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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

*Updated October 2022*

**COUNTRY:** Colombia

**TYPE OF REPORT: Final**

**YEAR of report:** 2022

**Project overview**

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| **Project Title:** *“Allanando el camino”: Women and LGBT people paving a path from justice and memory toward sustaining peace in Colombia*  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00125908** | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **Christian Aid Ireland (Convening Agency)**  1.Colombia Diversa (CD)  2. Red Nacional de Mujeres (RNM) |
| **Date of first transfer:** 11 February 2021  **Project end date:** 9 November 2022  **Has this project received a cost or no cost extension? Yes**  **Will this project be requesting a cost or no-cost extension? No**  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**   * *Please enter the total amounts in US dollars allocated to each recipient organization* * *Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.* * *For cross-border projects, group the amounts by agency, even where transfers are made to different country offices. You can provide the detail in the attached budget.*  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Recipient organisation** | **Budget Allocated ($)** | **Amount Transferred to date ($)** | **Amount spent to date ($)** | | **Christian Aid** | **$1.100.000** | **$1.100.000** | **$ 1,094,673.96** | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | | **TOTAL** |  |  |  |   Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget:  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **The budget templates are available** [**here**](https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/application-guidelines)  **Implementing partners**  To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money to date? 2  Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | ***Name of Implementing Partner*** | ***Type of Organisation (ex. Govt, civil society, etc.)*** | ***What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date*** | ***Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner (175 mots)*** | | **Red Nacional de Mujeres** | CSO | 567,747.02 | **1.1.1** public activities to make gender-based violence experiences visible and promote a culture of non-repetition. 762 of 600 planned people were reached, engaging 494 were women (planned 240). **1.2.2** strengthened 21 organizations, 20 originally proposed. Four additional regional public activities were carried out to enhance memory construction. **2.2.1** – **2.2.3** advocacy training for PDETs, advocacy at the local, national and international level, 55/12 organizations originally proposed were reached. **3.2.1 - 3.2.2** media monitoring to identify hateful messages, an educational campaign to counter the hateful messages, and 2 campaigns to make visible the resistance experiences of women and LGBT people. A national exhibition was developed: *"Other Futures Are Possible*", reflected art and memory laboratories carried out in the 4 territories, where 80 women and LGBT people, created actions that imagine a common future, urging the National Government for full implementation of the gender approach of the Peace Agreement. | | **Colombia Diversa** | CSO | 171,822.51 | **1.1.2** psychosocial support for women and LGBT people, engaging 61 people, 30 originally proposed. **1.2.1** innovative arts-based methodologies were was used for memory reconstruction: <https://intuitionagencia.com/colombia-diversa/> **3.1.1** the graphic systematization of the different ways of remembering was carried out. **3.1.2** 38 people out of 12 originally planned were represented in the framework of the strategic litigation activity and in the framework of the different open macro-cases, including Nº11. 3.1.3 three reports were presented: ‘*Lessons from the litigation before the JEP: what has happened with sexual violence, reproductive violence and other crimes motivated by the sexuality of the victim’;*  *‘Report on the status of implementation of the 39 measures that the peace agreement allocated to LGBT people;*  *‘Gender dynamics in Bajo Putumayo (1978-2016) Armed conflict, sexual violence and black and Afro-descendant women’.* | | **Christian Aid** | CSO | 288,467 | **2.1.1 – 2.1.2.** implemented the development and delivery of a diploma, training young leaders, in partnership with Javeriana University. 40 (10x4) sessions were delivered in Buenaventura, Mocoa, Quibdó and Popayán, with professors from Javeriana University travelling to the territories to deliver training face-to-face, in-situ, within the territories. More than 200 applications were received, 152 were accepted with 78% of participants completing the diploma. Training centered on modules including: Gender and Transgenerational Approach, Land and Territory, Political Participation and Transitional Justice. |   **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate what percentage (%) of the budget contributes gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE)? 81.99%  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to contribute to gender equality or women’s empowerment: USD 901317.56  Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women’s empowerment: USD 948095.5 (86%) | |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM3**  **Project Risk Marker: Medium**  **Project PBF focus area:** (**2.3) Conflict prevention/management** | |
| **Steering Committee and Government engagement**  Does the project have an active steering committee?  Yes  If yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months?  2  Please provide a brief description of any engagement that the project has had with the government over the last 6 months? Please indicate what level of government the project has been engaging with? (275 words max.)  Colombia Diversa’s *‘High Gender Instance’* report, reviewed implementation of the gender provisions of the Final Peace Agreement(FPA) and challenges for the JEP,CEV and UBPD[[1]](#footnote-2) relating to LGBT women, making proposals to address them(shorturl.at/rstuF). CEV repeatedly cited CD in *"Dissident bodies that resist and transform for peace"* chapter of "The truth is rainbow", the commission’s study of what happened to LGBTQ+ people during the conflict.  The project engaged with: **Truth commission**: participation in CSO roundtables and meetings with commissioners and president of the CEV, engaging on the final report of the Commission (CEV), including recommendations on the central chapter; the rural sector; the technical gender group of the commission, and made suggestions on the final gender volume. **JEP**: Advocacy with the JEP, engaged the office of Judge Belkis Izquierdo on macro-case No. 2, around strategies for improvement of investigation methodologies for violence based on gender and discoveries of truth for accredited victims. The project used a range of advocacy strategies in support of Macro-case 11, including through the Cinco Claves alliance. **UBPD**: engagement on prioritization of the National Search Plan, emphasized discrimination in disappearances. The LGBT Expert group has supported leadership actions of lesbian women and trans women including in Valle del Cauca and Cauca.  Recommendations from the memory labs in Chocó, Putumayo, Cauca and Valle del Cauca provided the Monitoring Committee of the CEV report with elements for the construction of memory fundamental for the resistance of LGBTQ+ people. Similarly, 84% of people who lead territorial advocacy actions engaged Mayors, Municipal Councils, Community Action Boards, and with governorates and departmental secretariats at the departmental level, 60% state power-holder are taking positive action as a result. | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Christian Aid Colombia and Christian Aid Ireland  Project report approved by: Global Head of Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention, and Global Programme Development and Funding Manager.  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes | |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

*- Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*

*- Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*

*- Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*

*- Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

*- In the results table, please be concise, you will have 3000 characters, including blank spaces to provide your responses*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

**Please rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities** *(Not Started, Initiated, partially Completed, Completed, Not Applicable):*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Contracting of Partners | Completed |
| Staff Recruitment | Completed |
| Collection of baselines | Completed |
| Identification of beneficiaries | Completed |

**Provide any additional descriptive information relating to the status of the project, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (250 word limit):**

Activities were successfully completed, achieving all targets. The project leveraged women and LGBT-people as agents of change promoting their meaningful engagement, leadership and agency as rights holders. Participants/Survivors’ led the process, were strengthened and made visible through structured pathways to engage in the peace process. Their leadership was facilitated from design through implementation, and adapted based on their self-identified needs. Financially, the micro-grant supported women's and LGBT CBOs, through institutional strengthening, supporting their advocacy efforts, building and reinforcing networks in conflict affected territories. In this way marginalized groups were better connected to decision making spaces, empowered to constructively engage communities and power holder, and survivors were supported to claim their right to justice under the peace agreement. Analysis shows the project exceeded targets supporting survivors of the conflict/violence through strategic litigation before JEP (target exceeded:142%); public activities promoting a culture of non-repetition (target exceeded:127%), engaged 206% of targeted afro-colombian and indigenous women in the territories; and supported women and LGBT people’s psychosocial needs (target exceeded:203%).

The project strengthened the relationship between LGBT and feminist organizations in targeted departments, enhancing the documentation of gender-based violence. At the national level, this partnership successfully advocated with the JEP towards the opening of macro-case 11 in Auto SRVR 103 of 2022 and called for chapter on gender in the Final Report of the Truth Commission, specifically addressing the experience of women and LGBT people during the conflict – a point specifically cited by the JEP in opening a macro case investigating macro-criminality of gender-based violence.

**FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project**. (550 word limit):

**Structural.** Memory reconstruction discourse is emerging in Colombia. The project repositioned memory as a component of peace, central for healing and reconciliation. This adopted a survivor-led response to memory and truth, which moved away from testimonial extractivism. This mitigated revictimization and promoted a structural change on how memory is conceived from government and non-governmental institutions, by making visible the political agency of survivors and connecting them with the institutions of the integral system.‘*It [memory festival]was something necessary that has been urgent for a long time for a diverse community that has long worked on recognition, on the generation of their own spaces and where they feel safe... to contribute to the construction of peace and justice in the context of the conflict*”, Memory festival participant in Buenaventura.

**Institutional.** Civil society strengthening and engagement with the JEP, UBPD and CEV leveraged the institutions as pioneers (national and international) in adopting an LGBT-focus within its approach. The Truth Commission is the first in the world to commission a study with specialized recognition of the differential violence experienced by LGBT people during armed conflict; LGBT search experts in alliance with Colombia Diversa and the UBPD are offering the first specialized parameters for searching for LGBT people; and the JEP is the first to include the study and sanction of violence motivated by discrimination or prejudice against LGBT people as punishable violence in transitional justice process, through the grouping and concentration stage of macro-case 11. *“We have failed to target the LGBT population. Therefore, we want to invite the LGBT population of the department so that we can improve... We hope to nurture them jointly to have this inclusion approach, not only in the identification of people but truly in participation, in the formulation of policies… and in projects’,* Arnold Yesis Paz, delegate from the Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development in Cauca.

**Societal Level.** The project reached a higher number of people than had been planned. The project supported the reconstruction of social fabric in regions impacted by long-term impacts of conflict and violence. *It developed a collective conscious* of the existence and experience of LGBT people during the conflict especially in indigenous communities, with enhanced local and national feminist and human rights activism to support non-repetition, based on a change in the way in which memory is understood for the construction of a stable and lasting peace. This established an innovative path in targeted territories, using the catalytic potential of arts in the construction of memory, exclusively from a gender perspective. Individually, this supported people to reclaim their dignity and agency as survivors, documenting their resistance.

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

**How many outcomes does the project have? 3**

**Outcome 1: Women, LGBT people and communities promote a culture of non-repetition, trust and acknowledgement of gender-based violence**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(350 word limit)*

Significant gains were achieved on OT1, tackling exclusion of Afro-Colombian and indigenous women, and LGBTQ+ people at community, regional and national level. In Quantitative terms memory festivals, led by women and LGBTQ+ people from the 4 departments, exceeded targets 127%. 97% of participants strongly recommend replicating them in other municipalities and 88% voiced support for the efforts of women and LGBTQ+ people after the memory festivals.*“(Memory Festivals) make us reflect on an idea that we all think that we live the same reality of the conflict, and then you realize that we are not. When these other realities become visible, we can see that there are people who have different situations”,* Participant-Putumayo Festival*.* ‘*Through the visibility of an issue as sensitive as violence against women and the LGBT population, peace is also built, minds are changed’* participant-Chocó festival. Recommendations from memory laboratories provided the Monitoring Committee of the CEV report with evidence for the construction of memory of the resistance of LGBTQ+ people.

Psychosocial support reached 207% of targets, engaging women and LGBTQ+ people for trauma management, highlighting the need for psychosocial care of survivors by the three institutions of the SIVJRNR. This strengthened support networks, and participant gained confidence and began the process of healing and reconciliation with themselves. Online memory repositories profiled testimony of 59 survivors (target exceeded:147%), collecting and systematizing on-line memory, supporting collective healing and safely empowered survivors as political agents engaging communities and institutions. This permeated the Truth Commission, evidenced by the number of citations of Colombia Diversa reports by the CEV in *"The truth is rainbow"* report.

22 micro-grants (women-led:18, LGBTQ+-led people:7, youth-led:7) (target exceeded:110%), empowered CBOs to engage more than 2,100people, through community-based initiatives(art, music, sports, theatre, research). "*Within my community, my family, I feel safe again, more prepared, the spaces have been very pleasant, and this allows one to rediscover oneself and start making new decisions to impact lives in a positive way*", woman micro-fund participant, Putumayo. Each project generated a product, disseminated in public-community spheres. All CBOs noted the micro-fund contributed to their sustainability, through organizational strengthening, visibility and provision of capital.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(350 word limit)*

This outcome focused on GEWE, prioritizing capacity strengthening for women-led organizations, making visible the challenges and needs of women's and LGBTQ+ organizations, providing space to safely engage with communities and municipal policy makers. *“Emphasizing that perhaps we all have a family member, a close neighbor who is part of the LGBT community and cannot be who they are out of fear, by listening to how those malicious people express themselves about us, then we begin to reflect”,* participant micro-donation program, Valle del Cauca. *“Understanding the differential experiences of the communities and especially of women and diversities in the armed conflict, who have been more affected and stigmatized, this type of event highlights that we must take this more into account”,* participant, Chocó Memory Festival.

Virtual depositories captured the experience of LGBTQ+ people and women through the conflict, to humanize victims, support non-repetition of violence and drive gender equality. This created a long-term memory record for women and LGBTQ+ survivors to influence discussions, providing dignity and voice beyond the transitional justice process. Audiovisual and interactive products helps catalyze cultural transformation of discrimination: *"Colombian society recognizes its role as guarantor of constitutional mandates and mobilizes around the guarantee and respect of rights of historically excluded groups such as LGBTIQ+ people, promoting the social and political changes necessary to end inequality, and promoting a dignified life for all people”* (Volume My body is the truth,p.354). This supported feminist and human rights social organizations to disseminate an LGTBQ+focused approach in the development of their work. *“We have to understand that violence against the LGBT population exists, it is not less than others, but it is violence based on gender and prejudice, it is more serious because for reasons of being the bodies are violated”,* participant Chocó Memory Festival*.*

Of the 22 micro-fund projects (82%women-led), 66% cited medium – high levels of empowerment as a result of organisational strengthening and investment to promote memory. Fund management capabilities were also enhanced, through the process of accompaniment and accountability. The exhibition OTHER´S FUTURES ARE POSSIBLES gave national visibility to more than 80 women and LGBT people, highlighting their leadership.

**Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 1 in the table below**

* If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
* Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (3000 characters max per entry)

| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.1  Percentage of self-reported empowerment of women and LGBT people to promote recognition, reconciliation and non-repetition | 78% of the interviewed people don’t know the level of empowerment of **Afro-descendant women** to promote recognition, reconciliation, and non-repetition  83% of the interviewed people don’t know the level of empowerment of **indigenous women** to promote recognition, reconciliation, and non-repetition  100% of the interviewed people don’t know the level of empowerment of **women** to promote recognition, reconciliation, and non-repetition  83% of the interviewed people don’t know the level of empowerment of **LGBT people** to promote recognition, reconciliation, and non-repetition | At the end of the project the percentage of people that don’t know the level of empowerment of **Afro-descendant women, indigenous women, women in general and LGBT people** to promote recognition, reconciliation, and non-repetition has decrease by, at least, 20 points. | Women   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Very Low | 7% | | Low | 33% | | Medium | 47% | | High | 13% |   Levels of empowerment of women changed significantly from 100% of participants not knowing the level of empowerment of women, to 60% recognising women have medium-high empowerment levels after the project – demonstrating much greater participation, leadership and awareness of women’s role in the transition to peace at all levels.  LGBT People   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Very Low | 7% | | Low | 47% | | Medium | 33% | | High | 13% |   levels of empowerment of LGBT people changed significantly with 46% having Medium-High levels of empowerment, and 47% citing low empowerment, which reflects a dramatic improvement from 83% not having any knowledge of their level of empowerment. | In the baseline, it was identified that disaggregating the category of women by ethnicity was confusing for the people interviewed. For the baseline, the group of women in general was taken. |
| Indicator 1.2 Proportion of community members who are aware of women and LGBT people's experiences of violence and approve of their resistance against targeted violence. | None of the participants who are aware of women and LGBT people's experiences of violence and approve of their resistance against targeted violence. | At least 80% of community members are aware of women and LGBT people´s experiences of violence and approve their resistance | People aware of experiences of violence against LGBT people   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Yes | 77% | | No | 22% | | Doesn´t Know | 2% |   People aware of experiences of violence against women   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Yes | 91% | | No | 8% | | Doesn´t Know | 1% |   Approval of their resistance:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Yes | 94% | | No | 5% | | Doesn´t Know | 1% | | At the beginning of the process, people had some idea of the existence of violence against women and LGBT people, but they did not consider it targeted violence due to their gender or sexual orientation. This result evidences the recognition of a targeted violence. |

**How many Outputs does Outcome 1 have? 2**

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 1 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

**Output 1.1: Communities engage in reconstruction of memory and truth about violence and discrimination against women and LGBT people**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.1.1  Women and LGBT people’s average levels of satisfaction with emotional recovery activities, memory festivals and travelling exhibitions Further disaggregation by ethnicity (indigenous and Afro- Colombian), and age | **0** | In general, at least 80% of the Participants rate at least 5 of the 6 proposed evaluation indicators as “Very good”. | EMOTIONAL RECOVERY: 92% of women and LGBT people’s classified their satisfaction with emotional recovery activities, memory festivals and travelling exhibitions as “Very Good”  Distribution participants rated the proposed indicators as “Very Good”  GENDER   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | Frequency | % | | Cisgender woman | 43 | 75% | | Cisgender man | 5 | 9% | | Trans woman | 7 | 12% | | Trans men | 1 | 2% | | Non binary | 1 | 2% | |  | 57 |  |   By AGE   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | Frequency | % | | 17-30 | 18 | 29% | | 31-40 | 13 | 21% | | 41-50 | 11 | 18% | | 51-60 | 12 | 19% | | 61-70 | 2 | 3% | | .+70 | 1 | 2% | |  | 57 |  |   MEMORY FESTIVALS:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | Frequency | % | | Very satisfied | 232 | 70% | | Satisfied | 69 | 21% | | Unsatisfied | 16 | 5% | | Slighly satisfied | 13 | 4% | |  | 330 |  | |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2  a) Number of memory festivals, travelling exhibitions and emotional recovery activities held  b) Number of women, LGBT people and wider community, public officials and other duty bearers participating in these events (including perpetrators). | **0** | a) 4 memory festivals, 4 travelling exhibitions and  b) Target: 600 people\* overall including at least 290 women, 150 LGBT people,160 youth & men ; at least 40% of these are youth. Numeric targets will not be set for duty bearers or perpetrators, although these  will be reported on. | a)  4 Memory Festivals  4 Travelling exhibitions  1 National Exhibition  b)  Memory Festivals: 762 people reached     |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **By Sex** | | | |  | Frequency | % | | Male | 265 | 35% | | Female | 494 | 65% | | Other | 3 | 0% | |  | 762 |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **By Sexual Orientation** | | | |  | Frequency | % | | Heterosexual | 650 | 85% | | LGBT | 112 | 15% | |  | 762 |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Public Officers** | | | |  | Frequency | % | | Yes | 94 | 12% | | No | 666 | 87% | | Doesn´t Know | 2 | 0% | |  | 762 |  |   Emotional recovery       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Género** | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | **Mujer cisgénero** | **Hombre cisgénero** | **Mujer trans** | **Hombre trans** | **Persona no binaria** | **Total** | | **Putumayo** | 14 | 2 | 1 |  |  | 17 | | **Valle del Cauca** | 11 | 2 | 3 |  | 1 | 17 | | **Chocó** | 10 |  | 4 |  |  | 14 | | **Cauca** | 11 | 2 |  | 1 |  | 14 | |  | 46 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 62 | |  | 74% | 10% | 13% | 2% | 2% |  | |  |

**Output 1.2: Communities develop a collective conscience of women’s and LGBT people’s resistance against targeted violence**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.2.1  Number of memories (related to cases of victims) that have been shared by/ are related to women and LGBT people that are preserved on virtual repositories | **0** | 40 new memories (10 per department) Reporting will indicate number of memories associated with women, LGBT people and Indigenous and Afro-  Colombian | 75 narratives / stories were collected from 59 survivors. |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2  Number (%) of grassroots organizations / groups with, strengthened capacity to implement memory initiatives | **0** | 20/20 (100%) of LGBT and women–led grassroots organizations/ groups. | 22 supported organizations.  22 micro-fund projects (82%women-led). Including intersecting identities this includes the following CBOs:  Women-led: 18,  LGBTQ+-led: 7,  Youth-led: 7 | The last supported organization resulted from one of the groups of the diploma. We are supporting their formal conformation and further functioning. |

**Outcome 2: Women, LGBT people and youth have greater influence on decision-making over PDETs**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(350 word limit)*

The diploma addressed the lack of training to support leadership and exceeded the target graduate rate (111%). Training was scaled-up through advocacy plans that identified strategic pathways to engage policy makers and support full implementation of the gender provisions of the Peace Agreement at the territorial level (PDETs &PATRs). This *“forged ties with other leaders and activism in the department”* (Gay man, diploma participant, Mocoa), building support networks to minimize risks *“there are 7,000 more women with her. Knowing that there is a broad group that is also giving the fight”*, Transwoman leader, Chocó.

At the outset 69% of people stated authorities did not listen to their demands, this decreased to 14% by project closure. Advocacy training reached 260% of pre-determined targets, engaging 458% of targeted grassroots women- and LGBTQ+-led organizations. The success of these initiatives in action is highlighted by 68% of the people involved in advocacy actions identifying positive outcomes, 92% consider they have more tools to promote reconciliation and non-repetition in their territory, 84%have carried out advocacy actions within the framework of the project. *“The workshops gave us a push to feel more secure in our leadership, so much so that we were able to convene and sit down to talk with the municipal administration. We managed to get them to sit down and listen to our requests and proposals. A formal request was made to advance the public policy for women in the municipality and it was accepted. Now we must follow through on that commitment, but we have already taken the first step”,* woman participant, Cauca.

Activities 2.2.1 and 2.2.3 were linked in two ways. The 12 organizations that participated in the construction and implementation of the protection plans also took part in the political advocacy workshops, guaranteeing safe and constructive advocacy approaches and several actions of the protection plans also developed strategies to achieve their implementation. 4 of the organizations reached were departmental networks that bring together some 30 organizations per territory and further replicated training with their member organizations. 4 political advocacy plans focused on implementation of the gender measures of the Peace Agreement at the territorial level, in line with the PDETs and PATRs.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(350 word limit)*

100% of the people who graduated from the diploma consider that it addressed gender issues in a substantial way, 91%consider that the diploma contributed to the empowerment of women and LGBT people. Support in the preparation of protection tools, to confront political violence against women activists and LGBT activists, activities were carried out within the framework of the Plan for the prevention, protection, and non-repetition of attacks. Protection plans analysed the risks facing women and LGBTQ+ activists in the territories, and effectively responded to their needs.

Nine advocacy actions were carried out with the national government, and 1 with embassies, which maintained a strong focus on GEWE:

1.Event with candidates and presidential candidates to provide recommendations to achieve the implementation of gender provisions of the FPA.

2.Advocacy with the national government on the National Action Plan on Resolution 1325

3.Interventions and contributions to the document CONPES 4080: "*Public policy on gender equality for women: towards the sustainable development of the country*"

4.Recommendations given to the Colombian State in the *"Ninth Periodic Report of the Colombian State"*

5.Follow-up on the participation of the Colombian State in the sixth session of the CSW

6.Construction of the National Development Plan (Strengthening of women's participation in Binding Regional Dialogues)

7. Advocacy with the JEP for the macro case of sexual violence

8. Joint document of the women's sector

9. Delivery of the document "*Women propose 5 priority axes of public policy for a country of equality and freedom for the effective enjoyment of our rights"*

Actions conducted with the embassy included the Exhibition Otr+s Futur+s Son Posibles.

Results include: participatory processes for the preparation of the national action plan of Resolution 1325; 28 comments were made to the document CONPES 4080: "*Public policy on gender equity for women: towards the sustainable development of the country"*; incorporation of proposals in the document: *"We women propose 5 priority axes of public policy for a country of equality and freedom for the effective enjoyment of our rights"* in the women's roundtables of the Binding Regional Dialogues; opening of the macro case of sexual violence in the JEP.

**Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 2 in the table below**

* If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
* Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (3000 characters max per entry)

| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.1  Evidence of decision makers acting (e.g. making statements, attending events, formulating directives/ policy, allocating budget) in line with the demands of women, LGBT people and youth, across targeted municipalities | 69% of the interviewed people think that authorities don´t act in line with the demands of women, LGBT people and youth, across targeted municipalities. | In each of the 4 departments, decision makers incorporate statements on peace and reconciliation, directives, rules, budget allocation and participate in events, related to peace in their municipalities, as advocated for by women, LGBT people or youth (at least 2 actions per department). | 14% of the interviewed people think that authorities don´t act in line with the demands of women, LGBT people and youth, across targeted municipalities.  60% of people who have carried out some advocacy activity consider that they are listened to by the authorities.  68% of people who have carried out some kind of advocacy activity consider that thanks to advocacy actions they have had positive achievements.  Cauca  1. Departmental Assembly of Social Control on LGBT Public Policy  *“These spaces are important because they allow us to make visible the progress made by the Departmental government or in coordination with the community, but also agreements are generated and much more expeditious strategies can be routed that in the territory will give us better results. ”.* Jorge Octavio Guzmán, from the Education Secretariat of the department of Cauca.  *“From the Ministry of Agriculture we have failed to target the LGBT population. Therefore, we want to invite the LGBT population of the department so that, jointly and jointly, we can improve the targeting instruments that we have designed for the identification of LGBT population groups. We hope to feed them together with you to have that inclusion approach, not only in the identification of people but truly in participation, in the formulation of the policies of our agency and of the projects that are in the structuring process”.* Arnold Yesis Paz, delegate of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Department of Cauca.  *“Taking into account that the Commission for the clarification of the truth, coexistence and non-repetition ends its mandate on June 29, 2022, we request that the final report of the commission be delivered on the same day. We ask the plenary to authorize a space in the Departmental Assembly for the territorial team to attend and render a report on the events and contexts that occurred during the armed conflict for women and LGBT people.”* Request made by the indigenous deputy Rosalba Ipia. The Departmental Assembly approves it and is committed to it.  2. Rowing Together for Peace Conversation:  Different local authorities participated, such as: 4 deputies, 1 delegate from the Ombudsman's Office, 1 delegate from the regional Attorney's Office, 1 delegate from the National Police, 1 delegate from the Autonomous University Corporation of Cauca, mayor of Caloto, mayor of Tambo, councilor from Toribio, 3 councilors from Popayán, and the Women's Secretariat.  Chocó  1. Rowing Together for Peace Conversation:  Different local authorities participated, such as: 1 delegate from the Ombudsman's Office, 1 delegate from the City Regional Autonomous Corporation (CODECHOCÓ), UN Women Office, UNICEF, 1 delegate from the Departmental Assembly, Prosecutor's Office, social manager of the Quibdó mayor's office, MAPP – OEA Quibdó, United Nations Verification Mission, the Governor's gender advisor, 1 delegate from the Secretary for Women, Gender and Sexual Diversity, Secretary for Social Integration of the Chocó Governor's Office, Territorial Director of the Restitution Unit of Lands, Secretary of the Interior and the Interior, and delegate of SENA. |  |
| Indicator 2.2  Proportion of students plan to initiate and/or lead specific peace initiatives in their community/ municipality and Proportion of students who feel adequately or very equipped to take on this role | 74% of the admitted students plan to lead and/or initiate specific peace initiatives.  16% of the student qualified between 9-10 /10 their qualification to take this role. | 80 % of the graduated students plan to lead and/or initiate specific peace initiatives. | 80% of the students who graduated the diploma plan to lead and/or initiate specific peace initiatives.  Disaggregation by **Gender** of the students who plan to lead and/or initiate specific peace initiatives   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Gender | | | |  | Frequency | % | | Hombre Cisgénero | 8 | 9% | | Mujer Cisgénero | 67 | 79% | | Hombre Trans | 3 | 4% | | No binario | 7 | 8% | |  | 85 |  |   Disaggregation by **Age** of the students who plan to lead and/or initiate specific peace initiatives   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | Frequency | % | | 16-20 | 6 | 7% | | 21-25 | 24 | 28% | | 26-30 | 37 | 44% | | 31-35 | 5 | 6% | | 35 + | 13 | 15% | |  | 85 |  |   45% of the students qualified between 9-10 their qualification to take this role. Being 10 the value for best prepared and 0 worst prepared.  Disaggregation by gender of the students who qualified between 9-10 their qualification to take this role. Being 10 the value for best prepared and 0 worst prepared.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Mujer Cisgénero | 38 | 81% | | Hombre Trans | 3 | 6% | | No binario | 3 | 6% | | Mujer Trans | 1 | 2% | |  | 47 |  |   Disaggregation by age of the students who qualified between 9-10 their qualification to take this role. Being 10 the value for best prepared and 0 worst prepared.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **AGE** | | | |  | Frequency | % | | 16-20 | 1 | 2% | | 21-25 | 14 | 30% | | 26-30 | 20 | 43% | | 31-35 | 3 | 6% | | 35 + | 9 | 19% | |  | 47 |  | |  |  |  | |  |

**How many Outputs does Outcome 2 have?**

**2**

**Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 2 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators**

**Output 2.1: Women, LGBT people and youth trained as local leaders and agents of change**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 2.1.1**  Number (%) of enrolled students who manage to complete the University of Peace diploma Disaggregated by women, LGBT people, ethnicity and age | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Age** | | | | | | | | **Enrolled** | | | | | | | |  | | F | | % | | | | 16-20 | | 17 | | 11% | | | | 21-25 | | 54 | | 36% | | | | 26-30 | | 48 | | 32% | | | | 31-35 | | 11 | | 7% | | | | 35 + | | 22 | | 14% | | | |  | | 152 | |  | | | | **Gender** | | | | | | |  | | | **Enrolled.** | | | | Hombre cisgénero | | | 17 | | 11% | | Mujer cisgénero | | | 116 | | 76% | | No binario | | | 13 | | 9% | | Hombre Trans | | | 1 | | 1% | | Mujer Trans | | | 1 | | 1% | | Blanco | | | 3 | | 2% | | Femenino | | | 1 | | 1% | | TOTAL | | | 152 | |  | | **Sexual Orientation** | | | | | | |  | **Baseline** | | | | | | Heterosexual | 111 | | | | 73% | | Homosexual | 27 | | | | 18% | | Pansexual | 1 | | | | 1% | | Bisexual | 10 | | | | 7% | | Blanco | 3 | | | | 2% | | TOTAL | 152 | | | |  | |  |  | | | |  |   **Ethnicity**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Baseline** | | | Afro | 73 | 48% | | Campesino | 6 | 4% | | Desplazado | 1 | 1% | | Indígena | 13 | 9% | | Mestiza | 5 | 3% | | Negra | 2 | 1% | | Ninguna | 49 | 32% | | Blanco | 3 | 2% | | TOTAL | 152 |  | | Of 150 enrolled youth (70%) | 202 students requested for admission. 152 were enrolled, 78% completed the diploma.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Age** | | | | **Graduated** | | | |  | **Frequency** | **%** | | 16-20 | 11 | 9% | | 21-25 | 43 | 36% | | 26-30 | 41 | 35% | | 31-35 | 6 | 5% | | 35 + | 17 | 14% | |  | 118 |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Gender** | | | |  | **Graduated** | | | Hombre cisgénero | 13 | 76% | | Mujer cisgénero | 94 | 81% | | No binario | 8 | 62% | | Hombre Trans | 1 | 100% | | Mujer Trans | 1 | 100% | | Blanco | 0 | 0% | | Femenino | 1 | 100% | | TOTAL | 118 | 78% |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Sexual Orientation** | | | |  | **Endline** | | | Heterosexual | 85 | 77% | | Homosexual | 25 | 93% | | Pansexual | 1 | 100% | | Bisexual | 7 | 70% | | Blanco | 0 | 0% | | TOTAL | 118 | 78% |   **Ethnicity**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Endline** | | | Afro | 61 | 84% | | Campesino | 3 | 50% | | Desplazado | 1 | 100% | | Indígena | 10 | 77% | | Mestiza | 5 | 100% | | Negra | 2 | 100% | | Ninguna | 36 | 73% | | Blanco | 0 | 0% | | TOTAL | 118 |  | |  |

**Output 2.2: Women and LGBT people equipped with tools to safely engage with local authorities and promote their visions of peace and territorial co-existence**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.2.1  Average level of confidence of students (scale of 1 – 10) to promote peace and security in their communities | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Baseline (0= No confidence, 10, Highly confident** | | | 0 | 8 | 5% | | 1 | 1 | 1% | | 2 | 5 | 3% | | 3 | 4 | 3% | | 4 | 7 | 5% | | 5 | 21 | 14% | | 6 | 15 | 10% | | 7 | 30 | 20% | | 8 | 22 | 14% | | 9 | 23 | 15% | | 10 | 16 | 11% | |  | 152 |  | | Target: To be established following baseline, with increased scores sought for women, LGBT people, Indigenous and Afro-Colombian and youth | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Endline** | | | 0 | 0 | 0% | | 1 | 0 | 0% | | 2 | 1 | 1% | | 3 | 3 | 3% | | 4 | 4 | 4% | | 5 | 9 | 8% | | 6 | 6 | 6% | | 7 | 16 | 15% | | 8 | 18 | 17% | | 9 | 19 | 18% | | 10 | 30 | 28% | |  | 106 |  | |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2  Perception of safety as an activist, on a scale of 1 - 10, | 87% of the interviewed people declared that the territories where they work are not safe | At least 80% of the participants of the workshops of activity A.2.2.2 state that they have tools that will allow them to reduce their vulnerability to risks in their territories and that they will replicate these tools in their organizations. | **100%** of the participants of the workshops of activity A.2.2.2 state that they have tools that will allow them to reduce their vulnerability to risks in their territories and that they will replicate these tools in their organizations. | The perception of security remains the same or even worst. What has decreased is the perception of vulnerability associated with the protection work that was carried out during the project. |

**Outcome 3: Increased visibility and engagement of women and LGBT people as advocates for the implementation of the FPA gender provisions**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(350 word limit)*

Significant progress has been made on OT3. Visibility of victims through strategic litigation of 38 cases(target exceeded345%) and monitoring the implementation of the gender provisions of the FPA(3reports). The final report of the Truth Commission also includes a chapter in which the facts against women and LGBT people are specifically studied and made visible, aligned with the reports developed and disseminated under the project. Under the UBPD, search cases of LGBT people have increased -at the end of 2019 there was one case, by September2022 there are 60cases. Under the project there has been an increase in accredited cases, with all litigated processes in macro case 01and07 progressing through the procedural phase of the JEP. Macro-case 11represents the only opportunity for victims of GBV to access the transitional justice system.

Recommendations to the SIVJRNR were presented as a result of the Memory Festivals, the UBPD-guidelines for building trust with the citizens, the JEP-suggestions to build and implement reparation measures for women and LGBTQ+ people, the CEV provided 4 of the findings and recommendations in its report. Available: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1uNPiFYsKvbUKoinlGInnJtvBGb7XKWUC?usp=sharing>. Visual reports from memory festivals captured cultural and political nuances of the territories to identify symbols in construction processes. Available: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1_w9OdjTMok_9RN_tXs7s59vQtLorR5rQ?usp=sharing>.

Demands for implementation of the gender provisions of the FPA were made visible through 3 follow-up reports on gender and LGBT provisions of the FPA. The "5-CLAVES" document on litigation lessons warned of the risk of impunity for crimes/cases against such as LGBTQ+ people not integrated into established territorial cases. 4 communication campaigns, including the participation of Gustavo Petro in the *“Feminist Debate”* that reached more than a million people through national and international media, analyzing presidential candidates’ commitments to women's rights. The *“Gossiping about politics and gender”* campaign reached 17,559 social media accounts and countered more than 50%of the hate messages identified from 140 local and national media sources. *"Paddling Together for Peace"* reached 130,000 accounts, profiling 12 peace stories and highlighted territorial advocacy of women's organizations in support of the FPA. The *"Other Futures Are Possible"* campaign linked with Memory festivals to make other forms of memory visible, reaching more than 25,000 accounts.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(350 word limit)*

Strategic litigation has placed a strong lens on harmful gender-motivated practices towards women and LGBT people, empowering victims to access justice. Similarly, advocacy work and reports presented to the SIVJRNR highlighted gender-based violence and violence due to prejudice as essential concepts to understand the dynamics of the conflict, stimulating an intersectional institutional response to understand the diversity and complexity of women's experiences, including those of LGBT women, in all dimensions of justice, reparation and memory building, and reflected in marco-case 11 and the final report of the truth commission. Advocacy for the opening of macro-case 11 has contributed to Gender Equality and Women's and LGBT people empowerment through access to justice and the recognition that GBV and violence based on prejudice occurred systematically in the context of the conflict armed. The activities of the litigation inserted concerns about the recognition of the violence committed against LGBT people, its relationship with the conflict and the need to promote a transitional space for recognition and appropriate reparation.

The *“Paddling Together for Peace”* campaign, particularly profiled the work of small organizations of black and indigenous women. The communications work of Colombia Diversa on what happened to LGBT people in the armed conflict has been relevant to position the issue of equality for LGBT communities and the violations of their rights, as a collective responsibility of Colombian society linked to non-repetition. Visual pieces and reels were published through networks specifically targeted urban youth, who were often unaware of the existence of LGBT people in rural areas or of the differential impact they suffered. This has aimed to expand the social and institutional appropriation of historical memory with a gender perspective, supporting implementation of the provisions that the FPA. Colombia Diversa has participated in several technical meetings with officials from offices 02, 05 and 07 of the JEP to clarify doubts and create recommendations for the correct implementation of the LGBT gender approach in their functions

**Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 3 in the table below**

* If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
* Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (3000 characters max per entry)

| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 3.1: Number and description of resolutions (“Resoluciones”) issued by SIVJNIR related to the cases followed up by the programme | 0 | At least one minor resolution a week during the project.  At least 4 major resolutions during the project | There was more than one minor resolution per week during the project. Important resolutions are detailed below:  **Macrocase 11**  \*January 2021. Response to the right of petition (file number 202001038606) presented by the Alianza Cinco Claves to the SRVR, rebuking the inaction on the opening of a macro-case on sexual violence and violence due to prejudice, since the standards presented in the prioritization and selection guidelines are met for this type of crime. The SRVR responds by saying that the arguments presented are valid but the SRVR has not reached a unified response.  \* May 2021. Auto SRV 066 of 2021. Accredits five LGBT victims in macrocase 05 and requests the concept of CD for the application of the gender approach in terms of LGBT people.  \* July 2021. President of the JEP reports receipt of the Cinco Claves document on lessons learned in the GBV litigation and orders Vice President Sandoval to coordinate the official delivery space for the JEP.  \*July 2022. Auto SRVR 103 of 2022. Auto announcing the stage of concentration of facts on sexual violence, reproductive violence and violence due to prejudice in macro case 11 of the JEP.  **Macrocase 7**  \*March 2022. Order LRG-AV-214 of 2022. Accredits the quality of victim within the macro case 07 "Recruitment and use of girls and boys in the  armed conflict" to Edy Orlanda Ardila Tautiva, a cisgender woman whose legal representation was assigned to Colombia Diversa by the SAAD-victims.  \*October 2022. Order SRVR-LRG-T-231 of 2022. Sets place and date for procedures for face-to-face reception of observations of victims against voluntary versions rendered by former members of the Secretariat and the Central General Staff of the former FARC-EP within of case 07, with the participation of the Public Ministry and 8 victims represented by the Corporación Humanas, Colombia Diversa and the Coalition against the involvement of children and young people in the armed conflict in Colombia (COALICO).  **Macrocase 2**  \*August 2020. Auto SRVBIT 035 of 2019. Self-accreditation of 8 LGBT victims from Tumaco whose cases were presented in the report on Tumaco I.  \*February 2021. SRVAOA Order of 2021. Avocates the requests for precautionary measures and protection for accredited LGBT victims from Tumaco. Orders a meeting to negotiate the measures between the UIA and the accredited victims in the presence of Colombia Diversa and Arco Iris. It acknowledges the damages of the natural death of Victim 04 (trans woman). It insists on the implementation of the gender and ethnic approach for LGBT victims from Tumaqueña.  \* July 2021. Order SRVAOA 040 of 2021. Accredits as victims two victims from Tumaco (a gay man and the mother of a murdered trans woman) whose cases were presented in the Tumaco II report.  \* October 2021. Memorial responding to file 202102012579. Response Belkis Izquierdo, reporting magistrate of Case 02, on the situation of re-victimization and increased risk of LGBTI victims accredited in this case and the possible illegal remission of information by the UIA. She presented the responses from other entities and is working on the response to the requests for precautionary and protection measures with a gender approach.  \*March 2022. Order SRVBIT 15 of 2022. Transfer of 64 voluntary versions to the Colombia Diversa Organization, in its capacity as legal representative of accredited collective victims in Case 02. |  |
| Indicator 3.2  Proportion of wider community in targeted departments, who can identify ‘women’ and ‘LGBT people’ as groups that face particular prejudices in daily life and the proportion that disapprove of this discrimination. | 83% of the people interviewed do not know if their communities can identify the stigmatization that **women and LGBT People** face in the department of **Chocó**  96% of the people interviewed do not know if their communities can identify the stigmatization that **women and LGBT People** face in the department of **Valle del Cauca**  81% of the people interviewed do not know if their communities can identify the stigmatization that **women and LGBT People** face in the department of **Cauca**  86% of the people interviewed do not know if their communities can identify the stigmatization that **women and LGBT People** face in the department of **Putumayo**  83% of the people interviewed stated that they do not know what the capacity of the communities in Chocó is to act and express their disapproval in the face of the stigmatization that women and LGBT people face in their daily lives  94% of the people interviewed stated that they do not know what the capacity of the communities in Valle del Cauca is to act and express their disapproval in the face of the stigmatization that women and LGBT people face in their daily lives  86% of the people interviewed stated that they do not know what the capacity of the communities in Cauca is to act and express their disapproval in the face of the stigmatization that women and LGBT people face in their daily lives  86% of the people interviewed stated that they do not know what the capacity of the communities in Putumayo is to act and express their disapproval in the face of the stigmatization that women and LGBT people face in their daily lives | At the end of the project, the percentage of people that don’t know if their communities can identify the stigmatization that **Afro-descendant women, indigenous women, women in general and LGBT people** has decreased by at least, 20 points | People aware of experiences of violence against LGBT people   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Yes | 77% | | No | 22% | | Doesn´t Know | 2% |   People aware of experiences of violence against women   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Yes | 91% | | No | 8% | | Doesn´t Know | 1% |   Approval of their resistance:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Yes | 94% | | No | 5% | | Doesn´t Know | 1% | | The results of this indicator were merged with the results of the OC Indicator 1.2 due to the similarity in the indicator that was corroborated with the similarity in the results of the online survey that we carried out to measure. The initial situation is the same as that of the OC Indicator 1.2. At the beginning of the process, people had some idea of the existence of violence against women and LGBT people, but they did not consider it targeted violence due to their gender or sexual orientation. This result evidences the recognition of a targeted violence. |

**How many Outputs does Outcome 3 have?**

**2**

**Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 3 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators**

**Output 3.1: Women and LGBT people benefit from transitional justice to resolve cases of gender- based violence and discrimination**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | Indicator progress to Date | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 3.1.1**  Number of cases referring to women, LGBT victims that are presented to SIVJRNR and followed up by the programme. |  | 11 cases (including 3 related to trans women) | 38 Cases that are framed in 4 macrocases before the JEP  Macrocaso 11:  3 Cisgender women  5 Cisgender men  5 Trans women  2 Trans men  Macrocaso 07  1 Cisgender Woman  1 Trans woman  Macrocaso 11  2 Cisgender women  5 Cisgender men  3 trans women  Macrocaso 02  6 Cisgender men  5 Trans Women |  |
| **Indicator 3.1.2** Number and type of reports produced that analyze pending cases and are used to influence SIVJNR to progress cases (plus a description of how they are used) |  | Three reports, plus accessible IEC summaries and graphics will be produced, which analyse backlog of cases, highlighting cases relating to women, LGBT people and Afro Colombian and Indigenous people. Reports will be presented to SIVJRNR and more accessible IEC  materials will be published in mainstream newspapers. | 3 reports  1.Lessons from the litigation before the JEP: what has happened to sexual violence, reproductive violence and other crimes motivated by the sexuality of the victim. [Caso-nacional-violencia-sexual.pdf - Google Drive](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bAY1kC1JcWAXUjLdc6rtBrcpTxtMe1UT/view)  2. report on the status of implementation of the 39 measures that the peace agreement allocated to LGBT people <https://colombiadiversa.org/c-diversa/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Asi-se-esta-implementando-la-paz.pdf>  3. Gender dynamics in Lower Putumayo (1978-2016) Armed conflict, sexual violence and black and Afro-descendant women |  |

**Output 3.2: Women and LGBT people challenge discrimination and demand compliance with the gender provisions.**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 3.2.1  Number and type of educational campaigns and counter actions (against hate speech) | 0 | 2 educational campaigns (using radio, social media, free press) reaching an estimated 20,000 people Counter actions responding to 30% of identified incidents of interventions against gender provisions | 4 Educational campaigns were developed.  **Feminist presidential debate.** An alliance of more than 30 women's organizations facilitated a feminist debate with the largest audience in the electoral framework. With a campaign that lasted 2 months through different communication channels (national and territorial media), 1,105,605 people from all regions of the country were reached.    **Gossiping about politics and gender.** Taking the results of media monitoring as a main input and contributing to the feminist public debate in the electoral context, this campaign was focused on activating the political conversation about the positioning of the gender and differential approach in electoral politics. For this, conversations and different political analyzes were carried out. With automated monitoring in 140 local and national media and with manual monitoring in social networks (450 hate messages identified), the hate messages that were most relevant in the media were identified. To support Digital conversation a response strategy was built, using forum, discussion, content creation, publications, among others. Detailed analysis was also carried out of the proposals that the candidates had aimed especially at women, and pieces were prepared to disseminate this analysis and expand the information.  **Paddling Together for Peace.** After 5 months of journalistic investigation in the 4 territories, 12 peace stories were identified to make visible the territorial incidence that women's organizations in support of the implementation of the gender provisions of the FPA.  This included 3 objectives:  1. Disseminate the work of the organizations,  2. Educate on the gender approach in the Peace Agreement, and 3. Exert pressure to guarantee the implementation of the gender approach in the Peace Agreement.  For this, different audiovisual products were made for each of the 16 selected organizations (narrative videos, illustrations, texts). Dissemination of the territorial work of the organizations was accompanied by precise information on the gender approach of the Peace Agreement and its level of implementation.  To broaden the dissemination of the campaign at the territorial level, several local activities were carried out, among which the following stand out:  1. "Paddling Together for Peace" talks, which were a space for dialogue between the delegates and officials of the State instances that affect the implementation of the gender approach in each territory.  2. Visibility murals: using the illustrations created by the organizations, murals were made in the municipalities as a piece of memory that represents feminist art in public space. This mural will make visible women and LGBT people in each territory. |  |

**Please repeat the outcome level and output level reporting for each outcome and its respective outputs**

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

Is the project planning any significant events in the next 6 months (eg. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc.) No

If yes, please state how many, and for each, provide the approximate date of the event and a brief description, including its key objectives, target audience and location (if known)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Event Description*** | ***Tentative Date*** | ***Location*** | ***Target Audience*** | ***Event Objectives (150 word limit)*** |

**Human Impact**

This section is about the human impact of the project. Please state the number of key stakeholders of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

1. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation
2. The impact of the project on their lives
3. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Key stakeholder | What were the challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation? (350 words max) | What has been the impact of the project on their lives (350 words max) | Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group (350 words max) |
| Young afro, indigenous and other women who participated in the Diploma | Participation in the project was a challenge due to the care work and domestic responsibilities. Mental health problems associated with confinement, were identified in the 4 venues of the course. The challenging conditions in which many participants live, represented a challenge. In the case of Chocó, many women stated that attending project activities allowed them to access quality food at least once a week. | The diploma program provided full scholarships to all participants to address the barriers posed to each key stakeholder group to enhance their participation. One of the greatest impacts identified was in terms of mental health. On the one hand, meeting other people in their territories with the same experiences and aspirations has been key, but the project also provided the basic conditions to actively participate in these spaces, supporting positive sum outcomes for individual participants. | *‘A few months ago I was diagnosed with depression, coming to the diploma every Saturday has meant a respite from that sadness I feel. Meeting other people who grew up in my same context and who are also doing things in their territories has been encouraging and healing”* Young, female participant of the Mocoa diploma course.  *"No other program, no one, addresses the needs of access to education in a comprehensive way like Pave the Road did."* Young woman. Participant of the diploma course in Buenaventura  “*The workshops gave us a push to feel more confident in our leadership, so much so that we managed to convene and sit down to talk with the municipal administration, which does not pay attention to anyone. We got them to sit down and listen to our requests and proposals. A formal request was made to advance public policy for women in the municipality and it was accepted. Now we have to follow up on that commitment, but we have already taken the first step.”* Peasant woman, participant in Cauca.  *“If I consider that the space allowed us to recognize the importance that women and LGBT people have in our environment as well as in all the other places of participation, in addition to the fact that women direct in the homes they are capable of organizing and directing initiatives to build peace in places that have been marginalized”* Female participant of the diploma course, Valle del Cauca |
| Afro, indigenous and other women and LGBT people who participated in advocacy activities. | The social and political violence activists face in their daily work often exceeds the actions that can be implemented from a project. | Having a space to heal together, women and LGBT people, pursing joint advocacy has meant a motivating boost. While many interventions present challenges of financial sustainability, advocacy work through the programme built informal networks and linkages between active citizens. By working together, and putting protection plans into action the impact on the perception of vulnerability has changed and the confidence to lead advocacy actions. Furthermore this supports communities to identify and mitigate future risks. | *“These spaces are important because they allow us to make visible the advances made by the Departmental government or in the articulation with the community, but they also generate agreements and much more expeditious strategies can be built in the territory and will give us better results”.* Jorge Octavio Guzmán, from the Education Secretariat of the department of Cauca.  *"Greater possibilities were opened so that women and the LGBTI population of the municipality of Orito can express themselves and manifest the different gender violence that afflicts them and the discrimination to which they are subjected once they are violated" Micro-fund organisation in Putumayo* |
| LGBT people visibility and engagement in decision making | Non-heteronormative and non- cisgender individuals experienced high levels of structural and direct violence throughout the conflict, and the post-conflict period. Violence and discrimination has been more concentrated for Indigenous and Afro-Colombian LGBT people as the intersectionality of identities compounds vulnerability, and make the prosecution of crimes against specific groups difficult to attribute. Due to insecurity, patterns of exclusion and discrimination, remain prevalent and act as a barrier to LGBT people’s participation in political processes. | The project has supported and enhanced the engagement of LGBT people at the micro, meso and macro level in Colombia. Supporting psycho-social support and creating safe spaces to capture memory and stories of resistance and survival. Through capacity strengthening the project facilitated LGBT leadership and engagement with policy makers through dialogue and community arts and engagement methodologies the project has bolstered the capacity of LGBT people to safely and constructively engage power-holders, while providing an enabling environment with power holders. At the national level strategic litigation and advocacy has directly address the justice-gap evidenced for LGBT people through the institutions of the transitional justice process. | *As a result of… the implementation of protection actions, I am organizing an action for the reactivation of the LGBTI observatory in Quibdó, which consists of integrating the institutions that have to do with defence, protection and guarantees of non-repetition of victimizing acts against leaders in the municipality”* Afro, trans woman in Choco.  *“we want to invite the LGBT population of the department so that we can improve... We hope to nurture them jointly to have this inclusion approach, not only in the identification of people but truly in participation, in the formulation of policies… and in projects’,* Arnold Yesis Paz, delegate from the Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development in Cauca.  *"Accompanying people to tell their testimony has increased empathy, generated solidarity to build relationships, understanding individual processes and community and country processes, the need to know the truth and the search for justice."* Woman, in Putumyo  *“Opportunities for participation within the organizational scenarios without any discrimination, accompaniment and support from both the authorities and the community”* Man, indigenous community, Cauca.  *“the productive initiatives of the LGBTI population and women must also be supported to compensate for the damage that has been caused so profoundly."* Women of Putumayo.  *“As an Afro-descendant community it is the coming together between communities that have been violated. I believe that joining ties and braids between us is what has allowed us to strengthen actions to reduce the invisibility that we have as vulnerable populations”.* Afro LGBT social and youth leader participating in the memory laboratories in Cauca. |

**In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had. (650 word limit):**

Work on the generation of reports and production of information on access to justice for LGBTQ+people, investigation of violence due to prejudice, has led to a stronger focus on gender and diversity within the truth commission and has a knock-on effect in the litigation of cases and the transitional justice process. The representation of cases before the JEP and the work carried out with the UBPD and the CEV have supported rights of LGBTQ+ people in the transitional system – with real human impact for survivors. They represent cases of violence committed against afro-colombian women and LGBTQ+people specifically based on prejudice. The project has made their experience visible, and supported them to claim their right to justice, as well as enhancing understanding of differentiated impact on the people who suffered it to generate a collective conscious towards non-repetition. The project has engaged communities and institutions to account for intersectional gender perspectives and challenge destructive and violent norms and masculinities in Colombian society. This demonstrates direct catalytic impact shaping the approach of national institutional to the representation of LGBTQ+communities and their rights to justice through the transitional justice process. It is established within macro-case 02 that the FARC-EP stereotyped and pursued harmful gender-motivated practices towards women and LGBTQ+people both within the armed structure and in civil society. It has also been accepted that the sexual and reproductive life of guerrilla women was heavily policed by combatants, including practices such as forced sterilization, forced abortion, and the approval of their sexual partners. Finally, it has been possible to demonstrate that there was a strongly homophobic and transphobic prejudice that explain acts of violence that Colombia Diversa has documented. This was crucial to shape the understanding of conflict-related sexual violence and to inform the institutional response in working to building and sustain peace and justice.

To make visible the experiences of those worst impacted by the conflict, the project with urban populations – to enhance support for the peace agreement and highlight marignalised people’s resilience and survival. To support this, six publications reached more than 150,000users, bolstering positive support and empathy from the public: *"Everything that the truth commission publishes is more horrifying than the other, the things that happened in this country are incredible”,"Although the report of the commission does not constitute a judicial investigation, it should help us to open those investigations and above all our eyes to all the scourge suffered by the community and how the ideas behind these acts are still present in our society".*

Community arts methodologies integrated into micro-fund projects and memory festivals, has had clear impact at the community level. This focused on rebuilding social fabric, leveraging the leadership of young people in support of peace and non-repetition of violence. At the community level, cultural activities represent contextually innovative activities that mobilised diverse groups. This supported survivors and target groups to address the process of pain and healing in alternative, structured and safe ways.*"These scenarios of being able to listen to life stories make one recognize oneself within the framework of those violence that are not made so widely visible and that can generate thinking about mechanisms of non-repetition",* participants of the Memory Festival, Cauca. The social cohesion dividends were evidenced, bringing together entire communities through innovative methodologies (urban interventions, plays, murals),engaging people of all ages, creating constructive spaces to reflect together on the future they want. *"It meant very significant and great progress and evolution, because there are entire families watching the event and the only thing that is breathing is freedom, the peace of social inclusion and that a future with reconciliation is possible"*,participant of Memory Festival, Chocó; *"Art is healing, it is history, it is our life, from art we can remove everything that hurts us in the soul and externalize it in a healthier way in which over time it ends up eliminating body and heart pain",*participant of microgrant project, Valle del Cauca.

**You can also upload up to 3 ﬁles in various formats (picture ﬁles, powerpoint, pdf, video, etc..) to illustrate the human impact of the project and 3 links to online resources (OPTIONAL)**

**Compilation of audiovisual materials developed within the framework of the Paving the Way project**

<https://allanandoelcaminounpbf.com/>

**The struggle of women in Chocó that hopes to reach the Museum of Memory**

[Las mujeres chocoanas que quieren llevar memorias sobre violencia de género al Museo de la Memoria | EL ESPECTADOR](https://www.elespectador.com/colombia-20/paz-y-memoria/las-mujeres-chocoanas-que-quieren-llevar-memorias-sobre-violencia-de-genero-al-museo-de-la-memoria/)

**With a raft, a gathering of women and people from the LGTBIQ community**

<https://buenaventuraenlinea.com/con-una-balsada-se-realizo-juntanza-de-mujeres-y-personas-de-la-comunidad-lgtbiq/>

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| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (*350 word limit)*  *The data collection was carried out with the instruments described below. Mainly through googleforms and face-to-face surveys. Based on them, databases were built in excel for further analysis. The questions were mainly closed for quantitative analysis associated with an open question that allowed us to perform qualitative analysis and obtain people's perceptions.* | Do outcome indicators have baselines?  If yes, please provide a brief description  Baseline indicators are detailed and established within the project results framework  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?  If yes, please provide a brief description (350 word limit) Different instruments were implemented according to the different activities, designed to measure the results obtained:  1. Perception of satisfaction in the Memory Festivals. Random sampling was performed with a confidence level of 100%, to monitor OC 1b; OP 1.1.a, OP indicator 1.1.b, OC 3b. Implementation progress is 100%  2. Satisfaction Survey of Psychological accompaniment with 100% of the participants to monitor OP 1.1.a  3. Perception at the community level applied to 17 of the 20 organizations benefiting from micro-fund, to monitor: OC.1.a; OC.1.b, OP 1.2.b;  4. Entry and endline survey of people who were accepted to the Diploma (100%), to monitor: OC.2.b; OP 2.1.a., OP 2.2.a; OP 2.2.b  Each survey was tabulated. The data series were descriptively analyzed and, based on the results, the indicators were fed.  Annual, biannual and final reports were submitted as well a financial and operative financial reports on a quarterly, semi-annual and annual basis were submitted  Internal financial controls and monthly partner workplans facilitate monitoring and effective delivery. The project implementation team has met monthly, since inception of the project to discuss operational issues, monitor implementation and reflect on activities, budget, achievement, challenges and situational updates and results of the activities carried out.  The steering committee meets on a quarterly basis, supporting monitoring of the Diploma, micro-fund initiatives and cases of strategic litigation. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required): Audit is not applicable for this project  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(350 word limit)*:  At the March 2nd 2022 monitoring meeting with the UNPBF and MPTF, Christian Aid was informed there is no longer a need / requirement to conduct an external evaluation of the project. As a result, the funds provided for the external evaluation were re-allocated. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project since it started. | Name of funder: Irish Aid.  Amount: Estimated € 17.4 million (annual € 3.47 million for 5 years - 2023 -2028).  This programme working in 6 countries, including Colombia, builds on learning from the UNPBF *“Allanando el camino”* project. It aims for marginalised women, men, people of diverse sexual and gender identities, and communities, claim their rights and hold power holders to account to address the root causes of inequality and conflict, to live in sustainable peace |
| **Catalytic Eﬀect (non-ﬁnancial):** Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer‐term peacebuilding change to occur?  ***Please select***  No catalytic eﬀect  Some catalytic eﬀect  Signiﬁcant catalytic eﬀect  Very Signiﬁcant catalytic eﬀect  Don't Know  Too early to tell | If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-ﬁnancial) catalytic eﬀect i.e. ways in which the project has supported the expansion or creation of programs and policies supporting peace, both within and outside the UN system (*Please limit your response to 350 words)*  The project strengthened the relationship between LGBT and feminist organizations in targeted departments, enhancing the documentation of gender-based violence and driving local advocacy for women and LGBT people. At the beginning of transitional justice proceedings (December 2019), only Colombia Diversa and two other feminist organizations asked questions about gender roles and behaviours that would challenge acts motivated by discrimination by armed actors. Since the project began, this dynamic has changed significantly, most organizations inquire about discrimination and public officials continue this line of questioning.  At the national level, this partnership successfully advocated with the JEP to open macro-case 11 and develop a chapter on gender in the Final Report of the Truth Commission, specifically addressing the experience of women and LGBT people during the conflict. Recognition of violence due to prejudice against indigenous LGBT people, led to advocacy with local government, supporting indigenous LGBT to incorporate LGBT public policy in the department and engaged the Departmental Assembly of Cauca in a political control table on LGBT issues, in which 8 secretaries of the local government participated, along with deputies and organizations of women and LGBT people.  Colombia Diversa’s *‘High Gender Instance’* report, reviewed implementation of the gender provisions of the FPA and challenges for the JEP, CEV and UBPD relating to LGBT women, making proposals to address them (shorturl.at/rstuF). CEV repeatedly cited CD in *"Dissident bodies that resist and transform for peace"* chapter of "The truth is rainbow", the commission’s study of what happened to LGBTQ+ people during the conflict. The Truth Commission is now the first in the world to commission a study with specialized recognition of the differential violence experienced by LGBT people during armed conflict; LGBT search experts in alliance with Colombia Diversa and the UBPD are offering the first specialized parameters for searching for LGBT people; and the JEP is the first to include the study and sanction of violence motivated by discrimination or prejudice against LGBT people as punishable violence in transitional justice process, through the grouping and concentration stage of macro-case 11. |
| **Sustainability:** Does the project have an explicit exit strategy?Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding gains beyond the duration of the project (350 word limit)  One of the greatest successes of the project was achieving a better articulation of women's organizations and LGBTQ+ people both nationally and locally, which is solidified through sectoral coordination and stronger relationships between the agencies. Through the project consortium partners built and expanded territorial alliances, while this entailed a significant administrative burden for consortium partners during the project, these networks and relationships exist far beyond the lifecycle of the project to support future collaboration and action. The project supported Community Based Organisations through the micro-fund. These supports allowed the organizations to implement strategies and develop their own tools to share their experiences and undergo institutional strengthening including training on financial management and planning. This provided greater legitimacy for women-, youth- and LGBTQ+-led organisations at the community level and strengthened receipient CBOs to enhance sustainability.  The virtual memory depository reflecting the experiences and resistance of survivors, exists as a key resource to reinforce acknowledgement of gender-based violence beyond the life cycle of the project. Celeste has contributed to mobilizing public opinion around violence motivated by SOGI in Colombia. It allows for dissemination of victims experiences, including 130 stories plus 5 videos, which help to humanize the public's view of violence and highlight stories of resistance from LGBT people. This promotes greater ownership and commitment to dismantle discrimination, and will continue as a lon  g term resource for truth, memory and reconciliation.  Challenges of financial sustainability associated with some activity streams are also mitigated through the integration of Colombia Diversa into the framework of our Irish Aid funded programme 2023 - 2028. | |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(350 word limit)* | |

1. the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP); the Unit to Search for People Disappeared (UBPD); and the Commission for the Clarification of the Truth, Peaceful Coexistence, and Non-Repetition (CEV) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)