PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Colombia
Project Title: IRF - Agile and flexible response mechanism to support peace dialogues and promote peacebuilding processes in Colombia.
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):

PBF project modality:	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):
☒ IRF ☐ PRF	☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:**

List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): United Nations Development Programme - UNDP Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights – OHCHR
Project duration in months[1] [2]: 18 months **Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:** Mainly in the macro regions identified by the negotiating parties and support to the negotiation table between the Government and the National liberation Army (ELN) -- rotating locations in Latin America.
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: ☐ Gender promotion initiative[3] ☐ Youth promotion initiative[4] ☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions ☐ Cross-border or regional project
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): **TOTAL: USD 3 million** UNDP USD 2.013.927 OHCHR USD 986.073

PBF 1st tranche (70%):	PBF 2nd tranche* (30%):	PBF 3rd tranche* (_%):
Recipient: UNDP: $1.409.749 OHCHR: $690.251 Total: $2.100.000	Recipient: UNDP: $604.178 OHCHR: $295.822 Total: $900.000	XXXX: $ XXXXXX XXXX: $ XXXXXX XXXX: $ XXXXXX Total:
Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):		

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

[2] The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

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

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

The main objective of this project is to support peace dialogues and promote peacebuilding processes at the national and local levels through strengthening institutional and civil society capacities. This support will be provided in the context of the dialogues being held between the National Government, the ELN and other armed groups, with a demand-driven emphasis on responding to needs expressed by the parties. The project will provide advice as well as technical and operational support to strengthening capacities, transferring knowledge, and giving support to the parties in the dialogues. Similarly, the project will focus on supporting civil society organizations and contributing to the implementation of peacebuilding initiatives at the local level, particularly to guarantee effective and active participation of communities. Finally, the project will provide, as needed, technical advice and operational support for the design and implementation of catalytic violence reduction initiatives at the local level that contribute to peacebuilding, respect for human rights and local ownership of peace dialogues.

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):

This project has been formulated by the implementing agencies (UNDP - OHCHR) with the support of the Resident Coordinator's Office and the UNVMC. The project was developed in consultation with the High Commissioner for Peace, who is leading the peace dialogues. Alignment with the Total Peace policy of the national government was ensured in the project design.

Project Gender Marker score[5]: Score 2
Specify 30.1% and $904.254 of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment.

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment[6]:
The project contributes to gender equality as it will support women's participation in peacebuilding initiatives to ensure their perspectives and contributions are considered. The project will support the participation of women from civil society -with special emphasis on victims, youth, ethnic communities, private sector, journalists, and academia-, in peace dialogues and peacebuilding processes. Participation will also be supported through increasing the capacity of women's CSOs networks, female leaders, and human rights defenders to advocate in different scenarios of the peace dialogues.

Project Risk Marker score[7]: 2

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)* [8]: 1.4. Political Dialogue

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[5] **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)
[6] Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**
[7] **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes
[8] **PBF Focus Areas** are:

If applicable, SDCF/**UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: <u>A new UNSDCF is envisioned for June 2023. The current UNSDCF, negotiated with the previous administration, does not include a matching outcome.</u>

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes: <u>16.1</u>

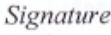| Type of submission:	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:
☒ **New project** ☐ **Project amendment**	**Extension of duration:** ☐ Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): **Change of project outcome/ scope:** ☐ **Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:** ☐ **Additional PBF budget:** ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX **Brief justification for amendment:** *Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in* *TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.*

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization(s)[9]	Representative of National Authorities
Sara Ferrer Olivella Signature UNDP Date & Seal 12 Mayo 2023	Danilo Rueda Signature High Commissioner for Peace Date & Seal 12/05/2023
Recipient Organization(s) Juliette de Rivero Signature OHCHR Montserrat Solano Date & Seal 12/05/2023	**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)** Elizabeth Spehar Signature Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support Date & Seal 19/05/2023
Head of UN Country Team Mireia Villar Forner Signature Resident Coordinator Date & Seal 12/05/2023	

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

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

Since the signing of 2016 Final Peace Agreement, the armed conflict in Colombia has been transformed, but not ceased to exist. While significant advances in the areas of demobilization and reintegration of former combatants indicate reasonable progress, goodwill from the parties involved, and well-designed interventions; other issues however, such as land reform, security guarantees for social leaders and former combatants, solution to illicit crops, as well as the ethnic and gender provisions in the Peace Agreement, lag in implementation. These issues that are falling behind, unfortunately, coincide with the root causes of the armed conflict and human rights violations. Therefore, and even if violence has been reduced, it continues. Established illegal armed actors as well as newly emerging violent players continue to fight, affecting communities and Colombia to reach its SDG targets.

The following text will first, lay out the dynamics of the Colombian armed conflict briefly based on inputs from civil society, the verification mechanisms of the Peace Agreement, and a conflict analysis actor mapping exercise. Second, the text will identify the differential impact of the armed conflict on women, children and ethnic communities.

Dynamics of the armed conflict

In vast regions of the country a *limited presence of State* institutions coincides with low population density, significant development gaps and impact of the armed conflict. Historically, the State response to the conflict has been one of militarization, investing in security interventions in these regions rather than focusing on guaranteeing human rights, reducing inequalities, or improving local educational, health, and justice systems, thus adding grievances amongst the population.

Corruption is affecting the most vulnerable (Transparencia por Colombia: Radiografía de la Corrupción 2016 – 2020) such as children, youth, population dependent on State support, women, and ethnic groups, as evident from wide public scandals (e.g., defense and security, school meals) and departments with high poverty, inequality, and violence (e.g., Chocó). Security forces and other public officials have, at least, turned a blind eye on non-state armed groups violence and activities, and in the worst case scenario, have contributed to human rights abuses by these groups.

Despite of the *focus on military force* to curb the conflict, affected regions are characterized by sustained insecurity, particularly for human rights defenders, environmental defenders, and women's rights activists, who speak up against armed actors or issues that lie in their interest, such as human rights, land reform, corruption, among others. According to Indepaz, only in 2022 already 162 leaders and 36 former combatants have been killed.

Illicit economies, such as non-traditional coca production but also illegal mining, human trafficking, and illegal logging, are intrinsically connected to the dynamics of violence in Colombia. These conflict economies continue to feed armed violence, as they generate massive income for illegal armed actors. In contexts with limited options for youth, constant flow of new recruits for these groups continues.

Another root cause of the conflict in Colombia is the inequal, uncertain ownership and in many cases disputed *distribution of land* in Colombia. Repercussions of this include forced displacement of rural communities, legal uncertainty about land ownership in coca crop-producing regions, and a slowdown in the implementation of rural development and infrastructure projects.

Lacking presence of the State in many rural areas of the country, widespread poverty, development gaps, inequality, human rights violations and abuses, and a historically over militarized security response, are a reality for many Colombians. Possibly a result of the above, an overall *lack of trust in the State* and its institutions has altered the relation between citizens and State institutions, provoking rejection, polarization, and aversion in response to State interventions and policies. Formal and informal participation in political processes is insufficient as it is tainted by corruption, perpetuating the image of an absent and partial State.

Widespread discrimination such as classism, racism, machismo/misogyny, homophobia, and exclusion of minorities fuels social exclusion, particularly outside the main cities, reinforcing the division of between rural and urban areas in Colombia.

Differential impact of the armed conflict
Women have proven to be an influential pressure group in Colombia, including on peace issues. Uniting support across class and sectors and building on the exemplary experiences made in the 2016 peace negotiations, women are claiming to be included in peace processes to come. So far, more than 40% of the Government delegation at the negotiation with the ELN are women. The current Vicepresident of Colombia, Francia Márquez, is a former social leader and female victim of the armed conflict from Cauca, one of the regions most affected by violence. She was key in the electoral victory of Gustavo Petro. She will head the new Ministry of Equality, which is still to be created by the Government.

Despite capacity of women to influence politics and peace, gender dispositions of the Peace Agreement are poorly implemented compared to other areas of the agreement, (Kroc Institute, 2022). Women also continue to bear a differential impact from conflict in Colombia, as they continue to be exposed to specific risks, derived from gender inequalities and underlying discrimination, and exacerbated by prolonged crisis situations and spirals of violence. According to OCHA's Humanitarian Needs Overview in 2023, it is estimated that 3.9 million women, adolescents and girls will have humanitarian needs in Colombia during 2023, which represents 51% of the total estimated population in need.

Children and adolescents find themselves painfully affected by the conflict dynamics, being victims to recruitment or accidents with explosive devices, pulled into conflict economies at a young age, poor education, and a lack of basic public services including health, clean water, and food insecurity. Colombia's youth in recent years have found a powerful voice, standing up for a list of demands ranging from environmental protection to the implementation of the 2016 Peace Agreement and improving living conditions in rural Colombia. However, this dynamic is prevalent in cities, while in the countryside youth more than often find themselves in the crossfires, being affected by the same dynamics as children and adolescents. Of the more than 2,000,000 victims registered between 2012 and 2022, 43% are children and young people between the ages of 0 and 28. Colombia continues to be monitored under S/RES/1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict, as grave violations against this population persist, particularly by FARC dissident groups, the ELN and the Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia (AGC).

Ethnic minorities are significantly affected by conflict dynamics, making them vulnerable to further exclusion and racism. The ethnic chapter of the Peace Agreement is one of the issues with the lowest

rates of implementation according to the latest report from the Kroc Institute. According to OCHA, afro-Colombian and indigenous communities are facing increased protection risks. Despite indigenous people representing only 4% of Colombia's population, they comprised more than 40 per cent of the people affected by humanitarian emergencies of mass displacement and confinement in 2022.

In sum, rather than a fragile state, Colombia is a country that has achieved sustained development but with fragile political foundations that are highly vulnerable to violence and illicit capture.

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

The current administration of President Gustavo Petro displays a strong interest in a lasting solution to the armed conflict in the context of the recently adopted "Total Peace" policy. This policy has three elements: i) comprehensive implementation of the 2016 Final Peace Agreement, with a focus on transformative areas such as the rural reform, political reform and the implementation of the ethnic chapter; ii) peace dialogues with armed groups granted a "political" recognition by the Government – the peace dialogue with the National Liberation Army (ELN according to its Spanish acronym) was relaunched in November 2022-, and the Government recently announced a dialogue with the "Central High Command - FARC" guerilla; and iii) submission to justice of other non-state armed groups. The Administration also has adopted an all-of-government perspective to achieve peace, through a new approach to illicit drugs, and by creating the Ministry of Equality to promote social inclusion. There is therefore a key opportunity for the UN to support peacebuilding.

Over the past few months, there has been progress on the three pillars of the Total Peace policy and the UN has been called to play an enhanced role. This constitutes a significant opportunity in the country's peacebuilding context, as it is a clear moment to effect change.

First, there is renewed momentum for the peace infrastructure established by the Peace Agreement, including the Commission for Follow-up, Promotion, and Verification of Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI according to its Spanish acronym)[10] and the National Commission on Security Guarantees. The Government has also deepened the implementation of key aspects of the Peace Agreement and the UNVMC mandate has been expanded at the request of the Government to verify implementation of the rural reform and ethnic Chapters in coordination with the UNCT, as recently adopted under S/RES/2673 (2023).

Secondly, on 21 November, the Government and the ELN officially relaunched peace negotiations in Caracas (Venezuela). This development was welcomed by the Security Council and the Secretary General, who agreed at the request of the parties to "permanently accompany" the negotiations through his Special Representative in Colombia. The SRSG will therefore serve as witness to the process, be

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

[10] CSIVI is a body created under point 6.1 of the Final Peace Agreement between the FARC-EP and the Colombian government and made up to equal parts of both parties. The objectives of the Commission include the resolution of differences; follow-up on the components of the Agreement and verification of compliance; promotion and follow-up on the legislative implementation of the agreements; follow-up reports on the implementation; receives inputs from the bodies in charge of implementation.

the main entry point for the UN with the negotiating table and liaise with the RC who will coordinate all required UNCT support. Of note, the parties have adopted a dynamic approach, where partial agreements and violence reduction initiatives will be implemented as they are agreed, to deliver early peace dividends. The UN will be called to support the implementation of these partial agreements as well as to monitor any potential ceasefire.

Against this backdrop of increasing calls for UN support to peace consolidation, and mindful of the lessons learned from the negotiations leading up to the 2016 Final Peace Agreement, there is likely going to be a demand for swift logistical, technical, and substantive support to the parties as well as affected communities, mostly at the local level.

In alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework's (UNSDCF), the project will support the efforts of the government to stabilize the territories most affected by the armed conflict. This will allow the country to include historically left-behind territories, and to advance in the fulfillment of human rights, the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Furthermore, this project responds to the expected results set forth by the UNSDCF, specifically the strategic priority one on peacebuilding. Lastly, the activities proposed in this project are in line with the strategies to achieve sustainability of the UN support in Colombia: "The Cooperation Framework establishes as a fundamental strategy the strengthening of the capacities of national and territorial government entities, as well as civil society. The strategy is aimed at ensuring ownership of the processes by the institutions, communities, and other key actors, so that the results are sustainable once the UN Country Team's cooperation is withdrawn".

This project is built on inter-agency implementation and the articulation with entities and organizations at the national and local levels, particularly under the capacity building approach. This component is also aligned with the UNSDCF, considering that the rule for project implementation is interagency and technical assistance, and with a permanent search for impact results without duplicating efforts and resources.

In December 2022, the Steering Committee of the Multi Donor Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia (MPTF-C), a tripartite mechanism established by the UN, the government and donor countries with the support of civil society, approved under its 2023 investment plan a new thematic area to support the implementation of the Total Peace policy. The inclusion of this new thematic area, however, has some limitations as the MPTF-C does not provide support to the parties of peace negotiations, given some legal and political constraints that some donors face regarding financing certain interventions. Also, the MPTF does not operate with the sufficient speed to address immediate needs, but focuses on mid-term objectives. Swift response through IRF initiatives can however complement multi-year MPTF-C projects under this thematic area.

In conclusion, the lines of action proposed in this project are in alignment with the strategic objectives of the National Government regarding Total Peace and UN strategic frameworks. The project will contribute to building capacity and providing expert advice for the parties and other actors in the peace dialogue processes at different levels, including to promote compliance with international standards. Similarly, the project will focus on supporting a broad spectrum of civil society organizations to promote inclusive participation and local peace initiatives. Finally, the project will provide agile and flexible mechanisms to support the technical and operational aspects of peace negotiations, including strengthening dialogue and negotiation skills.

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

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Peace Corridors (Dec. 2021 – Apr. 2024) Responsible Agency: UNDP	Sweden Total budget: USD 8M/ Support for the government-ELN talks budget: USD 100K	Local peace building, social dialogue, civil society participation in dialogue and peace-building processes, local sustainable socioeconomic inclusion, and local justice mechanisms	In this project, unlike the proposal presented to PBF with a greater scope of technical and operational support, it incorporates a concrete action that supports the ethnic territorial organizations of the Pacific, in alliance with the "Arquidiocesana Social Foundation (FSA)", to build strategic guidelines for the diagnosis of territorial needs for political advocacy and to prepare their participation in the dialogues and negotiations with the ELN and other armed groups that are present in the territory.
Carry out actions aimed at building total peace as a state policy, within the framework of negotiations and/or talks with armed groups and civil society. (Nov. 2022 – Dec. 2023) Responsible Agency: UNDP	Special Peace Programmes Fund – "FONDOPAZ": USD 690K	Actions aimed at the construction of total peace as a state policy, within the framework of negotiations and/or talks with armed groups and civil society, in the development of the functions assigned to the Special Peace Programmes Fund.	This project is executed by UNDP under the National Implementation Model (NIM) and the Special Programmes Fund for Peace of the Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic is the national institution responsible for its implementation. The Special Peace Programmes Fund has requested the necessary cooperation from the UNDP to provide the technical, financial, human and logistical resources needed to carry out actions aimed at building total peace as a state policy, within the framework of negotiations and/or talks with armed groups and civil society and the development of the functions assigned to the Peace Fund by law.
Framework Programme for the Comprehensive and Sustainable Implementation of the Peace Accord – Norway Mechanism (Jan. 2022 – Dec. 2023) Responsible Agency: UNDP	Embassy of Norway: USD 2.7M	Requests managed from relevant stakeholders under the rapid response mechanism for stabilization support	This flexible and catalytic mechanism supports strategic actions to promote the implementation of the Final Agreement between the Government and the FARC-EP. Within the framework of the Total Peace policy with the dialogue table with the ELN, it supported the resumption phase of the talks by financing the inclusion of experts requested by the table, expanding the capacity of the technical teams of the OACP to cover initial and exploratory phases of the talks and signing agreements with CSOs such as FSA and FICONPAZ to enable conditions for the participation of civil society in prioritized regions. The PBF Project will enter a new phase that will complement and expand the support for CS participation, as well as the materialization of new agreements and the strengthening of technical and operational capacities.
Institutional strengthening of the "Peace Seats"(Curules de Paz) as a mechanism to ensure the effective political	PBF through MPTF: 1.2M	Strengthening the capacities of the representation of the "Peace Seats" to promote the	This project seeks to influence the national public agenda for peace and victims in Colombia by strengthening the capacities of the "Peace Seats" and their advisors in Congress, as well as the capacities of the

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
representation of populations and areas especially affected by the conflict. (July 2022 – Oct. 2023) Responsible Agency: UNDP and OHCHR		fulfillment of the Peace Agreements; advocacy and participations of CSO; Peace Agreement monitoring	organizations to influence and participate in the legislative agenda. Thus, the "Peace - victims - Seats" constitute a mechanism for continuous, efficient, effective and representative dialogue for the restitution of victims' rights, reconciliation and territorial peace building, and that allows the promotion of the implementation of the current Agreements and, of course, of new agreements that are promoted by the National Government in favor of peace. The project, when implemented by the two agencies that present this proposal to PBF, will guarantee the mechanisms that link the progress and achievements in the dialogues with ELN and the implementation of the initiatives to reduce violence in the prioritized areas with the progress in the legislative agendas promoted by the "Peace Seats".
Enhancing the promotion and protection of human rights in Colombia	Sweden: 1.1M UK: 550.000	All actors involved in peace processes and implementation of accords increasingly recognize and comply with international human rights standards and humanitarian law and provide greater protection of civilians	OHCHR-Colombia aims at building capacity among competent institutions to better respond to human rights violations in the current context of increased levels of violence. The Office will continue working to prevent occurrence of new trends of human rights violations by advocating and assisting relevant institutions in the implementation of a human security policy grounded in prevention, protection and access to justice under the responsibility of the political-administrative authorities and by promoting for the strengthening of existing civilian protection mechanisms.

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

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

Project's overarching goal

The main objective of this project is to support peacebuilding in Colombia through an agile and flexible mechanism to accelerate and reinforce the implementation of local peacebuilding initiatives by strengthening institutional and civil society's capacities, in the context of the dialogues between the National Government, the ELN, and eventually other armed groups. This project was built on a comprehensive approach which combines multi-level interventions oriented to provide advice and capacity-building for peace dialogues.

The project includes two outputs:

- **Capacity building and expert advice are provided to the peace dialogues** (Government, ELN and other actors), constituencies, national and local authorities, among others, to ensure international

standards and strengthening the process. This includes enhance specific technical expertise on relevant agenda items, promote a victims' centered approach with a differential focus on women, children, youth and ethnic communities, and to include International Human Rights Standards (IHRS) in peace dialogue processes at different levels. This may involve preparing technical briefings on diverse topics related to the negotiations. In addition, this area contemplates the articulation and coordination of technical support provided from agencies, funds, and programs on demand from roundtables or dialogue processes. Similarly, the project will focus on supporting a broad spectrum of civil society organizations, including women, gender equality and youth organizations, and strengthening their capacities to ensure their active and effective participation and advocacy. The project aims to promote and strengthen ongoing local peace initiatives with the capacity to positively influence dialogue processes and/or positively impact victims' participation in peace initiatives, including the participation of women's organizations and those working on children's rights in the framework of the armed conflict.

- Finally, the project will provide **prompted agile and flexible mechanisms to support confidence-building in peace dialogues and under the criteria of do no harm, respect for human rights and victim-centered approach**. This includes the logistical and operational needs for peace processes and the support to the implementation early impact and confidence-building initiatives to reduce violence at the local level. In particular, the project will support: i) the implementation of partial or early agreements by the parties; ii) initiatives that complement agreements reached during the dialogue and that contribute to improve the communities' trust in peace processes; and iii) a special mechanism to facilitate the implementation of confidence building measures, and that can generate alliances that facilitate the materialization of partial or early agreements from dialogue processes.

As a result of the project implementation, it is expected that: a) the parties, constituencies and civil society have the capacity to effectively include IHRS and differential approaches (i.e. women, children and ethnic approaches) into dialogue processes; b) local peace initiatives from the civil society have been supported and boosted to improve their participation in the dialogue processes, including for women; and c) the dialogue with ELN and/or other dialogue processes, have received timely and adequate support, while promoting confidence building measures and enhancing peacebuilding.

Addressing the root causes of the conflict

As mentioned in the conflict analysis, Colombia lacks State presence in many areas of the country, faces development gaps, human rights are abused, and there is a historically over militarized security response to the armed conflict. As a result, there is weak trust in the State and its institutions, which is expressed in rejection, polarization, and aversion to State interventions and policies. Classism, racism, machismo/misogyny, homophobia, and exclusion of minorities are a challenge that reinforces the division between rural and urban areas in Colombia. Colombia is a country that has achieved sustained development but with fragile political foundations that are highly vulnerable to violence and illicit capture.

This project aims at tackling some of these root causes of the conflict. The project will ensure that during the peace dialogues those that have being historically left behind, including women, children and ethnic communities, can participate and are included. Afterall, ensuring inclusive and meaningful participation is a way to promote the protection of human rights. This is particularly the case in peace dialogues, as it helps to achieve gender equality, build more inclusive reforms, and to provide access

to justice for all. The project will also support the new approach of the Government to overcome an overmilitarized security response to war and instead promote conflict resolution through dialogue. Supporting local peace initiatives that are inclusive can increase trust in the State and decrease social exclusion behaviors, such as classism and racism. Building the capacities of the parties in peace dialogues increases the legitimacy of the process, and results in more sustainable peace.

Implementation strategy

The UN Security Council and the Secretary General, agreed at the request of the parties to "permanently accompany" the peace negotiations with the ELN through his Special Representative in Colombia. The SRSG will therefore serve as witness to the process, be the main entry point for the UN with the negotiating table and liaise with the RC who will coordinate all the required UNCT support to the peace process, which include the implementing agencies.

As the parties in the peace dialogues have adopted a dynamic approach, where partial agreements and violence reduction initiatives will be implemented as they are agreed, the UN will assess on the basis of political and relevance criteria the support to the implementation of these partial agreements, provide advice on IHRS and engage communities and CSOs so that they can participate.

The purpose of this operating mechanism is to ensure a permanent flow of information at the strategic and technical levels, guarantee an effective and rapid response to requests, and ensure that the actions developed within the framework of this project are catalytic and have an impact on peacebuilding and the participation of civil society organizations.

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

(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

If
Processes and capacities are strengthened through quick and flexible activities that streamline the implementation of Total Peace policy, especially in new dialogue processes

then		
Effective and representative participation of affected communities, victims, indigenous, afro-descendant people, and women will be strengthened.	Early victories, violence reduction and confidence-building measures will be promoted that will reinforce the legitimacy of the dialogue process under compliance with international standards, Do No Harm and Human Rights approaches	Advocacy for the respect of international standards on Human Rights and IHL, including transitional justice and accountability will be made

Because

The capacities of the civil society organizations are strengthened to participate in a qualified and active way in the dialogue process	The logistical, technical, and financial requirements of the dialogue process are attended in an agile way, guaranteeing catalytic and timely responses.	The legitimacy, appropriation, and acknowledgment of the dialogue process increases to enhance successful implementation

Supporting the dialogue processes (particularly focused on the ELN process) will contribute to the sustainability and maintenance of lasting peace, security, reconciliation and become a guarantee of non-repetition

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

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

This initiative proposes as a higher goal that would **support peace building in Colombia through an agile and flexible mechanism to accelerate and/or reinforce the implementation of local building peace initiatives by strengthening institutional and organizational capacities in the current context of the dialogue between the National Government and the ELN and eventually other armed groups.**

Based on the accumulated experience of the United Nation System in Colombia this project was built over a comprehensive approach which combines multi-level interventions oriented to provide advice and technical strengthening to the capacities of the dialogue table and at the same time promote society capabilities that support and legitimate the dialogue process.

Under a Do No Harm approach that hopes to reduce tensions, the project will contribute to decrease social fragmentation and conflict between key actors in the territories. This is how the project proposes to develop a baseline of ongoing local peace initiatives with the potential to serve as a catalyst for the participation of civil society in the different processes.

As geographic targeting, special emphasis will be placed on the areas of influence of the armed actors involved in the dialogue processes or areas of special interest of the roundtables with the following considerations: i. the diversity of the prioritized regions for the project; and ii. the differential approach with organizations in the territories

Specific criteria will be developed to analyze local peace initiatives, to ensure that those chosen have a positive impact on the dialogue processes. The steering committee will participate in the evaluation of the initiative.

The project proposes two outputs, for which the following issues were considered: having outputs that allows for rapid and flexible responses, and allowing the project to continue even if peace dialogues with the ELN or other groups fail. The outputs are as follows:

Output 1.1 – Capacity building and expert advice are provided to the peace dialogues, to ensure international standards and strengthening the process.

This output aims at building capacity and providing expert advice to peace dialogues. This includes the implementation of capacity building activities for the parties (ELN and other actors) and constituencies, as required. Hiring of consultants or the use of existing UN capacities to prepare technical briefings on diverse topics as required by the dialogues (e.g., gender mainstreaming and approaches, environmental issues, civil society participation, among others) is included in this support. Potential institutional partners may comprise: OACP, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Justice, Integral Justice System (transitional justice mechanisms), ICBF, women's CSOs, and others.

This output includes the following key actions:

Activity 1.1.1: High-level advisory services/briefings to peace dialogues**:** The UN will strengthen the technical capacities of parties in peace dialogues and required constituencies. This support includes the provision of high-level technical assistance on demand, based on the expertise of the UN System in Colombia and headquarters. Methodologies, tools, expert advice, data analysis, comparative studies, knowledge transfer, and others, may be facilitated by the UN. Support will also include UN expert advice on international standards, IHRS, and victim-centered approaches, gender mainstreaming and interethnic approaches in peace dialogues.

Activity 1.1.2: Capacity building for civil society participation, advocacy and support to local peace initiatives: According to the support needs identified, this activity will seek to complement and expand efforts to organize and strengthen citizens' participation in peace dialogues. The objective is to guarantee inclusion, social appropriation, legitimization, and sustainability of peace dialogues. Raising awareness and promoting peace dialogues in the regions and in different sectors of civil society will also be promoted by this activity.

As such, this activity will strengthen the advocacy capacity of communities and specific population groups, such as women and youth, through supporting the establishment and/or reinforcing local networks of victims and civil society. As a result, thematic agendas on issues that respond to the needs and challenges faced by regions and specific populations—i.e. women, children and ethnic communities-, victims of the armed conflict will be shared with the parties at the dialogues. This activity will identify, support, and implement local peacebuilding initiatives that contribute to the dialogues, and the participation of civil society, particularly of women's organizations. The implementation of these local level initiatives will be carried out through transfers and grants to counterparts.

The Steering Committee will define the criteria for the prioritization, evaluation, and selection of peacebuilding local initiatives. Depending on the level of impact, costs and risk analysis, the decision about each initiative will be made by the Steering Committee or the Advisory Team.

Output 1.2 - Prompted agile and flexible mechanisms to support confidence-building in peace dialogues and under the criteria of do no harm, respect for human rights and victim-centered approach.

This output aims at ensuring the swift roll-out of peace dialogues and keeping the political momentum around peace processes. Rapid response to the logistical requests of peace dialogues can prevent unnecessary bottlenecks that can discourage peace processes and weaken political will to dialogue. In addition, building confidence between the parties in a dialogue can facilitate communication, avert tension, and promote finding common solutions to obstacles to the peace process.

This output includes the following key actions:

Activity 1.2.1: Support logistical and operational needs for peace dialogues: The purpose of this activity is to provide peace dialogues with the operational and logistical support required for their advance and to ensure the swift implementation of peace dialogue agendas. These logistical and operational activities may be for the benefit of the parties to the dialogue, but also for other actors, such as civil society or specific populations like women, ethnic communities, youth or others, that may require logistical or operational support to participate and/or contribute to the dialogues.

Activity 1.2.2: Promote early impact and confidence building measures: receive, prioritize, and facilitate the implementation of confidence building measures that assure a fluid communication between the parties.

These activities may include also support to the implementation of partial or early agreements by the parties.

This activity will also support initiatives that complement agreements reached during the dialogue and that contribute to improve the communities' trust in peace processes. An example of the type of confidence building measures that could be supported are community dialogues, reconciliation spaces and activities, truth and memory meetings, initiatives to prevent stigmatization, or peace education initiatives.

The project aims at creating a special mechanism to facilitate the implementation of confidence building measures, and that can generate alliances that facilitate the materialization of partial or early agreements from dialogue processes.

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

Beneficiaries		
Output	**Direct**	**Indirect**
1.1. Capacity building and expert advice are provided to the peace dialogues, to ensure international standards and strengthening the process.	Government institutions (OACP), dialogue counterparts and civil society under consideration of gender and youth quotas	Population from macro regions identified by negotiating parties (at least 50% women)
1.2 - Prompted agile and flexible mechanisms to support confidence-building in peace dialogues and under the criteria of do no harm, respect for human rights and victim-centered approach.	Dialogue table, Civil society organizations, victims' organizations under consideration of gender and youth quotas	

The project will have national coverage, likely limited to the macro regions for peace identified by the national government, to follow the evolution of the peace negotiations. If it is necessary to prioritize geographic locations, they will be selected based on data, dialogues with government institutions, community actors, and partners with a presence on the ground, as well as on suggestions from the negotiating table.

To ensure a "do no harm" approach, several precautions will be taken for the selection of direct beneficiaries: the participants from civil society will be identified in concertation with a range of local organizations, and ensuring regional proportionality, gender- and age-sensitive selection of participants and a focus on diversity (ethnic origins, rural/urban, etc.).

The direct beneficiaries are the members of the negotiating table, government officials and representatives of civil society invited to participate in the dialogues, and local civil society organizations that lead peace initiatives.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

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

This project will be implemented in support of the parties to dialogues being held between the National Government, the ELN and other armed groups as well as under a territorial approach through which it seeks to impact civil society organizations and communities through capacity building, ownership, and technical strengthening in each of the axes of the project. To this end, the project will develop a mapping of projects and interventions developed in the past or under implementation in the targeted territories, with the objective of identifying lessons learned and local actors that may have a role in the framework of this project.

In this sense, the project will develop an implementation strategy with partners at the national and territorial level, particularly with civil society organizations that promote the component of effective and representative participation of affected communities, victims, indigenous and afro-descendant peoples, and women, in the different instances of the dialogue process.

Likewise, this project will promote the creation of a network of allied organizations at the territorial level, with experience and legitimacy, that will boost the local implementation of partial agreements and the implementation of violence reduction initiatives.

Considering that this IRF is designed to attend in a flexible matter the necessities that will be identified in the near future, during the negotiation with the ELN and other groups, the recipient organizations and partners will be established once the specific actions are established during the peace negotiation.

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: UNDP OHCHR Implementing partners: Pastoral Social FINCOPAZ Fundación Social Arquidiosesana Consejo Nacional de Paz y Consejos Territoriales de Paz	**0**	**PBF**	**Bogotá**	**8**	**Programme Manager Peace and Development Programme Manager Rule of Law and Crisis Response**

Red de organizaciones de victimas					
Recipient Organization: Implementing partners:	**TBD**	**TBD**			
Recipient Organization: Implementing partners:	**TBD**	**TBD**			

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

The governance structure defines the roles and the division of responsibilities within the whole decision-making process of the project and includes:

1. **The Steering Committee (SC)**: is the body that provides strategic direction to the project and general oversight.

   The Steering Committee is composed of: High Commissioner for Peace, UN Resident Coordinator, UN Representatives of the Implementing Agencies (UNDP - OHCHR), and the SRSG of the UNVMC or his/her representative, as UN lead on peace processes and permanent accompanier in the talks with the ELN, participate in the SC. The PBF-MPTF Secretariat attends as an observer and provides the necessary support to the committee, in accordance with its mandate.

   - The SC provides strategic direction for drafting of the project and general oversight.
   - The SC is also responsible to give advice and guidance to the project, including making, endorsing, and/or approving recommendations.
   - Approves the project's strategic direction and results framework.
   - Manages risks and gives political advice if required.
   - Reviews and approves periodic project progress reports.
   - Reviews and approves project budget proposals and strategic decisions.
   - Coordinates with similar mechanisms in order to avoid overlapping of actions.
   - Meets once every six months, to review the progress of outcomes and activities, or more frequently if required.
   - Meets on a quarterly basis to receive feedback on advances by the Executive Team.

2. **The Executive Team (ET)**: Is composed of the Resident Representatives of UNDP and OHCHR and oversees giving strategic guidance and approve the proposed initiatives. The main functions of the ET will be:

   - Maintains high-level dialogue with strategic instances and institutions.
   - Strategically guides the implementation of the project.

- Receive requests for support from high-level strategic stakeholders.
- Approves the proposed initiatives with amounts over USD 50,000 and those that include some risk.

3. **The Advisory Team (AT):** Is the team in charge of filtering the proposed initiatives by Civil Society Organizations, the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, the United Nations System, or the Negotiation Table with the ELN. The AT is composed of a joint team of UNPD and OHCHR and will convene extended working sessions with the United Nations Verification Mission and the Peace and Development Advisor (PDA) of the Resident Coordinator. The AT will have the following functions:

- Analyzes the proposed initiatives with special attention to reputational risk, political context, impact and contributions to the peace and confidence building, and Human Rights and Do Not Harm principles.
- Develop context analysis and generate reports for the Executive Team with emphasis on political or reputational risk that may affect the project.
- Develop reporting documents on project progress and submit to the SC for approval.
- Generates recommendations on risky proposed initiatives to the SC.
- Approve proposed initiatives up to a maximum amount of USD$50.000 if the proposed initiatives do not imply a risk.
- Maintain an active information flow at the national and territorial level.
- Recommend to the SC substantive changes to project activities and/or budget.

4. The PBF-MPTF Secretariat provides oversight management, coordination, monitoring and compliance of PBF rules. The MPTF-PBF Secretariat in Colombia is an observer of the SC and ensures the coherence with the investments made under the MPTF-C, to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication.

Graph 1. Governance

Steering Committee

Co chairs: RCO+OACP
Participants: SRSG UNVMC + UN
Representative of the implementing
agencies (UNDP-UNHCHR)
PBF-MPTF Secretariat

- Provides strategic direction to the project and general oversight
- Gives advice and guidance to the project, including making endorsing, and/or approving recommendations
- Approves the project's strategic direction and results framework
- Reviews and approve periodic project progress reports.
- Reviews and approve project budget proposals and strategic decisions.
- Coordinates with similar mechanisms in order to avoid overlapping of actions.
- Meets once every six months, to review the progress of outcomes and activities, or more frequently if required.
- Meets on a quarterly basis to receive feedback on advances by the Executive Team.

Graph 2. Operating Mechanism
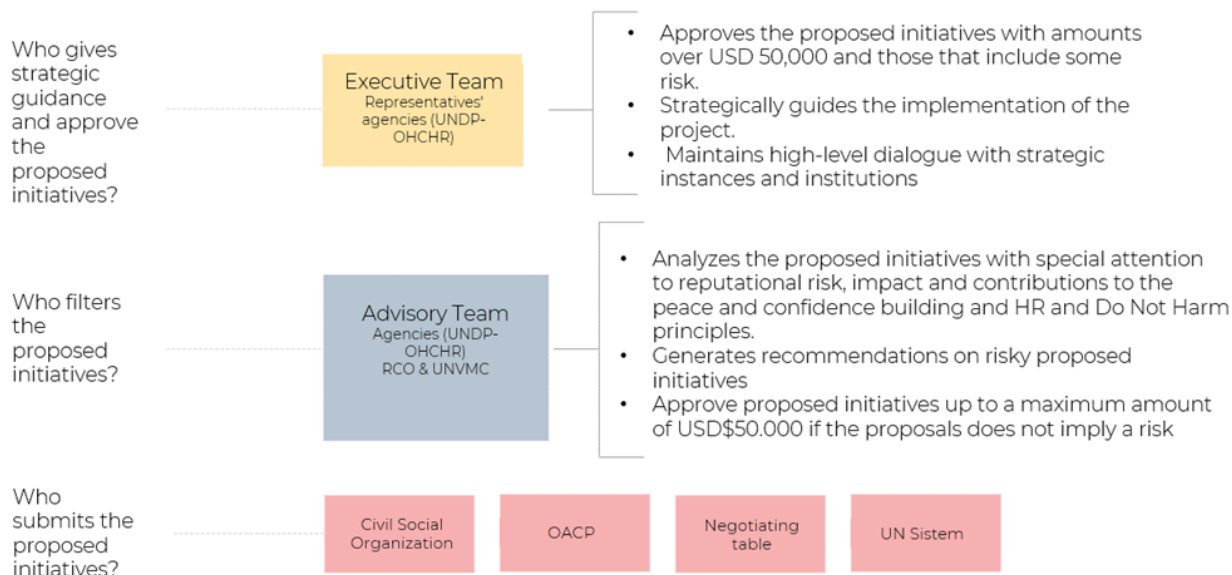
Risk management – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a "Do No Harm" approach and risk mitigation strategy.

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Crisis or breakdown of the negotiating table between the Government and the ELN, or other armed groups.	High	• Ongoing consultation and follow-up on priorities and decisions with partners and counterparts. • Periodic dialogue between the SRSG of the UNVMC, the RC and Representatives of the implementing agencies about the state of the peace dialogues. • Effective communication with government representatives and at different levels of project governance on impacts and necessary adjustment measures for the project. • Stakeholder communication strategies and mechanisms (reputational and expectation management). • The project could analyze if it is possible to continue with the implementation through capacity building (Output 1). • Confidence building measures could be implemented to bring the parties back to the dialogue, especially if it is not a total breakdown of the process but a temporary crisis.

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Increased armed violence in the territories including armed fights, threats, forced displacement, confinement, selective assassinations, among others).	High	• Permanent context analysis with Early Warning System (dialogue with key actors in the territories, consultation of risk maps). • Preparation of logistical and methodological adjustment scenarios for the different actions planned. • Spaces for local participation and consultation with stakeholders, updated analysis of conflicts and adjusted stakeholder mapping.
Possible requests from the negotiating parties that may imply an unnecessary exposure of the beneficiaries and civil society organizations to security risks and potentially harmful action.	High	• Risk monitoring and response within the project's PM&E system. • Design a permanent communication mechanism through the Steering Committee with the negotiating parties to understand the requests made and provide to the parties the necessary analysis to minimize risks. • Mandatory adoption of the Do Not Harm Approach during the implementation of the project´s activities.
Risks to the project´s implementation and schedules arising from delays or irregular schedules in the negotiation process.	High	• Monitoring of the progress of the negotiation in the Technical Committee and the Steering Committee of the project. • Planning activities based on different time scenarios to identify potential alternatives. • Constant communication with the MPTF-PBF Secretariat in order to analyze additional implementation times that the project might require.
Unexpected technical/political changes or significant reduction in the commitment of institutional actors in the development of some of the strategies foreseen in the project.	Medium	• Ongoing consultation and follow-up on priorities and decisions with partners and counterparts. • Effective communication with government representatives and at different levels of project governance on impacts and necessary adjustment measures for the project. • Stakeholder communication strategies and mechanisms (reputational and expectation management). • Timely requests for adjustments to address emerging needs and "key" issues.
Low interest, resistance, opposition, or weak commitment by local actors (institutional or community) or civil society organizations themselves in participating in violence reduction actions at the local level.	Medium	• Risk monitoring and response within the project's PM&E system. • Design and promotion of protocols, routes, and awareness-raising messages to promote an effective participation. • Participation and follow-up spaces that promote the participation of special interest group representatives.
The project may ignore, fail to make visible, or not adequately target the key needs, feelings, or priorities of the beneficiaries in the territories.	Medium	• Keep updated and periodically analyze the stakeholders mapping with a social risk management approach, analyzing dividers and connectors to adjust the proposed strategies. • Design consultation mechanisms at the local level to facilitate the participation of the Civil Society and the follow-up of the proposals and actions that arise from the local level.

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Low interest, resistance, opposition, or weak commitment by local actors (institutional or community) or of the same interest groups in developing inclusion strategies and differential approaches (gender, ethnicity, and disability).	Medium	• Clear and appropriate inclusion messages to the contexts and characteristics of the interest groups throughout the project cycle. • Risk monitoring and response within the project's PM&E system. • Design and promotion of protocols, routes, reasonable adjustments, and awareness messages on the inclusion of special interest groups. • Participation and follow-up spaces that promote the participation of special interest group representatives.
Incompatibility between the need for stakeholder participation in project actions with the gender roles found in the different contexts (for example, care tasks assumed mainly by women that interfere with their attendance at group activities; resistance of men to the participation of women in leadership tasks or political participation in some territories)	Medium	• Design and implementation of comprehensive actions to reduce possible negative effects and barriers related to gender (for example care spaces, adjusted calendars). • Design and implementation of monitoring mechanisms for the participation of men and women in all decision-making spaces of the program.
Extreme weather events, road closures, or any other unexpected circumstances that hinder conditions for implementation	Medium	• Activity planning contemplating scenarios, logistical and methodological adaptation actions.
Changes, reversals, or delays in the advancement of priorities related to the implementation of the Total Peace policy	Medium	• Ongoing context analysis. • Effective communication with government. representatives and at different levels of project governance on impacts and necessary adjustment measures for the project. • Provision of project flexibility to develop actions that contribute to streamlining implementation.
Reputational risk to UNDP and OHCHR by implementing actions not aligned with the principles of HR and Do No Harm.	Medium	• Conceptual awareness and clear boundaries regarding the actions to be implemented. • Risk monitoring and response within the project's PM&E system regarding the actions to be implemented.
Reduce the role of UNDP and OHCHR to an operational one when implementing actions from other agencies.	Medium	• Clear governance mechanism to all stakeholders. • Flexibility and understanding of the expertise and mandates of different AFPs to facilitate their engagement. • Design and implementation of comprehensive actions where UNDP and OHCHR have a substantial role.
Improper use, fraud or diversion of funds oriented to project actions by implementing partners or beneficiary groups	Low	• Mandatory application of Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) principles and processes for the transfer of resources to third parties. • Risk monitoring and response within the project's PM&E system.

c) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include: a budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Fund

recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation.

The system is based on the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) concepts and approaches to results-based management (RBM) and has received very good reviews from both our major donors and UN organizations across the board, including UNDP.

The joint M&E system will account for the changes and transformations generated with the outputs and activities set out in the results framework, the validity of the theory of change, and the timely management of learning (lessons and good practices). The system will integrate as much as possible the mandatory observation in monitoring and evaluation of conflict sensitivity, human rights, gender, and participatory approaches.

The project, due to its rapid and flexible response nature with the participation of diverse actors and partners, will incorporate in the system specific monitoring of: a. risks and assumptions that accompany the results framework; b. decision making instances and spaces that result in adjustments in the Project's progress; c. emerging results (new metrics or unexpected results that generate transformations).

The project orients its M&E and reporting strategy around the following components:

i. **Results-based indicators design:** as detailed in the outcomes and outputs that orient the project, the M&E and reporting strategy responds to three levels of indicators: Outcome, Output, and processes.

ii. **Reporting timeframes:** the project proposes quick quarterly updates on activity implementation and outputs progress, bi- annually/annual progress results and a final report that includes the global scope of results and learnings.

iii. **Learning management and Evaluation**: the project will conduct a final external evaluation following UNEG guidelines and principles. Internal intermediate participatory evaluations will be realized during project implementation to promote lessons, best practices collection, and make necessary adjustments.

Project members responsible for the implementation of the various activities included in this project will report advances, challenges, and processes through the reporting system. the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (PME) agreed and set up at the beginning of the intervention carries out monitoring activities to assess the status of project implementation and provide feedback to senior management on results.

During the initial phase of the project, it is proposed the implementation of a baseline that includes a. Mapping the peacebuilding initiatives that are being carried out in the prioritized territories; b. a survey that measures the expectations and trust of the population regarding the peacebuilding process and the dialogue process. In intermediate and final measurements of the survey, the project will show the impacts and early victories of the negotiation processes. The 7% of project budget will be dedicated to the implementation of the M&E plan, which will include funds for external evaluation, audit, baseline, and end line collection, as well as for communications/KM activities for innovative M&E.

Standards of efficiency and effectiveness are analyzed in function to the data received through the monitoring practice outlined above. Regarding financial efficiency and effectiveness, this project will be implemented in accordance with UN standard regulations and procedures regarding finances, recruitment, and procurement of goods. OHCHR Colombia operates locally through UNDP's procedures and uses and internal administrative system.

The PBF-MPTF Secretariat provides oversight management, coordination, monitoring and compliance of PBF rules.

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

The operational and financial sustainability of the project will be determined by two factors: the solidity of the project structure and inter-agency and inter-institutional articulation, and by the participation of different actors at the national and local level that can appropriate experiences at the territorial level.

Likewise, it is expected that during project implementation, mechanisms for the transfer of capacities and tools will be generated that will allow organizations at the local level to have greater autonomy and ownership in terms of dialogue, participation, and advocacy. In this sense, it is expected that during the project, technical agreements with civil society organizations will be generated to stimulate territorial dialogue and the appropriation of capacities.

On the other hand, one of the most relevant aspects to guarantee the project's sustainability is the permanent dialogue and articulation between the project's implementing agencies and the National Government entities. This experience of joint work between the Government and the United Nations System (SNU) will generate trust so that the actions developed will have continuity over time and is an opportunity to involve new actors in the process, strengthening the intervention in terms of sustainability.

Finally, the project will have planning instruments that will make it possible to identify, prioritize and coordinate actions to ensure the sustainability of the initiatives developed at the territorial level. Likewise, the project may include technical support actions regarding civil society participation initiatives and actions implemented in culture of peace and violence reduction.

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. The proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. The 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 all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients

and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

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

Annex D.

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

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline		X	The initial phase of the project includes mapping of organizations and peacebuilding initiatives in the prioritized regions. By the second quarter, this step will be finished.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		X	This step will be finished during the first quarter of the project.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		The project will have place in the macro regions prioritized by the negotiating table.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		During implementation, CSOs will be heavily involved to ensure that their needs are included in the dialogue process.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		The project includes the lessons learned from the previous peace talks where UNDP and OHCHR were deeply involved with a technical and methodological role.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.		X	The beneficiary criteria will be analyzed by the advisor team and approved by the executive committee with criteria of harmonization with the territory, do no harm and respect for human rights, especially for victims and the most vulnerable sectors, which contribute to the generation of trust and demonstrate the capacity to generate alliances that materialize projects or initiatives with a rapid and early impact.

7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation site approaches, Government contribution?	X	The project will be developed in the macro regions identified by the negotiating parties, where the GOC is participating.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X	The project has one Advisory Team that will analyze and evaluate the proposed initiatives submitted by the civil society organizations, negotiating table, UN agencies and government, agencies as well as one executive team that will gives strategic guidance and approve the proposed initiatives
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 Wome colleague provided input)?	X	UNDP and OHCHR have gender experts who advised the design of the project.
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X	The project was designed with the validation of the women and youth organizations that participate in several projects of UNDP and OHCHR.
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X	
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X	At least 50% of social organizations participating in the project must be wome organizations.

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

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

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)
Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure	

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 been 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 progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

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)
Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure	

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (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.[11]

➢ Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.

➢ Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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[11] 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
Outcome 1: Accelerate and/or reinforce the implementation of peace dialogues and promote local peacebuilding initiatives, based on the accumulated experience of the UNS in Colombia (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to) (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)		**Outcome Indicator 1a.** Percentage of positive change over the course of project implementation in perceptions and attitudes of trust, regarding the dialogue process with illegal groups and peacebuilding actions in the prioritized territories (disaggregated by gender, age, victims, ethnic groups). **Baseline: TBD** **Target:** At least an average of 30% accumulative (between start and finish) positive change (improvement) in perceptions and attitudes of trust of stakeholders and inhabitants in the prioritized territories (disaggregated by gender, age, victims, ethnic groups).	**Means of verification:** Attitudes and Perceptions Survey Results and Reports, internal progress reports, final evaluation report. **Frequency of collection:** Initial (before initiating actions or may be based on proxy measurements) - Mid-implementation - End of project.	Preparation of methodology and instruments (based on MAPS Methodology). First survey application (at the beginning of the project) Second survey application (mid-way through the project - determined by progress) Third survey application (at the end of the project). Application of additional instruments (interviews and focus groups). Return of results in territories.
		Outcome Indicator 1b. Percentage of the proposals and initiatives supported within the framework of the project are recognized in the territories for their effective capacity to transform conflicts, build trust or reduce conditions that reinforce violence. **Baseline: TBD** **Target:** At least 45% of the proposals or initiatives.	**Means of verification:** Attitudes and Perceptions Survey Results and Reports, internal progress reports, final evaluation report. **Frequency of collection:** Initial (before initiating actions or may be based on proxy measurements) - Mid-implementation - End of project.	
	Output 1.1 – Capacity building and expert advice are provided to the peace dialogues, to ensure international standards and strengthening the process. Activity 1.1.1: High-level advisory	**Output Indicator 1.1.1** Number of technical assistance inputs delivered to Representatives at the Negotiating Table from the UN system. Baseline: 0 Target: At least one technical assistance input per dialogue processes.	**Means of verification:** attendance lists, internal progress reports, instruments applied and analyzed, signed agreements, final evaluation report.	Identification of needs per dialogue process. Establishment of alliances, agreements. Technical assistance provided.

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
	services/briefings to peace dialogues Activity 1.1.2: Capacity building for civil society participation, advocacy and support to local peace initiatives		**Frequency of collection:** Quarterly	Measurement of results and achievements. Systematization of experience.
		Output Indicator 1.1.2 Percentage of organizations, collectives, interest groups (disaggregated by type: women, victims, ethnic groups, youth) that increased their capacities for participation and advocacy in the dialogue process in relation to those identified during the project. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** At least 60% of the organizations, collectives and interest groups prioritized by the Project demonstrate increased capacity to participate and influence dialogue processes (through local initiatives, advocacy agendas or improved KAPs).	**Means of verification:** Capacity survey report, attendance lists, internal progress reports, signed agreements, final evaluation report. **Frequency of collection:** Quarterly	Identification of organizations, collectives, interest groups Establishment of alliances, agreements. Training and accompaniment spaces. Measurement of results and achievements. Systematization of experience.
	Output 1.2. Prompted agile and flexible mechanisms to support the peace negotiation under the criteria do no harm, respect for human rights and victim-centered approach. Activity 1.2.1: Support logistical and operational needs for peace dialogues Activity 1.2.2: Promote early impact and confidence building measures	**Output Indicator 1.2.1:** Percentage of territorial early impact and confidence building initiatives that start their implementation under the established criteria (an analysis of the initiatives will be considered according to criteria of population inclusion and leadership of women, youth, ethnic groups, farmers, among others). **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** At least 30% of the mapped initiatives meet the criteria and start their implementation within the framework of the project.	**Means of verification:** attendance lists, internal progress reports, instruments applied and analyzed, signed agreements, final evaluation report. **Frequency of collection:** Quarterly.	Joint design of mechanism to advance quick-impact, complementary and catalytic territorial actions. Establishment of alliances, agreements. Training and accompaniment spaces. Measurement of results and achievements. Systematization of experience.

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
		Output Indicator 1.2.2. Number of transformative territorial alliances that are promoted and/or articulated in prioritized regions around quick impact initiatives and confidence building in support of the dialogue processes. **Baseline**: 0 **Target**: At least one transformative territorial alliance is driven in each macro regions prioritized by the project.	**Means of verification:** attendance lists, internal progress reports, instruments applied and analyzed, signed agreements, final evaluation report. **Frequency of collection:** Monthly.	Establishment of alliances, agreements. Training and accompaniment spaces. Measurement of results and achievements. Systematization of experience. Support actions.
		Output Indicator 1.2.3. Number of agile and flexible actions to support the peace negotiation. **Baseline**: 0 **Target**: at least one agile and flexible action per dialogue cycle	**Means of verification:** attendance lists, internal progress reports, instruments applied and analyzed, signed agreements, final evaluation report. **Frequency of collection:** Quarterly.	Establishment of alliances, agreements. Training and accompaniment spaces. Measurement of results and achievements. Systematization of experience. Support actions