sensitivity in design and implementation, developing protection strategies; understanding of the role and impact of violence and conflict on men, women, LGBT people and their role in building solutions; the critical role of inclusion in

conflict transformation. CAI's guidance for partners on conflict sensitivity, accountability and protection mechanisms is based on the Core Humanitarian Standards and ongoing technical support will be provided specific to each outcome. Agile and adaptive programme management, through continuous review, reflection and learning processes, will also ensure the project responds to changes in the context.

c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Contribution to the effective application of Law 1257 of 2008 and Law 1719 of 2014 for cases of violence against women (3 years)	Latin American Children's Trust 145,619 USD	Support women victims of violence through psychological, psycho-legal and protection tools	While both address violence against women, our proposal complements this work, focusing on marginalized victims affected by the conflict. Strengthening advocacy, capacity and participation to tackle systemic violence.
Impact on the rights of victims and the implementation of the peace agreement (5 years)	Irish Aid 270,000 EUR	Strengthening leadership to demand accountability measures for victims and participation in FPA implementation.	Complementing this work, the proposal strengthens the participation of victims in the institutions of the SIVJNRN, municipalities, and strengthens CSOs.
Programma de construccion de confianza y paz territorial en clave PDET para Choco, Meta, Guaviare ERES (1.5 years)	UN Peacebuilding Fund 4,124,442 USD	Promote community participation in the construction of territorial peace in 7 municipalities and 2 PDETs. Improving access to health, sanitation, and education rights.	This proposal expands geographical support for marginalized groups, to engage in decision making and inclusive transitional justice and inclusive development through PDETs.
Strengthening of LGBT organizations to defend their rights and support for incorporation into the action plans of the Local Committees (1.5 years)	USAID and Chemonics International 187,957 USD	This project seeks to make visible the cases of violence and discrimination against LGBT people in Chocó, Cauca and Nariño, strengthening the capacities of civil society and local authorities to adequately address these cases.	Project learning informed the PBF proposal design. This proposal will expand the geographic footprint, strengthening LGBT people's role in the transition towards peace which has not been sufficiently addressed.
Human rights of LGBT people in Colombia (3 years)	Diakonia Colombia 500,000 SEK	The project seeks to strengthen the capacities to advocate for the rights of LGBT people at the national	This project helped to establish the platform Celeste, which this proposal will scale-up, expand and enhance.
Strengthening LGBT organizations to defend their rights (1.5 years)	USAID and Chemonics International 187,957 USD	This project seeks to strengthen the capacities of civil society and local authorities to adequately address these cases of violence and discrimination against LGBT people.	The proposal will complement support given to these organizations, by focusing on strengthening their capacities for peacebuilding and memory for social cohesion.
Territorios de paz libres de violencia contra las mujeres y niñas (1.5 years)	UNMPTF 970.106 USD	Promoted protective environments to prevent violence against women and girls in regions with dynamics of violence and exclusion in Nariño, Putumayo and Chocó, and address their economic empowerment.	Expanding the geographical perspective on women's participations this proposal will enhance Afro-Colombian and Indigenous women's role in rural areas, actively engaging in PDET and the transitional justice process.
Convocatoria para organizaciones de victimas y su participacion en instancias del Sistema Integral de Verdad, Justicia, Reparacion y No Repeticion (1.5 years)	UNMPTF 2,834,602 USD	Strengthen the capacities of victims' organizations and non-repetition within the framework of the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of Non-repetition (SIVJNRN).	This proposal will support cases particularly for marginalized groups not deeply reflected in the transitional justice process. Reinforcing the work on building galleries of memory, particularly engaging LGBT people.
Support to the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Co-existence and No-repetition in strengthening the nation-territory dialogues to ensure a broad and inclusive truth towards co-existence and no-repetition (1.5 years)	UNMPTF / UNPBF. 4,514,135 USD	Strengthening CEV in terms of social participation and dialogue to ensure collaboration with victims and their organizations, and in terms of strengthening its knowledge management and research into conflict analysis.	This proposal complements the UNDP project by collecting, systematizing and presenting cases of violence against LGBT people and women through the participation of the actors themselves. In this sense, the project will help CEV "territorialise" its mission in areas most affected by the conflict.

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

a) Description of the project focus and approach: The project aims to strengthen the leadership and agency of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous women and LGBT people to address the barriers of discrimination, exclusion and violence undermining their participation in local and national peacebuilding, limiting

implementation of FPA's gender provisions, in four departments of Colombia worst affected by conflict: Chocó, Cauca, Valle del Cauca and Putumayo. **Outcome 1. Women, LGBT people and communities promote a culture of non-repetition, trust and acknowledgement of gender-based violence.** Women (especially Afro-Colombian and indigenous) and LGBT people have been excluded from truth-telling efforts that build a collective conscience of victimization and violence during the conflict. Systematic exclusion has resulted in under-reporting of violence against minorities. To tackle this direct and structural violence, the project will use victim-centered truth-telling and memory to render them visible to the Colombian population, and promote guarantees for non-repetition. **Output 1.1. Communities engage in reconstruction of memory and truth about violence and discrimination against women and LGBT people. Activities. 1.1.1 Memory Festivals and travelling exhibitions organized by women and LGBT people for clarification of truth and territorial coexistence:** ²RNM will lead this victim-centered activity in two phases: 1) *Organization of 4 festivals (one per department)* for approximate total of 600 (150*4) people. These events are 3-day spaces for dialogue and creation with 15 local actors (organisations, victims and staff of SIVJRNR). 2) *Memory Bazaars*, using community arts and culture methodologies (plays, murals, etc.) as symbolic acts of memory and reconciliation, celebrating the participation of inter-generational and mixed-gender groups. While the specific content of each festival will be defined in the initial stage, it will include at least the following sub-activities: workshop to socialize the memory stories that will be used for the graphic conceptualization of the artistic pieces (1); - Community arts methodologies, including photo gallery (1); theatre play (1); artistic or dance performance (1); art installation (1); arts workshops, including: muralism, music, serigraphy and printing, among others (3); - collective psychosocial workshop (1); workshop for the construction of social cartographies (community, time and body); - workshop for the development of a fanzine about memories of political and artistic organization and resistance by women and LGBT people (1). **1.1.2 Emotional recovery with systemic approach to address aftermath of violence and discrimination:** CD will organize events with up to 30 community members. Individual and collective psychosocial accompaniment will be based on CD's and RNM's expertise and experience, will be carried out in 4 phases: 1.) a mapping will be carried out in the four departments to identify women and LGBT victims / survivors interested in participating in the activity and forming self-managed groups of mutual support. 2.) 4 individual emotional support sessions in each department. 3.) At least 8 support groups of victims / survivors will be formed (2 per department, 1 of women and 1 of LGBT people) and trained with the goal of evolving to self-managed groups, to contribute to overall project sustainability. 4.) 4 emotional recovery sessions will be held with each group. In these sessions, different topics will be addressed employing an emotional recovery approach. Each session will address the following topics: social and political context at the national and local levels; impact of gender-based and prejudice-based violence during the armed conflict; consequences of violence on the physical and emotional health of the victim / survivor; sexual and reproductive rights; consequences of violence to identity; right to truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition; memory construction, symbolic reparation, contributions to memory days; life projects; proposals for building peace; autonomy, leadership and sustainability of the group; etc. **Output 1.2. Communities develop a collective conscience of women's and LGBT people's experience of violence and resistance against it. Activities. 1.2.1. Development of a virtual platform for depositories of memories about violence and resistance of women and LGBT people.** CD will identify and analyze pre-existing memory initiatives by CSOs in the target departments through consultation meetings with local actors, particularly initiatives of women and LGBT people. CD will identify LGBT people and women survivors and profile their narratives, memory and experience of the conflict in virtual initiatives through emotional recovery workshops as well as through meetings with victims known to the organization in other territories. CD will adapt these stories to build a new virtual repository of memory that collects the testimonies of violence and resistance of women and LGBT people at the national level, as well as to feed an improved version of "Celeste" (existing platform that exclusively contains stories of LGBT victims of homicidal violence). Both platforms will enable systematization and on-line dissemination of the experiences of violence and resistance to national and international audiences. **1.2.2. Micro-grants to community-based and faith groups for innovative initiatives of memory reconstruction.** CA will coordinate the micro-grant mechanism for grassroots organizations, overseen by the Steering Committee, to enhance capacity and carry out memory reconstruction initiatives. Local partners will define the selection criteria and the methodology for the needs assessment, which will inform the 1-day training workshop (face-to-face or in 3 online sessions), led by CD, on memory reconstruction, documentation and truth telling. Do-no-harm considerations form the basis of this methodology, to mitigate the risk of backlash and targeted violence.

² Please refer to the note to file, submitted to UNPBF in September 22, 2021 (attached with the NCE request for reference)

20 microgrants will be awarded (US\$ 3,000-10,000) benefitting up to 400 activists (including 230 women; 65 LGBT persons and 105 youth and men) and 200 women and LGBT people, whose stories of violence and resistance will be shared under activity 1.1.1. **Outcome 2. Women, LGBT people and youth have greater influence on decision-making over PDETs.** While the peace with legality policy provides for inclusive, participatory planning this has been weak or absent in some departments, with limited engagement of vulnerable groups. To support women and LGBT people meaningfully participate in the public sphere, the project will equip them with skills, tools and plans to engage with local authorities and promote their visions of peace and territorial co-existence through institutional channels provided by PDET processes. The project will ensure women, youth and LGBT advocates engage in a safe environment by supporting current initiatives for protection from gender based and political violence. **Output 2.1. Women, LGBT people and youth trained as local leaders and agents of change. Activities- 2.1.1.: Development of training methodology for young leaders.** CA will lead the implementation of this activity, in consultation with RNM and CD as co-implementing agencies, and in partnership with the Javeriana University (JU). The choice of this academic institution is based on previous successful experiences of collaboration in a UK-funded research project in illicit economies and peacebuilding and a successful EU-funded project in which JU designed and implemented a diploma to strengthen the capacities of women's human rights defenders. JU will develop a 4-module educational curriculum (online and face-to-face modality) on Memory/Justice, Environment/Territory, Democracy/Participation, Transitional Justice. This is a university diploma for local youth (18-29 years), titled "Allanando el camino". The design of the training methodology and plan will include direct consultation with community members and leaders to ensure the incorporation of relevant contextual elements, as well as their specific needs at grassroots level.

2.1.2.: Training of educators and social leaders with participation of local authorities and faith leaders. CAI in partnership with JU will implement the leadership building programme for 150 youth (50% women, 30% LGBT people and 20% male youth from Afro-Colombian and Indigenous community organizations) across the 4 departments. The UJ diploma will facilitate knowledge generation and exchange of rural wisdom, with the participation of local authorities and experts, who will act as panelists and participants in exchange sessions.

Output 2.2. Women and LGBT people equipped with tools to safely engage with local authorities and promote their visions of peace and territorial co-existence. Activities- 2.2.1 Support to women, LGBT people and youth to design, implement and monitor the implementation of their proposals for PDETs. RNM will conduct 16 advocacy capacity building workshops (4 per target department, to be delivered online in case of COVID- 19 restrictions) based on 7 modules with 80 participants from 53 grassroots women- and LGBT-led organizations. The methodology will be based on RNM's experience and adapted by an external expert (in consultation with CD in regard to LGBT people) with a special focus on monitoring the implementation of proposals with a gender approach in PDETs. Participants will develop proposals and corresponding advocacy plans, whose implementation will be supported (through funds and technical advisory support) by the project.

2.2.2.: Support to ongoing initiatives to address political violence against local women and LGBT activists. RNM will engage specialist consultants on differentiated protection protocols and tools, to build plans for prevention, protection and non repetition of attacks against women and LGBT activists, based on the approach and structure of the Comprehensive Guarantee Programme for Women Leaders and Human Rights Defenders. 6 risk assessment meetings (2 national and 1 per target departments,) will be organised and facilitated by a consultant with 8 relevant departmental and local organizations, 2 per department (one women's organisation and one LGBT organization), which altogether encompass over 40 grassroots groups. As a result, two EWS product per department will be constructed and their implementation will be followed up by locally hired facilitators.

2.2.3.: Support for women's and LGBT people's advocacy with national government, international organizations, embassies. The project will provide technical advisory support to key women and LGBT-led organizations in order to strengthen their capacities in international advocacy. Additionally, these organizations will be supported and accompanied to implement the planned activities (meetings, dialogues, interviews, etc.) with at least 32 national and international decision-makers and key actors (embassies, international organizations, etc.) identified by RNM... RNM will also organise two meetings with national actors to influence the implementation of the gender approach in the Final Peace Agreement within the framework of UNSCR 1325, and will be part of the advocacy with candidates in the pre-electoral period. These meetings are framed in the current Colombian electoral context..

Outcome 3. Increased visibility and engagement of women and LGBT people as advocates for the implementation of the FPA gender provisions. The project will address exclusion of LGBT people and women, particularly Afro-Colombian and indigenous women, in the legal system by supporting strategic litigation of GBV cases before national courts, supporting the gender provisions enshrined in the FPA. Through access to justice and presenting cases of violence against women and LGBT people during the conflict, this action will not only tackle impunity, but will ensure women and LGBT people's experience of the conflict, and the human rights violations they endured, are visible to communities and institutions, tackling discrimination, supporting victims to claim their rights and ensuring an inclusive transitional justice process as part of the peace process.

Output 3.1. Women and LGBT people benefit from transitional justice to resolve cases of gender-based violence and discrimination. Activities- 3.1.1.: Selection and presentation of legal cases and experiences to the SIVJRNR. CD will organise a face-to-face forum in which the three institutions constituting the Comprehensive System and 8 victims of the armed conflict will be invited to present the graphic systematization (visual storytelling) of the memory bazars developed in activity 1.1.1, as well as the main findings generated in those spaces in relation to truth, reparation and non-repetition measures from the different perspective of LGBT victims and women. This will facilitate broader public engagement to raise awareness on non-discrimination as a societal value necessary to build a truly inclusive democracy that makes peace sustainable. The event will also include the presentation of selected stories from the virtual repository (see Act 1.2.1).

3.1.2.: Strategic litigation before National and International judicial bodies, and before ordinary and transitional justice. CD legal team will support the litigation of at least 11 cases (including 3 trans women) before JEP, to seek truth, justice and reparation for women and LGBT persons who are victims of the armed conflict. At the end of the project, a collective report on the supported strategic litigation of cases will be developed and published to detail strategies, progress level

and outcomes. **3.1.3.: Follow-up of legal cases and reports by women and LGBT people in the SIVJRNR. CD, in collaboration with RNM, will develop and present 3 follow-up reports** (via 3 face-to-face meetings/virtual platforms if necessary) to the SIVJRNR and other international stakeholders on the cases of women, LGBT people, Afro-descendant and indigenous victims of the armed conflict, with in-depth analysis on implementation of the gender and ethnic provisions of the FPA. These reports will include similar cases previously submitted to the System. **6 community members will be invited to participate.** The aim is to better inform and equip officials to issue recommendations for non-repetition, for sanctions and for actions to search disappeared victims. Key content of the reports will be disseminated through public and (as written documents and graphic pieces) to increase societal pressure on the System to respond. **Output 3.2. Women and LGBT people challenge discrimination and demand compliance with the gender provisions. Activities- 3.2.1. Digital monitoring of media interventions against the implementation of gender provisions.** RNM will work with digital consultants (Whale and Jaguar, Linterna Verde, Volcánicas) to monitor media (press, radio, TV, social networks, promotional messages) in the search for interventions and communication campaigns on the

implementation of the FPA gender provisions and other gender-related issues. during the presidential pre-election periods. Given the resonance of the elections among the wider public and in political discourse, media monitoring will make it possible to identify discriminatory messages against women and LGBT people, in order to develop pedagogical counter-messages. An expert consultant will develop bespoke replies (messages or communicational pieces) to at least 30% of the identified events identified. 6 four-month follow-up reports will be developed to inform the design of the sensitization campaigns (Act. A3.2.2). **A final report will address strategies and methods for countering gender-based discriminatory messages.** **3.2.2. Pedagogical campaigns to raise awareness of prejudices against women and LGBT people.** RNM will design and implement 2 educational campaigns, reaching up to 20,000 people (social media, free press and radio) to raise public awareness of prejudices against women and LGBT people. Each campaign will include communication pieces (infographics, radio spots, podcast, etc.) focusing on diversity and equality. The campaigns will be replicated locally (1 per department, through online platforms and social media if COVID-19 restrictions apply) with an active role of grassroots organizations. La Agencia Creadoras will provide digital support. **(B) ‘Theory of change’:** **IF** women and LGBT people engage their communities and institutions through the use of memory and truth; and **IF** women and LGBT people are empowered to safely engage with local authorities; and **IF** women and LGBT people claim their rights to justice and tackle gender-based discriminatory messages, **THEN** there will be an acknowledgement of the violence and a shared sense of responsibility for non-repetition, local development processes will be more inclusive and responsive to tackle discrimination and violence, and the public will be made aware of violations against women to advance the gender provisions of the FPA, **BECAUSE** empowerment and sustained meaningful engagement will improve the culture of non-repetition and trust within communities, women and LGBT people will have increased their visibility and capacity to shape decision-making processes, and impunity and discrimination will be identified, challenged and communicated, reinforced with legal recourse. (*Annex G- supporting evidence.*) **(C) Narrative description of key project components** (*Annex B Results Framework* for details). The project will take a three-pillar approach, using memory as strategic tool to render women and LGBT people’s experience of the conflict visible, locally, and nationally. To support women and LGBT people to engage meaningfully in the public sphere, the project will equip them with tools and capacity engage local authorities and promote their visions of peace and territorial co-existence, safely. Finally, the project will also address discrimination and barriers to justice for women and LGBT people, supporting strategic litigation of SGBV cases before the transitional justice system as a key aspect to ensure non-repetition and to advance in the implementation of the gender provisions enshrined in the FPA. ‘Do No Harm’ and conflict sensitive approaches are crucial to this project, guiding the facilitation of project activities under all 3 outcomes. All implementing partners rely on solid policies, procedures and practices to ensure safeguarding and avoid increasing the beneficiaries’ vulnerability to violence and discrimination. Regular analysis of the context and security incidents, PSEA trainings, community protection monitoring, communication and coordination with local authorities, on the one hand, while ensuring responsible and sensitive management of information related to women and LGBT victims, will all play a crucial role to ensure that ‘Do No Harm’ is embedded in project implementation. Strict monitoring and evaluation of the project will also ensure any unintended positive or negative impacts of the project are understood and adaptation plans implemented effectively. All Christian Aid programme quality standards and conflict sensitivity guidance will be followed throughout the life cycle of the project. **(D) Project targeting/sequencing:** **Geographic Target:** The project will be implemented in four departments worst affected by conflict in Colombia (Putumayo, Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Chocó). The targeted municipalities were selected because they have initiated their process for PDET, which provides significant opportunities to influence local policy-making and ensure the enforcement

of the FPA gender provisions. Criteria for beneficiary selection: the project will predominantly target **women** (65% above 35 years of age, 25% above 25, 10% below 25) **and LGBT people** (predominantly above 25) in rural and remote communities. Due to the ethnic composition of these communities, as well as the focus on more vulnerable groups, up to 70% of the beneficiaries will be Afro-descendants or indigenous people, organized in formal and informal groups, or community-based structures. Given the nature and work of these groups, implementing partners will be applying conflict-sensitive and Do-No-Harm principles, to ensure beneficiaries are not exposed to further violence and discrimination because of the intervention (e.g. anonymizing cases, careful selection of venues, presence of observers for larger meetings, etc.). Activities related to education and leadership training (Outcome 2), will place emphasis on **youth** {(18-29 years- (girls, boys and LGBT) as per UNSCR 2250(2015) definition of youth} in these rural communities, to contribute to the intergenerational handover of social leadership. Finally, through its work on impunity, memory reconstruction and reconciliation, as well as advocacy work, the project will engage **adult men** in target communities, who are vulnerable and marginalized because of their ethnicity, education and/or poverty level (e.g. subsistence farmers).

Number and selection of beneficiaries of this project: **Outcome 1**) 600 people (including 292 women, 152 LGBT²⁹, 156 youth & men) across the 4 departments will be participating in the preparation and implementation of the memory reconstruction activities. 400 members of women- and LGBT-led organizations/groups will benefit from the microgrant scheme to strengthen memory initiatives, which will reach approximately 200 women and LGBT people. The grassroots organizations/groups will be identified by implementing partners, based on their involvement in memory reconstruction efforts, and their relationship of trust with victims of violence. **Outcome 2**) 150 youth (18-29) and grassroots leaders (women: 50%; LGBT people: 30%; men: 20%) will participate in the education programme “Diplomado Allanando el camino”. Beneficiaries will be identified by age, affiliation to local organizations advocating for human (especially women’s and LGBT) rights, peacebuilding and social justice, and with intermediate reading and writing skills. Local authorities and faith leaders will be identified and invited to support implementing partners, based on existing relationships and collaborating higher education entities with presence in the targeted areas. The advocacy training and technical will benefit approximately 50 grassroots organizations (around 12 per department), which will be identified based on their engagement with PDET on issues related to women’s and LGBT people’s rights, peacebuilding and development. The training will have 60 (women: 50%, LGBT people: 30%; young men: 20%) members of these entities, selected based on their experience, availability and profile (lobbyists, development experts, etc.), as well as their ethnic background (45% Afro-descendants; 25% Indigenous people; 30% mestizo). **Outcome 3**) 15 officials and 12 victims or leaders of the target departments (at least 6 and 4 LGBT people) will directly benefit from the presentation of the cases of violence to the SIVJRN. Cases will be selected by implementing partners’ legal teams based on thematic relevance to the project (women and LGBT people in rural communities), and their significance at the local and national levels in terms of impunity. As for the sensitization campaigns, the target population is 20,000 people (approx. 45% men, 45% women and 10% LGBT; 60% youth, 40% adult) located in targeted municipalities y departamentos, who are social media users linked to partner and local organisations, as well as the wider audience of radio and press.

Project Sequencing: **Semester 1:** establishment of steering committee; hiring of new project staff; inception workshops and sensitization with target communities; baseline; preparation of activities related to Output 1.2, 2.2 and 3.1 and 2.2 in all four departments. **Semester 2:** implementation of activities related to Output 1.1, 1.2, 2.2 and 3.1 (to continue on the third semester); preparation and implementation of activities related to Output 2.1 and 3.2. **Semester 3:** activities related to all Output will continue and conclude. **Semester 4:** closure of activities related to Outputs 1.2 and 3.1, final project audit; project closure events and feedback meetings.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners: **Recipient organization:** Christian Aid Ireland is a development organization committed to tackling violence and promoting just and lasting peace where we

²⁹ The programme recognizes that "women" and "LGBT people" are not mutually-exclusive, and multiple, intersectional vulnerabilities exist. For the purposes of brevity in our MEAL system, and to avoid double counting, cis heterosexual women are referred to as "women", and lesbian and trans women are considered within the "LGBT people".

work globally and lead on peacebuilding and conflict prevention for the entire CA family.³⁰ CA has worked with community, traditional and faith leaders on processes of dialogue, mediation, gender, human rights and listening in contexts such as Burundi, South Sudan, Zimbabwe and Myanmar. **Christian Aid Colombia (CAC)** has been operating for over 30 years to expose structural and physical violence and challenge the systems that prevent the fulfilment of human rights for all. Its programme focuses on the closely interlinked issues of land and territory, impunity, vulnerable communities, human rights defenders and peacebuilding through long-term partnerships with local organisations.

Implementing partners: **Colombia Diversa (LGBT-led)** is a prominent LGBT rights organization in Colombia. It has been pivotal in national policy and law reform, while supporting grassroots LGBT groups in urban and rural contexts across Colombia in relation to violence and discrimination, as well as advocacy in local policy making. **Red Nacional de Mujeres (women-led)** is a national platform of departmental and grassroots organizations, especially women-led organizations, with significant expertise in women’s participation in peacebuilding and political participation.

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: Christian Aid Ireland	FY-2019 USD: 1546798	Irish Aid and the European Union, UNPBF, Church of Ireland, Presbyterian Church and the Methodist church in Ireland, individual and legacy giving.	Ireland (Dublin and Belfast)	31, Full time and 3-part time staffs.	Technical support is provided by a core team of experts on conflict, gender and power analysis including monitoring and evaluation, guidance on peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity including policy and advocacy approaches.
Christian Aid Colombia	FY-2019 1,541,899 USD	Irish Aid, Christian Aid UK, EU Delegation, Latin American Children’s Trust, Church of Sweden, Evan Cornish Foundation, ITL, Open Society, SOAS	Bogotá	4 staff in the Bogotá office	1. Regional Programme Manager – From Violence to Peace 2. Programme Officer Finance Officer
Recipient Organization Colombia Diversa	424,503.26 USD	Diakonia, US State Department, European Union, FOKUS, Embassy of The Netherlands, USAID	Bogotá	19 staff. 2 of them working in Chocó and Cauca.	1. General Coordinator of the Human Rights Area, National 2. Coordinator of Human Rights 3. Human Rights Research Assistant 4. Coordinator of the Peace Area 5. Assistant of the Peace Area 6. Coordinator of the Access to Justice Area
Implementing partners:					

³⁰ Christian Aid’s approach to peacebuilding is outlined in a 2016 peacebuilding strategy. Peacebuilding work covers DRC, South Sudan, Burundi, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Myanmar, Afghanistan, IOPT, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Brazil, Central America and Colombia. CA’s peacebuilding approach is focused on promoting inclusive models for peace that amplify local communities’ concerns.

					Lawyer from the Access to Justice Area
Recipient Organization: RNM	463,164 USD	UN Women, Church of Sweden, Global Network of Women Peacebuilders, Christian Aid, Chemonics	Bogotá (Technical Secretary)	9 staff in the Technical Secretary. 1 local facilitator in Cauca, 1 in Nariño and 1 in Chocó.	1. RNM Coordinator 2. Technical Assistance 3. Administrator 4. Accountant Communications officer
Implementing partners:					
					1.

b) Project management and coordination. Annex A.1 filled and key staff TORs.

The project will be implemented over 21 months, overseen by CAI and CAC but delivered by 2 local CSOs with proven track records in their field of expertise. **CA** will be responsible for project and financial management oversight, providing technical support on peacebuilding and conducting quarterly reflection workshops with partners where learnings will be documented. CA will also lead on activities under Output 2.1, and will be the technical lead for the microgrant activity under 1.2.2. CA will be managing PSEA training for partners and key project staffs. Work in the 4 target departments, which has unique and extreme challenges, will be delivered by local partners and carefully assessed and reviewed throughout implementation, with tailored strategies. While the three organisations will support one another based on their unique expertise, it is expected that **CD** will coordinate the work on collection of experiences of violence and resistance of women and LGBT people (Output 2.1.) and the presentation, litigation and follow up of cases with the SIVJNR (Output 3.1.). CD will lead the activity of psychosocial accompaniment under 1.1.2. **RNM** will coordinate the project activities related local advocacy and protection of women's and LGBT people's rights defenders (Output 2.2.), and will lead on the media monitoring and awareness raising campaigns (Output 3.2.). RNM will lead the Memory Festivals under 1.1.1 and will support CA for the management of microgrants under 1.2.2. **Project Implementation team (Annex F TORs).** **CAI:** Management oversight charges will be covered under the 7% indirect and CAI will ensure overall technical, financial and compliance support to CAC in assuring programme quality and accountability. **CAC:** Project manager (100%): overall project management, partner management and accompaniment, budget management, and MEAL/programme quality. Support officer (20%): programme support for M&E and microgrant scheme; Regional peacebuilding manager (10%): overall strategic and operational leadership to the project team; lead profile building of the project with UN, government and other sectoral entities; support project manager in partner management, coordination and advocacy with high-level stakeholders. Finance officer (15%): coordination with the partners' finance staff, oversees timely delivery of financial reports, supports partners in administrative and financial compliance. Finance support officer (10%): project accounting and assistance in consolidation of financial reports to the donor. **Key project staff from implementing organizations:** **RNM:** programme officer (100%): project focal point, coordinates project activities (training, advocacy and campaigns; political coordinator: overall strategic and operational leadership of RNM team, institutional representation before national and international stakeholders; MEAL officer (30%): overseeing project quality, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation; Administrative Assistant (30%) overseeing overall needs and support in any training preparation, admin and logistics Support; Accounting Assistant (30%): oversee financial management, ensure financial compliance, coordinate with CA's finance staff.; Logistics Assistant (100%): logistical support for field activities. **CD:** Project coordinator (100%): project focal point, overseeing project implementation, manages project team; Human Rights and MEAL coordinator (50%): overseeing project quality, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation; leads on memory reconstruction and systematization of cases; Peace

lawyer (50%): leads on litigation and presentation of cases to SIVJNR; Journalist/communication officer (20%): support in communication and media-related activities; Community manager (20%): communication in web sites and network; Admin/finance manager (10%): administrative, accounting and finance tasks related to the project; Accountant (5%): project accounting and support in financial reporting.

Project coordination/oversight: CA will convene: (a) **Project Implementation Team:** will consist of the core project team from CA and 2 partners and will be responsible for steering project implementation and ensuring delivery of key activities. Key staff will meet monthly and oversee coordination, planning and follow-up on activities, finance reports etc. This team will report to the Steering Committee on a quarterly basis. (b) **Steering Committee** will include leads/ senior managers from CA and all partners and in addition 4 community participants (2women/ 2 LGBT) will be part of the Steering committee and will meet quarterly for a planning and review meeting focusing on overall progress, strategic direction, project risks management.

c) Risk management

Project specific risk	Risk level.	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Security situation / Physical threat to beneficiaries. Threats, murders, disappearances, displacement and sexual violence committed by armed groups (ongoing and as backlash). Political violence during election campaign.	Medium	Given the challenging environment in which this project will operate, a strong Do No Harm approach, based on evidence, analysis and consultation is essential. Implementing partners have a wealth of experience working on sensitive issues with vulnerable groups in Colombia, so they rely on a several mechanisms and procedures to mitigate this risk and guarantee Do-No-Harm, e.g.: power analysis and ongoing security, risk and incident assessment; community protection monitoring, security protocols. Project will also develop EWS products to protect leaders and vulnerable beneficiaries.
Combats in the areas of implementation	Low	Analysis of all security incidents, with ensuing implementation of security protocols. Strengthening social fabric in communities. Dialogue and coordination with authorities (alerts), which is complemented by communication with and pressure from international community.
Greater exposure of women and LGBT people to violence and discrimination	High	Delivery methodology and monitoring of project will ensure LGBT people do not need to publicly identify themselves; project team will evaluate when real names are used for memory-related activities; dialogue with authorities to ensure security is adequate and respectful of participants' needs; victims and beneficiaries to be identified via local organisations and groups; provision of psychosocial and legal support as part of the project activities; liaison with press and international organisms as part of the project strategy; use of observers in festivals.
Lack of state response, lack of government guarantees for the exercise of defense of human rights.	High	The project design assumes and seeks to challenge the reluctance of the national government to commit unreservedly on the implementation of gender provisions. The consortium of implementing partners will respond by promoting national and international visibility of the precarious situation of human rights in the territories and will use education, communication, advocacy and litigation to demand the effective response of the Colombian state. The focus of the project will also be at the decentralized state level, which will both guarantee concrete results in terms of policy-making, and will build pressure from the bottom to achieve success at the national level.
Restrictions on movement and assembling due to COVID-19 local or national outbursts	High	CAI's Global Response Strategy to: a) minimize risk of COVID-19 spread to communities; b) mitigate social impacts; c) modify activities to adapt to context. The Project Implementation Team and the Steering Committee will review the methodology and work plan to ensure safety and security of both staff and beneficiaries, adopting biosecurity measures and online platforms for interactions. All implementing partners have a decentralized structure which will enable a fair degree of community outreach without exposure to further risks. Use of blended learning methods for training and educational activities, which have been tested during the latest pandemic.
Financial instability: exchange rates could be volatile	Moderate	Careful planning and budget/expenditure monitoring will help mitigate this.

Social instability or natural disasters, preventing displacement or affecting livelihoods of communities	Low	Adaptation of protection tools for social leaders. Adaptation of activities to virtual modality Constant analysis. Adjustment of the action plan to identify activities in areas less affected by the events.
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		Support mechanisms for affected project staff. Adjustment of timetable. Adaptation of activities in light of new situation.
Resistance from local communities to engage with traditionally underrepresented groups, including LGBT and indigenous groups	Moderate	The partners will invest time to inform and consult with local communities, to sensitize them on project activities. Engagement with any group will be based on analysis of the context.

D) Monitoring and evaluation: CA will be responsible for overseeing and managing a comprehensive MEAL system, with project-wide and partner-specific MEAL plan. All direct-beneficiary information will be disaggregated on the basis of gender, LGBT, age and ethnicity. MEAL is built into project activities, and targeted women and LGBT people will be supported to monitor their own work and context in an intuitive manner, ensuring ‘do no harm’ principles, to ensure monitoring and learning enhances programme strategies for empowerment and sustainability of outcomes. Partners will be supported to conduct an accountability assessment with constituent groups and subsequently develop and manage feedback, complaints and information-sharing mechanisms. Regular monitoring visits will assess progress and women and LGBT’s perceptions of progress and priorities, and closely monitor context and risks to primary stakeholders, communities and project implementation. As well as accountability to UNPBF, implementing organizations will use monitoring and accountability information to inform implementation strategies and approaches, creating dedicated spaces for discussing insights and adaptation. The project baseline will be conducted externally and endline will be conducted by the implementation team (following the guidelines developed at baseline stage), which will facilitate measurement of some of the more complex outcome level changes sought. Internal six-monthly reviews will be conducted and a three-monthly review will comprehensively assess any significant changes in the social, political or physical environment at macro and local level, the project activities’ appropriateness is assessed in light of the changes, progress of project against the objectives referring to the indicators in the results framework, and the outcomes and impact of the project on the communities (disaggregated at least by gender and disability) and discuss the next three months. MEAL budget will cover; training and accompaniment for partner and primary stakeholder monitoring, accountability and learning practices; external baseline and endline evaluation; community accountability assessment, establishment and management of community-accountability mechanisms; ongoing monitoring visits and exercises; quarterly reflection and learning workshops; physical resources to support women and LGBT people monitoring (logbooks, cameras, data). Additional monitoring and learning activities carrying no budget include project management, quality assurance and course correction meetings (online); reporting.

E) Project exit strategy/ sustainability: The project is designed to achieve change both in the medium and long term. On the one hand, the project will be catalytic driving inclusion of women and LGBT people, capturing narratives of the conflict reclaiming their experience of victimization and resistance, to acknowledgement, through memory and community engagement, and nationally, providing access to restorative and transitional justice. On the other, the project’s investment in capacity building of (youth) agency and leadership in communities and grassroots organizations - leading to a long-term change in gender roles and societal norms-organizational strengthening, awareness raising campaigns, and public policy advocacy –are important elements contributing to the sustainability of this intervention. The capacities built will provide an asset that organizations can utilize for any future processes to support the peace process. Supporting inclusive development through PDET will improve communication between vulnerable groups and government. The outcomes will also be sustained by the future work of the local partners, whose experience, expertise and geographic priorities have shaped the design of the project. It is expected that the project will enhance the capacities of RNM and CD in project design and management, M&E and finance/administration, with the aim of enabling them to secure more funding for similar work in the target areas. Lastly, CA Ireland is identifying and contacting key institutional and statutory donors to leverage resources and ensure continuity of its work in Colombia aimed at supporting the implementation of the FPA, human rights defenders and civil society’s participation in PDETs.

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	√		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	√		
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	√		
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.	√		
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?	√		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	√		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	√		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	√		
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)?			
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	√		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	√		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	√		

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?	√		
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.	√		
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.	√		
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?	√		
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?	√		
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.		√	
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.		√	
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.		√	

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

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.³¹
- 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.

³¹ 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. Women, LGBT people and communities promote a culture of non-repetition, trust and acknowledgement of gender based violence</p> <p><i>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</i></p> <p>16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p><i>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</i></p> <p>UPR 2018: 120.14 Continue to implement the peace agreement with particular focus on transitional justice, truth and reconciliation, the rights of victims, the needs of indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities and the reintegration of former combatants (Canada);</p> <p>UPR 2018: 120.33 Promptly hold accountable those responsible for attacks on human rights defenders and members of vulnerable groups (United States of America).</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: Level of self-reported empowerment of women and LGBT people to promote recognition, reconciliation and non-repetition</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> to be established <i>Target:</i> to be established following baseline</p> <p><i>Data collection will disaggregate responses by Women*, LGBT people*, ethnicity* (indigenous and Afro-Colombian), and age group</i></p>	<p>Perception survey with a sample of Primary Stakeholders. Baseline will use FGDs with Primary Stakeholders to inform survey design, focusing on several 'domains' of empowerment, including internal, relational power and external environment</p> <p>Baseline will also inform FGD guide for ongoing monitoring.</p>	<p>Programme month 12 (following completion of community-level activities) and will be captured in month 18 of the programme.</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b: Proportion of community members who are aware of women and LGBT people's experiences of violence and approve of their resistance against targeted violence. <i>Findings to be analyzed by sex, age and ethnicity.</i> <i>This indicator is complemented by Outcome Indicator 3a</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> to be established <i>Target:</i> To be advised following baseline.</p>	<p>Attitudes survey with sample of community members at baseline and endline. Baseline will use FGDs to inform and test attitude survey.</p>	<p>Programme month 12 (following completion of community-level activities) and will be captured in month 18 of the programme.</p>
	<p>Output 1.1: Communities engage in reconstruction of memory and truth about violence and discrimination against women and LGBT people</p> <p><i>List of activities under this Output:</i> 1.1.1 Memory Festivals and travelling exhibitions organized by women and LGBT people for clarification of truth and territorial coexistence 1.1.2 Emotional recovery (meetings, interviews, workshops) with systemic approach to address aftermath of violence and discrimination</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.a: Women and LGBT people's average levels of satisfaction with emotional recovery activities, memory festivals and travelling exhibitions <i>Further disaggregation by ethnicity (indigenous and Afro-Colombian), and age</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> No data as project not yet implemented <i>Target:</i> To be advised following baseline. <i>Low scores/ disparities across groups will be addressed through learning and improvement</i></p>	<p>Anonymous scalar questionnaires completed by participants at the end of events</p>	<p>Completed emotional recovery activities, memory festivals and travelling exhibition events</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.b:</p> <p>a) Number of memory festivals, travelling exhibitions and emotional recovery activities held b) Number of women, LGBT people and wider community, public officials and other duty bearers participating in these events (including perpetrators).</p>	<p>Attendance lists and event reports</p>	<p>Completed emotional recovery activities, memory festivals and travelling</p>

		<p><i>Data collection will categorize, and disaggregate responses by women*, LGBT people*, ethnicity* (indigenous and Afro-Colombian), and age group</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: Zero.</i> <i>Target:</i> a) 4 memory festivals, 4 travelling exhibitions and b) Target: 600 people* overall including at least 290 women, 150 LGBT people, 160 youth & men ; at least 40% of these are youth. Numeric targets will not be set for duty bearers or perpetrators, although these will be reported on.</p>		exhibition events
	<p>Output 1.2: Communities develop a collective conscience of women's and LGBT people's resistance against targeted violence</p> <p><i>List of activities under this Output:</i> 1.2.1. Development of virtual depositories of memories about violence and resistance of women and LGBT people 1.2.2. Micro-grants to community-based and faith groups for innovative initiatives of memory reconstruction</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.a: Number of memories (related to cases of victims) that have been shared by/ are related to women and LGBT people that are preserved on virtual repositories</p> <p><i>Baseline: Zero</i> <i>Target: 40 new memories (10 per department)</i> <i>Reporting will indicate number of memories associated with women, LGBT people and Indigenous and Afro-Colombian</i></p>	Review of virtual repository	Memories preserved on the virtual repository by project completion
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.b: Number (%) of grassroots organizations / groups with, strengthened capacity to implement memory initiatives</p> <p><i>Baseline: 0 of 20 have strengthened capacity</i> <i>Target: 20/20 (100%) of LGBT and women-led grassroots organizations/ groups.</i></p>	Capacity assessment jointly conducted by each participating organization/ group and programme team.	Selection of micro grants awardees and completion of micro grant scheme
<p>Outcome 2: Women, LGBT people and youth have greater influence on decision-making over PDETs</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a: Evidence of decision makers acting (e.g. making statements, attending events, formulating directives/ policy, allocating budget) in line with the demands of women, LGBT people and youth, across targeted municipalities</p> <p><i>Baseline: No actions taken because of the project. Assessment of levels of influence of women, LGBT people and youth over PDET processes will be made at baseline.</i></p> <p><i>Target: In each of the 4 departments, decision makers incorporate statements on peace and reconciliation, directives, rules, budget allocation and participate in events, related to peace in their municipalities, as advocated for by women, LGBT people or youth (at least 2 actions per department)</i></p>	<p>Ongoing documentation of advocacy initiatives and results in advocacy log.</p> <p>Baseline and final evaluation to explore influence of women and LGBT people in formal power and decision-making structures</p>	Final PDETs that Primary Stakeholders participate in under project timeframe

<p>helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p> <p>UPR 2018: 120.63 Work with civil society to strengthen protection for members of vulnerable communities by implementing effective collective protection schemes tailored to ethnicity, gender and regional circumstances (United States of America);</p> <p>UPR 2018: 120.13 Allocate appropriate funds in the national budget, and maintain adequate institutions to put gender equality at the center of development and peacebuilding efforts (Canada);</p>		<p><i>Specific outcomes achieved will depend on the advocacy focus elaborated by women, LGBT people and youth during the programme.</i></p>		
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2b: Proportion of students plan to initiate and/or lead specific peace initiatives in their community/ municipality <i>and</i> Proportion of students who feel adequately or very equipped to take on this role. <i>Disaggregated by gender, LGBT, ethnicity and age</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> to be established when students are enrolled <i>Target:</i> To be established following baseline. <i>Increase in proportion and specificity of plans anticipated. Reporting to summaries types of initiatives.</i></p>	<p>Self-administered survey sent to all University of Peace diploma students at enrolment and completion of diploma.</p>	<p>Students commence studies in August 2021 and graduate June 2022.</p>
	<p>Output 2.1: Women, LGBT people and youth trained as local leaders and agents of change</p> <p><i>List of activities under this Output:</i> 2.1.1. Development of training methodology for young leaders (Memory/ Justice, Environment/ Territory, Democracy /Participation, Gender and Transgenerational Approach, Transitional Justice) 2.1.2. Training of educators and social leaders with participation of local authorities and faith leaders</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1a: Number (%) of enrolled students who manage to complete the University of Peace diploma <i>Disaggregated by women, LGBT people, ethnicity and age</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> None, course curriculum to be developed under project <i>Target:</i> Of 150 enrolled youth (70%)</p>	<p>Document review of University of Peace enrolment and graduation records.</p>	<p>Students commence studies in August 2021 and graduate June 2022.</p>
<p>Output 2.2: Women and LGBT people equipped with tools to safely engage with local authorities and promote their visions of peace and territorial co-existence</p> <p><i>List of activities under this Output:</i> 2.2.1. Support to women, LGBT people and youth to design, implement and monitor the implementation of their proposals for PDETs 2.2.2. Support to ongoing initiatives to address political violence against local women and LGBT activists (e.g. Early Warning System, protection protocols for human rights defenders, training) 2.2.3. Support for women's and LGBT people's advocacy with national government, international organizations, embassies</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2a Average level of confidence of students (scale of 1 – 10) to promote peace and security in their communities <i>Disaggregated by women, LGBT people, ethnicity and age</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> To be established during August 2021 when UPAZ commences <i>Target:</i> To be established following baseline, with increased scores sought for women, LGBT people, Indigenous and Afro-Colombian and youth</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2b: Perception of safety as an activist, on a scale of 1 - 10, <i>disaggregated by women, LGBT people, ethnicity and age.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> to be established <i>Target:</i> to be established following baseline</p>	<p>Self-administered scalar survey sent to all University of Peace students at enrolment and completion of diploma.</p> <p>Self-administered scalar survey which will ask participants to rate their sense of safety as an activist along different dimensions (e.g. physical, economic, emotional, digital, social/reputational)</p>	<p>Students commence studies in August 2021 and graduate June 2022.</p> <p>First and last training/ accompaniment sessions with women,</p>	

<p>Outcome 3: Increased visibility and engagement of women and LGBT people as advocates for the implementation of the FPA gender provisions</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</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>UPR 2018: 120.4 Continue its efforts to address gaps in the implementation of relevant policies and legislation in promoting and protecting human rights (Bhutan);</p> <p>UPR 2018: 120.19 Continue implementing actions to contribute to the elimination of all forms of discrimination and exclusion (Cuba);</p> <p>UPR 2018: 120.23 Take further steps and effectively implement the existing measures aimed at protecting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons from discrimination and violence (Czechia);</p> <p>UPR 2018: 120.24 Continue and step up efforts to combat</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3.a: Number and description of resolutions ("Resoluciones") issued by SIVJNIR related to the cases followed up by the programme (<i>Resolutions: There will be no sentencing within the programme timeframe, but SIVJNIR will make a 'first diagnostic (a resolution) in relation to the cases they will judge.</i>)</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Zero <i>Target:</i> TBA after baseline</p>	<p>Document review: CEV final report, JEP resolutions, and responses to rights of petition of the UBPD</p>	<p>Programme month 18</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3.b: Proportion of wider community in targeted departments, who can identify 'women' and 'LGBT people' as groups that face particular prejudices in daily life and the proportion that disapprove of this discrimination. <i>Disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity. This indicator is complemented by Outcome Indicator 1b.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> to be established <i>Target:</i> To be advised following baseline, however increases will be sought across all age, gender and ethnic groups.</p>	<p>Attitudes survey with sample of community members at baseline and endline, supplemented by FGDs to deepen understanding towards women and LGBT survivors.</p> <p>Baseline will use FGDs to inform and test attitude survey. FGDs at baseline/ final evaluation will explore the nature of of understanding and attitudes towards women and LGBT people.</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring (following the 1st educational campaign) will use key informant interviews.</p>	<p>First and second educational campaign</p>
	<p>Output 3.1 Women and LGBT people benefit from transitional justice to resolve cases of gender-based violence and discrimination</p> <p><i>List of activities under this Output:</i> 3.1.1. Selection and presentation of legal cases and experiences to the SIVJRNR 3.1.2 Strategic litigation before national and international judicial bodies, and before ordinary and transitional justice 3.1.3. Follow-up of legal cases and reports by women and LGBT people in the SIVJRNR</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1a: Number of cases referring to women, LGBT victims that are presented to SIVJRNR and followed up by the programme.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Zero <i>Target:</i> 11 cases (including 3 related to trans women)</p> <p><i>In reporting cases will be disaggregated by women, LGBT and ethnic group (indigenous, Afro-Colombian)</i></p>	<p>Document review of SIVJRNR proceedings and of written and audio-visual reports</p>	<p>Programme month 18</p>
		<p>Output indicator 3.1b: Number and type of reports produced that analyze pending cases and are used to influence SIVJNR to progress cases (plus a description of how they are used)</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> zero</p>	<p>Document review of reports and materials produced, and media where they are hosted</p>	<p>Programme month 18</p>

<p>stereotypes regarding, and prejudice against, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Iceland);</p>		<p><i>Target:</i> Three reports, plus accessible IEC summaries and graphics will be produced, which analyze backlog of cases, highlighting cases relating to women, LGBT people and Afro Colombian and Indigenous people. Reports will be presented to SIVJNR and more accessible IEC materials will be published in mainstream newspapers.</p>		
<p>UPR 2018: 120.44 Ensure access to justice for victims of the armed conflict, particularly women and indigenous people, and guarantee their right to truth and comprehensive reparation (Philippines);</p> <p>UPR 2018: 120.82 Ensure the effective participation of women in the implementation of the peace agreement, in line with Security Council resolution generated by the projects1325 (2000) (Ukraine);</p>	<p>Output 3.2 Women and LGBT people challenge discrimination and demand compliance with the gender provisions.</p> <p><i>List of activities under this Output:</i> 3.2.1. Digital monitoring of media interventions against the implementation gender provisions 3.2.2. Pedagogical campaigns to raise awareness of prejudices against women and LGBT people</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.b: Number and type of educational campaigns and counter actions (against hate speech)</p> <p><i>Baseline: Zero</i> <i>Target:</i> 2 educational campaigns (using radio, social media, free press) reaching an estimated 20,000 people Counter actions responding to 30% of identified incidents of interventions against gender provisions</p>	<p>Review of project documents, ICE materials, social media pages. Final evaluation to assess the quality of these campaigns and counter actions.</p>	<p>Completion of second educational campaign and programme month 18.</p>
<p>Footnotes:</p>	<p>* The proposal recognizes that categories such as "women" and "LGBT" are not mutually-exclusive and that there are multiple, intersectional vulnerabilities affecting Primary Stakeholders; including gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity and age profile. Thus in targets "women" (referring to cis-women); "LGBT people" and "youth" will overlap, and in reporting there will be some double-counting between these categories (as it would be unwieldy to disaggregate by multiple variables in the Results Framework format).</p>			