SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Colombia

Project Title:
Intercultural Mae Kiwe (´Mother Earth´): Building Bridges and Fostering Intersectional Learning to prompt the Safe and Meaningful Political and Peacebuilding Participation of Afro-Descendant and Indigenous Young Women and Men in Colombia
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): N.A.

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

List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): Stichting War Child (WC) - *International CSO* **List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):** • **Movilizatorio - *National CSO*** • **Fundación Pax Colombia (FPC) - *National CSO*** • Organización Juvenil Made in Chocó, Quibdó, Chocó - *Local CSO* • Colectivo Juvenil Ire, Quibdó, Chocó - *Local CSO* • Colectivo Juvenil Kuna Luna, Cali, Valle del Cauca – *Local CSO* • Colectivo Juvenil Resignificando mi Ladera, Cali, Valle del Cauca – *Local CSO* • Colectivo Juvenil del resguardo y municipio de Jambaló, Cauca – *Local CSO* • Colectivo Juvenil Programa Jóvenes - Cabildo Huellas, Caloto, Cauca – *Local CSO*

Project duration in months[1] [2]**:** 24 months **Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:** Quibdó, Chocó Cali, Valle del Cauca Caloto y Jambaló, Cauca

Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: Yes ☐   Gender promotion initiative[3] ☒   Youth promotion initiative[4]

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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

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

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):
WC: $ 1,728,692.50
Total: $ 1,728,692.50

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

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

PBF 1st tranche (35%):	PBF 2nd tranche* (35%):	PBF 3rd tranche* (30%):
WC: $ 605,042.38	WC: $ 605,042.38	WC: $ 518,607.75
Total: $ 605,042.38	Total: $ 605,042.38	Total: $ 518,607.75

Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):
The project seeks to forge and strengthen a protective social and political environment in which youth from Afro-descendant and Indigenous communities, especially young women, equally participate in and influence peace and decision-making processes alongside and in cooperation with local and regional government institutions. In doing so, the project also seeks to protect these youth against grave risks and violations associated with civic participation and advocacy.

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):

Building on the long-standing relationship that the implementing partner organizations have with representatives of youth groups in the targeted municipalities (Quibdó, Cali, Caloto and Jambaló), the first proposal development stage convened the three organizations (War Child (WC), Fundación Pax Colombia (FPC), and Movilizatorio) in iterative, virtual focus group sessions. Twelve leaders from seven youth collectives from Afro-descendant and Indigenous communities participated in these focus groups, generating the main ideas behind the first stage of the proposal. Based on the perspectives and issues experienced by an intersection of youth and women from these collectives, they developed a joint conflict analysis, the response, approach and structure of the project, as well as the Theory of Change.

In the second stage of the proposal development process, at least six online and face-to-face technical consultation meetings were held between the three partners, some of which were held with all the youth groups that committed and formally registered to take part in this project. Centered around the inputs of the youth groups, these meetings were geared at further developing and validating the conflict analysis, the results framework and the indicators. Moreover, discussions were held around the coordination of the project and the respective roles and responsibilities - and thereby strengthened the ties between the youth and partners organizations while forging a vision of the end future result of the project. Throughout this process, a new name for the project was agreed upon that reflects the intercultural nature of the project, adding the part of ´Intercultural Mae Kiwe´[5]. This name represents the intercultural integrality of the approach that is sought with the project´s objectives, raised jointly by the Afro-descendant and Indigenous young women and men who have been part of the co-creation process and who will be leading the process to achieve meaningful participation for peacebuilding. A permanent communication channel (WhatsApp group with all the necessary safeguarding considerations) was set up between all partners and the youth groups to maintain fluid communication and continuous feedback of comments, proposals, and contributions

Additionally, WC consulted with the focal point of the UN Peacebuilding Fund in Colombia on previous, current, and possible future projects. This coordination aimed to avoid duplication of efforts and promote complementarity, to embed the project in UN and policy frameworks, to define potential state counterparts, and to set the technical parameters for the presentation and development of the proposal in this second phase.

Project Gender Marker score[6]: 2
Specify % and $ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment:

An estimated amount of USD 822.249,70 representing 47,56% of the total budget, will go towards

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[5] "Mae" is an Afrodiasporic word that represents ´mother´. Youth collectives Ire and Made in Chocó raised the importance of this word which is now commonly used to refer to powerful women within their afro feminist youth-led processes. ´Kiwe´ is the center of Nasa indigenous culture. Representing not only the earth itself, the name also represents the population´s connection with the territory and their resistance to protecting it.

[6] **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)

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE).

Briefly **explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment[7]:**

The project has mainstreamed a gender-responsive approach throughout all its phases. Upon identification of gender-specific needs and barriers of the diverse target population, the project has designed tailored activities corresponding to specific gender equality outcomes. Adherence to gender-responsiveness in its approaches (such as addressing barriers and taking special measures to safe and inclusive accessibility), is therefore also reflected in the project budget.

Gender assessment of the context identified that Afro-Descendant and Indigenous youth - particularly women and girls - and their needs and perspectives are not represented in local and state institutions' policies and programming. A big part of this lack of representation is a result of normalized discriminatory and patriarchal practices.

In pursuing an inclusive, non-violent and non-discriminatory society, mainstreaming, or intermingling of the diverse epistemologies, is imperative. This is where the voices, the needs and inclusive practices around peace and justice of the marginalized groups are crucial. As such, the project will center on decolonial and afro-feminist narratives and voices in pursuing inclusive leadership, peace, and justice.

In doing so, the project will strengthen the spaces in which existing Afro-descendant and feminist collectives can safely convene and connect, exchange knowledge and experiences, participate in training and coaching activities, create social dialogues on sensitive topics such as gender inequality and SGBV, and build interethnic networks. Furthermore, they can use these spaces to align their advocacy strategies to integrate and reinforce afro feminist / decolonial / anti-racist narratives in a unifying way into political and peacebuilding discourses.

Moreover, the project has embedded strong participatory mechanisms to ensure that Indigenous feminist epistemologies of gender justice are driving the narrative of this project. One way by which this is done is by ensuring that underrepresented women and girls from Afro-descendant and Indigenous backgrounds collaborate with and train policymakers and local representatives on addressing the needs of marginalized and underrepresented gender and sexual identities - based on their role as leaders. This approach seeks to ensure safe and enabling participation of marginalized or underrepresented gender identities in project activities as well as in political decision-making and peacebuilding processes. Throughout the project activities, War Child and its partners will ensure equitable and meaningful gender-responsive participation, with at least 60% of young women participating within the total amount of participants.

Project Risk Marker score[8]: 2

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)* [9]:
(1.4) Political Dialogue

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[7] Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

[8] **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

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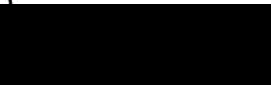(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of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

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

United Nations Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development 2020 - 2023, Outcome 1.2.4. PDET initiatives that promote economic empowerment, the promotion of gender equality relations, leadership and participation of women and girls in their ethnic, age and sexual diversity.

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

| **Type of submission:**

 ☒ **New project**
 ☐ **Project amendment** | **If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:** N.A.

 Extension of duration: ☒ Additional duration in months (24 month + 3 months = 27 months - new end date 26-06-2025):
 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: The implementer has continued the project implementation according to the original schedule and expects to close the project without setbacks. However, a late NCE is requested because the last disbursement, requested on February 3rd for $518,607.75, has not yet been received. Considering the PBF SO procedures, the project must remain active to receive this final disbursement. |

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization(s)[10]	Representative of National Authorities
Stichting War Child Juan Manuel Guerrero Tamayo *Signature* *Date & Seal*	*Name of Government Counterpart* *Signature* *Consejera Presidencial para la Juventud* *Date & Seal*
Head of UN Country Team *Mireia Villar Forner* **DocuSigned by:** A0AB5A5294484C3... *Signature* *UN Resident Coordinator in Colombia and Humanitarian Coordinator* *Date & Seal* 18-Mar-2025	**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)** for Elizabeth Spehar *Signature* Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support *Date & Seal* 31 March 2025

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[10] **Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.**

1. **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.**

Despite a peace deal signed between the Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in November 2016, armed violence persists across the country. Particularly in the Pacific region (Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, Valle de Cauca), non-state armed groups have filled the void historically left by the government and the FARC and compete for control of territory and strategic corridors for drug transit and illegal mining. In doing so, they subject the populations inhabiting this region - primarily Afro-Colombian communities (80%), Indigenous (12%), and mestizo (8%)[11] - to a range of severe protection threats and violence such as house confinement, extortion, mass displacement and homicides. Between January and September 2021, more than 60.000 people were displaced, with 67% of these displacements occurring in the Pacific region, and 95% of the victims being Indigenous and Afro-descendant.[12] [13] [14] Boys and girls in both rural and urban areas additionally risk being forcibly recruited by armed groups who exploit the dire socioeconomic situation they live in, with Indigenous children particularly at risk as they know the lay of the land where these armed groups operate. In 2021, 270 Indigenous girls and boys from the Nasa communities were recruited in Northern Cauca.[15]

The maintenance of a colonial racist system in Colombia - placing descendants of enslaved Africans at the bottom of the pyramid followed by Indigenous people - is reflected by the apparent ease with which they are dehumanized and killed in the conflict. Accordingly, violence against the Afro-Colombian population, as well as the drivers that underpin it, is structural. In Chocó's capital, at least 56 young, predominantly Afro-Colombian youth, have been killed in 2022 (a phenomenon so prevalent that it has become known as *Afrojuvenicídios* by Afro-feminist leaders such as Karina Rivas[16]). Here, parents and youth are taking to the street to protest that their freedom to pursue opportunities, change the status quo, shape their futures, and live in safety, is violently hijacked by armed groups.[17]

In the Pacific region, age, gender, geography and race not only intersect within the conflict, but also within **socio-economic inequalities** and **gender-based violence**, particularly to the detriment of young, female, rural Afro-descendant and Indigenous groups. As such, while finding themselves in the crossfires of this internal conflict, these groups are disproportionately affected by **socio-economic inequalities** that are rooted in their historical enslavement, continued colonial legacies, and structural racism. These inequalities are thereby caused by the conflict, yet also further fuel it. After slavery was abolished and the gold rush receded in the mid-19th century, regions in the Pacific traditionally

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[11] Comisión de la Verdad. (2022). *Pacífico*. https://comisiondelaverdad.co/en-los-territorios/despliegue-territorial/pacifico

[12] Amnesty International. (2022). *Amnesty International Report 2021/22. The state of the world's human rights*. Amnesty International. https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/4870/2022/en/

[13] Human Rights Watch. (2022). *Human Rights Watch World Report. Colombia, events of 2021*. Human Rights Watch. https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2022/country-chapters/colombia#6253ab

[14] Defensoría del Pueblo. (2021). *Defensoría reclama eficacia ante el desplazamiento de 11.150 personas.*

[15] Association of Indigenous Councils of Northern Cauca (2021). *Tejido de Defensa de la Vida de la Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Norte del Cauca.* https://www.radionacional.co/noticias-colombia/guardia-indigena-rescatan-menores-secuestrados-por-las-farc-en-cauca

[16] Rivas, K (2022). Afrojuvenicidios: una generación exterminada en la diáspora de Quibdó. Detonante. https://detonante.com/blogs/leer/afrojuvenicidios-una-generacion-exterminada-en-la-diaspora-de-quibdo

[17] El Tiempo. (2022). *Quibdó, una capital sitiada por el hampa que pide paz*. El Tiempo. https://www.eltiempo.com/colombia/otras-ciudades/quibdo-una-ciudad-azotada-por-la-delincuencia-que-esta-pasando-664280

inhabited by Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities became and continue to be the spaces of the greatest socioeconomic disadvantage in the country. As explained by a young Afro-Colombian woman, leader and artist named Valentina Cocco Kilele from Chocó: ´We live in a territory of black people and native people forgotten by the state, with a lack of education and dignified employment opportunities.[18] Another important note is that black women were assigned a subordinate place within the hierarchy, experiencing economic and social exclusion alongside sexual violence and racial discrimination.

In addition to structural racism, the root causes of **gender-based violence** are grounded in **patriarchal structures** that are deeply entrenched in Colombian society. Not only do these structures pertain to the (re)assertion of traditional gender roles, but they are also reflected in the (sexual) violence that is committed against young women[19] and LGBTQI+ women, girls and boys, with homicides against LGBTQI+ having doubled between 2019 and 2020.[20] Here, underage girls and adolescents represented 80% of sexual violence cases against women in 2021. Moreover, 8% of the femicide victims were minors, and more than half were under 30 years of age.[21] Sexual violence and the underlying patriarchal norms, values and ideas, are thus normalized in Colombian society, perpetuated and legitimized not only by conservative and religious forces but also within families, the education system, public discourse and media. The state is thereby equally perceived as male-dominated and complicit in the reproduction of patriarchal culture. In the context of the civil war, government military and the various paramilitary forces and rebel groups have all, to varying extents, perpetrated sexual violence against civilians.[22] [23]

While political avenues in theory provide opportunities to address these issues and instigate change, youth are actively and violently **demotivated, discouraged, disempowered and deterred from seeking to change the status quo through activism and political participation.** Youth indicate that they feel disillusioned about their ability to bring about change through institutional pathways, that they feel unsafe in political spaces, are excluded from information, un- and misrepresented (in most power structures, white men are positioned to represent the needs of Afro and Indigenous women), co-opted, and instrumentalized and infantilized by those in power. Existing participation mechanisms are essentially neo-colonial in nature, in that they are often reduced to tokenistic exercises that facilitate and promote the participation of well-spoken, well-connected, digitally and financially capable, highly educated urban youth - to the detriment of the participation of more marginalized youth populations. Altogether, this eventually results in marginalized youth, especially youth from ethnic minorities, disengaging from direct participation in politics.[24] Adding to that, women's participation in Colombian

[18] Focus groups with Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth. (2022). Virtual focus groups held by WC, Movilizatorio and FPC between May 16 and May 22 2022

[19] Kreft, A.K. (2020). Civil society perspectives on sexual violence in conflict: patriarchy and war strategy in Colombia. *International Affairs*, *96*(2), 457–478.

[20] Equipo Humanitario Colombia. (2022). El espacio de coordinación VBG hace un llamado urgente a la acción frente al incremento de violencias contra las personas LGBTIQ+. United Nations System in Colombia. https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/es/operations/colombia/infographic/colombia- d%C3%ADa-internacional-contra-la-homofobia-la-transfobia-y-la

[21] SISMA Mujeres. (2022). *Violencias contra las mujeres y participación en el mercado laboral. Día Internacional de la Mujer 2022.* (Boletín No. 29). SISMA Mujeres. https://www.sismamujer.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/VF-Boletin-8M-2022-1.pdf

[22] Human Rights Watch (2020) ´*The Guerillas Are the Police´* https://www.hrw.org/report/2020/01/22/guerrillas-are-police/social-control-and-abuses-armed-groups-colombias-arauca

[23] Centro Nacional de Memoría Histórica (2011). *Mujeres y Guerra – Víctimas y Resistentes en el caribe Colombiano* https://www.centrodememoriahistorica.gov.co/descargas/informes2011/Informe_mujeresyguerra.pdf

[24] Cardona, J (2019). Youth political participation in the post-agreement: a look at the cases of the municipalities of San Carlos and San Francisco in the department of Antioquia, in Colombia. *Universidad. Hallazgos*, vol. 16, núm. 31, pp. Universidad Santo Tomás https://www.redalyc.org/journal/4138/413859107001/html/

ministerial positions as of August 2021 was under 37%[25] while the representation of Afro-Colombian women in ministerial and presidential advisory positions is 12%. For indigenous Colombian women this is almost zero percent. [26]

For those still willing to engage in politics and activism, there is a real and acute danger to their safety and lives. This poses an even higher structural barrier to exercising political participation. Social leaders are systematically targeted and killed at alarming rates, with most assassinations committed against Indigenous and black people, rural workers, or representatives of labor unions.[27] [28]As (black) women leaders increasingly face racist and sexist microaggressions, hate speech, and violence seeking to dehumanize and delegitimize their discourse based on stereotypes and prejudices that have historically repressed them[29], the lack of adequate, timely and tailored security guarantees continues to be a major concern.[30] This is illustrated by the fact that in the first three months of 2022, 43 human rights defenders and social leaders were killed, half of which were of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous descent. [31] This evidently creates distrust towards the governments' ability to provide reliable protection systems for women, where social, political and activist leaders are compounded by the direct involvement of authorities in violently suppressing peaceful protests through killings and rape, including and specially directed against youth, women and LGBTQI+ people.

In a country where black communities participate little in public and political life due to structural and historically naturalized racism,[32] Afro-Colombian youth have drawn hope from the political rise of Francia Marquez (as a black activist woman from a poor family) who under severe threats and racist attacks[33] has become vice-president in the country's first left-wing and progressive government. The new administration offers hope insofar as it pursues an agenda of inclusion, equality and multicultural action and participation (particularly presenting a platform for young people, women, Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities), presenting a stark contrast to Colombia's traditional political discourse which tended to focus on the needs of elites (and thereby largely ignored the more marginalized sectors of society). This moment therefore presents a unique opportunity to promote the inclusion of historically excluded youth, women, and ethnic voices in the country's political, peacebuilding and justice and reconciliation processes. This is central to Indigenous and de-colonial feminist concepts of inclusive and sustainable peace.

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[25] Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Women in Politics, 2021, 2017 and 2012.

[26] Presidencia de la República. Gustavo Petro. https://petro.presidencia.gov.co/gobierno

[27] Human Rights Watch. (2022). *Human Rights Watch World Report. Colombia, events of 2021.* Human Rights Watch. https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2022/country-chapters/colombia#6253ab

[28] UNDP. (2021). *Regional Human Development Report 2021. Trapped: high inequality and low growth in Latin America and the Caribbean.* UNDP. https://www.undp.org/es/latin-america/informe-regional-de-desarrollo-humano-2021

[29] Misión de Observación Electoral (2021). En los primeros siete meses del periodo preelectoral la MOE ha registrado 304 hechos de violencia contra líderes sociales, políticos y comunales. https://www.moe.org.co/en/en-los-primeros-siete-meses-del-periodo-preelectoral-la-moe-ha-registrado-304-hechos-de-violencia-contra-lideres-sociales-politicos-y-comunales/

[30] UNVMC. (2022). *Report of the Secretary-General on the UN Verification Mission in Colombia. S/2022/267.* United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia. https://colombia.unmissions.org/en/reports-secretary-general-0

[31] France 24. (2022). *La furia racista tras el ascenso de candidata afro en Colombia.* France 24. https://www.france24.com/es/minuto-a-minuto/20220401-la-furia-racista-tras-el-ascenso-de-candidata-afro-en-colombia

[32] Santana, G. A. (2021). Entre víctimas y victimarios : racismo estructural, economía de la muerte y afrojuvenicidio en el Charco, pacífico sur colombiano. https://repository.javeriana.edu.co/handle/10554/58246

[33] France 24. (2022). *La furia racista tras el ascenso de candidata afro en Colombia.* France 24. https://www.france24.com/es/minuto-a-minuto/20220401-la-furia-racista-tras-el-ascenso-de-candidata-afro-en-colombia

b) **A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks[34], 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**

Colombia's peace agreement has explicitly recognized the necessity of a democratic opening to build sustainable peace in Colombia. An entire chapter of the agreement (Chapter 2) dedicated to political participation identifies the increase of (direct) citizen participation in politics as one of the priority areas. The chapter highlights the importance of specifically supporting organizations led by women, youth and historically discriminated groups in this process.[35] Moreover, the ethnic chapter of the peace agreement - which came about as a result of the tireless advocacy of Afro-descendant and Indigenous community leaders – includes a set of principles to ensure that the peace agreement is implemented with a differentiated ethnic focus and that Afro-descendant and Indigenous communities participate in the implementation process in areas where they are present.

Furthering this priority area in the peace agreement, this project contributes to multiple frameworks and strategies that promote the participation in peacebuilding and political decision-making processes for youth, women, black people, and Indigenous communities, in which the framework of **National Council for Peace, Reconciliation and Coexistence** was created (2017-885 Decree). Within the United Nations Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development 2020-2023, and in the specific case of the municipalities of Caloto and Jambaló (Cauca), the project contributes to the promotion of economic empowerment, gender equality relations, and the leadership and participation of women and girls in their ethnic, age and sexual diversity.[36]

By bringing youth collectives from various ethnic backgrounds together and supporting them to contribute to the peace agenda within established institutional forums, this project responds to the call of the **United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security[37]** by increasing the inclusive participation of young people in decision-making processes during the different stages of implementation of the peace agreements. Furthermore, the project contributes to five objectives of the **National Public Youth Policy** (CONPES 4040) from the Presidential Ministry of Youth (one of the main counterparts for the project).[38] Within this framework, comparable public policies promoting youth participation in political decision-making processes exist at the municipal levels in some of the locations where this project will be implemented.[39] [40] In other locations, the

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

[35] Source: Strategic Outcome 1.2.4 of Development Programs with a Territorial Approach (PDET) https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/sites/default/files/Fotos2016/12.11_1.2016nuevoacuerdofinal.pdf

[36] Ibid.

[37] Resolution 2250 (2015) Adopted by the Security Council at its 7573rd meeting, on 9 December 2015, https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/814032?ln=es

[38] The five objectives are made of 5 strategic lines of work:
1. *Youth mobilized for social justice and closing gaps with a different approach (Closing gender, ethnic and diversity gaps closing regional youth gaps in access to state services*
2. *Youth mobilized for total peace and human rights (Youth participation in the negotiated solution to social, environmental and armed conflicts, No more young people for war and Social dialogue, human rights and peace promoters*
3. *Youth Mobilized and organized in the construction of popular power (Expand the spaces of participation, binding and incident at the national, departmental and territorial level, Generate and encourage youth organization, around political, cultural, environmental, artistic and economic issues based on a political proposal of transition and Training in youth leadership),*
4. *Youth Mobilized in Production, Reindustrialization, Decent Work and Energy Transition*
5. *Youth mobilized for education for the knowledge society*

[39] Política Pública de Juventudes de Santiago de Cali. https://www.cali.gov.co/documentos/3755/Juventud/

[40] Relatoría de diálogos regionales Chocó, Pacto Colombia con las juventudes https://pactocolombiajuventudes.presidencia.gov.co/assets/relatorias/CHOCO.pdf

project will contribute to promoting the redaction of such policies in collaboration with the state counterpart.

Lastly, as most of the youth collectives that are engaged in this project are mainly comprised of women, the project contributes to the objective outlined in the **National Public Policy on Gender Equity for Women** to 'foster the participation of women in instances of power and decision-making and strengthen the recognition of their different forms', from the acknowledgment that 'the participation, interests and demands of women are not taken into account in the peace processes.'[41] Adding to this, it is imperative to reaffirm that the Afro-descendant youth collectives' role in sensitizing other youth collectives and decision-makers on Afro-feminist perspectives is in line with Law 70 of 1993, which stipulates the 'participation of black communities and their organizations without detriment to their autonomy, in the decisions that affect them and in those of all the Nation on an equal footing.'[42]

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

In line with strategic objectives set out by the UNSC Resolution 2250 (2015) on Youth, Peace and Security and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, this project addresses the importance of elevating youth in political processes with the ultimate objective of making the country more peaceful, inclusive and equal for all. Achieving this requires the diverse array of most isolated and marginalized youth to be recognized and represented as competent right holders of knowledge, ideas and solutions to the grievances that they hold, but also to be connected and networked. This allows them to amplify their shared causes and concerns to decision-makers and jointly advocate to play a central role in issues and decisions that impact them. To ensure that they have real input in the formulation of plans, programs and projects, this project centers around the representation of marginalized youth from ethnic minority backgrounds, with a focus on women and girls in particular, in political decision-making and peacebuilding processes.

The presence of the project´s consortium members in Chocó, Valle del Cauca, and Cauca[43] - where they have worked directly or through implementing partners in close coordination with (largely isolated) Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities in areas of protection, social and civic participation, mental health and peacebuilding – enables the partners to leverage their experience, have a solid understanding of the context and needs, and have established relationships of trust with local youth groups. This will enable the consortium to effectively work with this diverse youth population in this project. In doing so, the project fills a gap because it seeks to consolidate youth groups as sustainable decision-making actors in the assertiveness of territorial actions for peacebuilding and protection actions, in joint work with government entities and communities.

The proposed project thereby builds on soon to be completed PBF-funded projects in Cauca and Chocó. Implemented by NRC (project ending in February 2023) and Christian Aid Ireland (project ending in November 2022), these projects aim to strengthen community-based protection approaches and the role of women and LGBTQI+ people respectively. On the one hand, the improved participation and representation of communities in decision-making around protection thereby paves the path to forging a stronger linkage between communities and the local and regional authorities. On the other hand, the work by Christian Aid Ireland and its partners in promoting social cohesion and justice on the institutional, community and individual level, prepares the ground for the proposed project, which seeks to improve marginalized youth's participation in these institutions. This project thus seeks to

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[41] National Public Policy on Gender Equity for Women

[42] Ley 70 de 1993, https://www.urosario.edu.co/jurisprudencia/catedra-viva-intercultural/Documentos/ley_70_1993.pdf

[43] War Child in Quibdó (Chocó) and Cali (Valle del Cauca); Movilizatorio, in Cali (Valle del Cauca); and FPC in the north of Cauca

support the outcomes of these projects, that are coming to an end, by stimulating an understanding of the decision-makers of the reality that exists among Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth, and then particularly women. This is sought by elevating their voices and creating consultation channels between their communities and authorities.

The following table represents the interventions that are currently carried out in the relevant regions (with significant implementation time left):

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Building Peace through productive alliances of Women for Life on Earth	PBF: $750,000 IP: FESU Feb 2022 – Aug 2023	GPI: To promote gender equality and women's empowerment in peacebuilding in subregions of Bajo Cauca, Urabá Antioqueño, and Norte del Chocó	With a focus on the project's activities in Norte del Choco, our project complements this initiative by further strengthening intersectional alliances between women's groups and adding a focus on the mutual strengthening of youth collectives.
Youth civic spaces for resilience and reconciliation in the Colombian Pacific	PBF: $1,400,000 IP: ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF Jan 2022 – July 2023	YPI: To strengthen the role of young people and their organizations as active agents of change and social mobilizers for local peacebuilding and reconciliation, in the areas of Valle del Cauca and Chocó	Our project closely works alongside this initiative in the cities of Cali and Quibdó in promoting the safe political participation of the most marginalized youth. Building on this project's work of reconciliation through historical memory, our project adds the training-of-trainer approach with the youth's diverse knowledge as a centerpiece in the link to the authorities. Additionally, our project provides for a network of national CSOs and youth-engaged collectives that will have experienced a trustful formation and will be open to making links with higher-level UN structures.
Co-creating peace: participation of diverse young women in the urban-rural civic space in Nariño and Cauca	PBF: $1,500,000 IP: IOM, UNWOMEN Jan 2022 – July 2023	GPI: To promote the inclusive participation of young women in civic spaces in contributing to the resolution of social unrest, conflict transformation and the maintenance of peace in the departments of Nariño and Cauca.	Our project supports the process of this initiative, particularly in Cauca, in the recognition and strengthening of young women as peacebuilders in connecting women-led organizations with a set of other collectives not limited to women groups. Additionally, distinct from this project´s work, our project promotes inter-group learning and the sharing of approaches in facing the (often similar) barriers to political participation of marginalized youth from different social backgrounds. ds.
Territorial transformation for free and safe exercise of leadership, defense of human rights, reincorporation processes	PBF $2,000,000 IP: UNODC, PNUD Jan 2021 – Jan 2023	To facilitate alternatives for territorial transformation, which includes the deepening of democracy and building peace in the Chocó, Catatumbo and Pacifico Nariñese regions	With a focus on strengthening this initiative's work in the city of Quibdó, our project complements the creation of a safe and equal political environment for marginalized youth that are systematically excluded from advocacy for decision-making processes. Additionally, our project also supports the strong focus on social dialogue between youth and duty bearers in developing a better

			understanding of each other's roles and responsibilities.

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

I. 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).

Current patriarchal and racist structures that are built on power hierarchies rely heavily on the subjugation and dehumanization of marginalized populations. Hence, for those who benefit from these power hierarchies, using different forms of violence and oppression is instrumental in maintaining the status quo. This is especially evident in Colombia, where youth from historically marginalized groups - particularly Afro-descendant and Indigenous young women and men - face many protection threats in participating civically and politically, and in accessing leading roles to advocate for political and social change. As a result of their limited participation in these spaces, their voices and concerns have been largely left out of agenda-setting, policymaking, and from the implementation of the peace agreement. This poses a direct threat to the achievement of inclusive peace. It also works the other way around: the lack of adequate representation and public policies tailored to their needs, ambitions, and interests, further reduces young people's trust in government and distances them even more from political spaces through which they could advocate for change.

In this context, the consortium's **vision** is an inclusive society where all youth, in all dimensions of their identity and with special consideration of their ethnicity, gender and socioeconomic status, can flourish in peace without any threat of violence, and are meaningfully included in decision-making processes of their communities and territories.

As part of this vision, the project's **goal** is to forge and strengthen a protective social and political environment in which youth from Afro-descendant and Indigenous communities, especially young women, equally participate in and influence peace and decision-making processes alongside and in cooperation with local and regional government institutions. In doing so, the project also seeks the protect these youth against grave risks and violations associated with public participation and advocacy.

In the pursuit of establishing an inclusive, non-violent, and non-discriminatory society, the exchange and mutual learning between diverse epistemologies is imperative. This is where the voices, the needs, and inclusive practices around the themes of peace and justice of the marginalized are crucial. As such, the project will center on decolonial, Afro-feminist and Indigenous narratives and voices in pursuing inclusive leadership, peace and justice. This will be done through a 3-pillar implementation approach.

Pillar 1 – Strengthening capacities and spaces of youth collectives: The first pillar involves strengthening the spaces (e.g., feminist spaces) in which existing Afro-descendant, Indigenous and feminist collectives can safely convene, connect, and strengthen their organizing and technical capacity. As such, the project will identify and rehabilitate safe hubs and provide training on different managerial aspects. Moreover, the youth collectives will exchange knowledge and learnings on intersectionality, gender, patriarchy, ethnicity, and Indigenous and Afro-descendant epistemologies. This enables them to further align their advocacy strategies and to integrate Afro feminist/Indigenous/decolonial/anti-racist narratives in a unifying and locally conceptualized way. This work lays the groundwork for sensitizing decision-makers and leading advocacy processes around including their perspectives and needs into political and peacebuilding discourses, policies, and processes (Pillar 3). Moreover, this alignment and capacity strengthening will be accompanied by the implementation of activities for peacebuilding with other children and youth, so the youth collectives practice their capacity through a structured implementation. This also allows for a deeper impact on

peacebuilding within their communities and strengthens their visibility and recognition as youth collectives.

Pillar 2 – Strengthening community- and youth-based protection systems: To better manage risks related to increased political visibility and participation, the partners and youth collectives will strengthen community protection mechanisms (such as amalgamating community-led protection mechanisms with Early Alarms Systems and using an analog and online tool called ´OJO´ to activate the response to protection risks). In this way, a link will be established between strengthened community protection mechanisms and the formal protection system of the state (such as child helplines, women helplines, police, national protection unit, and the ombudsman office).

Furthermore, to raise more awareness of the need to strengthen protection mechanisms, youth collectives will jointly establish an observatory to monitor and report protection risks disaggregated by intersectional categories (i.e., young Afro-Colombian human rights defenders, Indigenous women leaders, and Indigenous non-binary community members). The youth collectives will utilize the data from the annual risk monitoring reports to advocate for improved protection against violence (such as SGBV as a weapon of war and deterrent for limiting women leaders' mobility and participation) within the political and peacebuilding participation processes (Pillar 3).

Pillar 3 – Sensitizing decision-makers and communities to the inclusion and protection of Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth in political and peacebuilding processes:

To make decision-makers aware of and receptive to Afro-feminist and Indigenous perspectives of gender, racism, and protection needs, the Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth collectives will play a vital role in training local and national government representatives on how to incorporate these perspectives into policies and decision-making. This work will be done within existing political participation scenarios[44] for peace consolidation. These participation scenarios serve as thematic task forces within the framework of the peace agreement and are tasked with the implementation of policies and laws at the local level[45]. Through the regular attendance of youth collectives in these participation forums, youth will strengthen the ability and willingness of these decision-makers to develop and implement policies reflecting anti-racist, decolonial, Afro-feminist, and Indigenous perspectives and consider how these policies respond to the (protection) needs of and impact different ethnic, gender and age groups. In addition, the youth collectives will involve youth in the organization of diverse advocacy initiatives.

By strengthening the capacity of youth collectives and the protection systems related to their civic and political participation, the first two pillars feed into the final pillar in which they will advocate for their increased inclusion in political participation and peacebuilding processes.

II.   **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.**

IF: (interventions)		
Pillar 1	**Pillar 2**	**Pillar 3**

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[44] For example, Municipal Councils for Peace, Reconciliation and Coexistence, Municipal Prevention and Protection Subcommittees, and/or Municipal Social Policy Committees-COMPOS

[45] Examples are the law of victims of 2011, CONPES 4040 Colombia Pact with Youth (a strategy to strengthen the comprehensive development of youth), CONPES 4080 (around gender equality for development), and CONPES 3932 (which states the technical and operational guidelines for the implementation of the peace agreement)

Local youth-, feminist-, Afro-descendant- and Indigenous-led collectives are connected and networked within rehabilitated safe hubs in which they are trained on organizational management and have taken part in learning and cultural initiatives on the intersection of gender, patriarchy, Afro-feminism and Indigenous epistemologies in relation to political participation and peacebuilding;	Local youth-, feminist-, Afro-descendant- and Indigenous-led collectives are supported in forming protection tasks forces that report on protection issues from gender, age and ethnic sensitive lenses and roll out community-based and culturally appropriate protection tools;	Local youth-, feminist-, Afro-descendant- and Indigenous-led collectives train decision-makers and local authorities on youth, gender- and ethnic-sensitive thinking, raise awareness among communities of their specific experiences and protection concerns through arts, cultural and educational activities, and advocate how these can be addressed in programming and policies;
THEN: (results)		
Local collectives led by young Afro-descendant and Indigenous feminists have strengthened their organizational capacities and aligned their narratives, anti-racist, decolonial, and feminist approaches;	Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth collectives, particularly young women, have strengthened community protection mechanisms for young people who speak out on political and/or social issues or participate in political processes;	Regional, traditional local authorities and communities have improved their knowledge and perceptions of the participation of young people and women from Afro-descendant and Indigenous communities regarding their perspectives, ambitions and needs in local and regional peacebuilding and political processes;
BECAUSE: (assumptions)		
• Bringing the collectives together within protected hubs allows their members to get to know each other and build relationships of trust as the basis of future collaboration. • Convening youth collectives in safe hubs enables its members to safely exchange learnings and experiences, discuss sensitive topics and issues, and plan how to team up to improve the effectives of their lobby and advocacy within a safe environment; • Convening these groups of youth and exchanging peer-to-peer learnings on decolonial feminism and anti-racism (with peer support being one of the most effective ways to achieve change), enables them to integrate and reinforce their perspectives into shared advocacy points for the inclusion of women, youth and Afro-descendant and Indigenous voices and interests in the Colombian peacebuilding process. This can counteract the potentially fragmenting effects of identity politics.	• Improved and coordinated reporting, documentation and mitigation of protection risks and threats towards Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth feeds into the efforts of the collectives to jointly advocate for safe access to political spaces, which can ultimately reduce the protection barrier for political participation. • Training on political participation can be utilized as a networking opportunity to strengthen monitoring and protection mechanisms across communities. • Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth, particularly young women, feel safer when speaking out on political and/or societal issues or participating in political processes if they feel protected by strong community protection mechanisms.	• With youth directly training policy and decision makers on the intersection between decolonization and feminism, they will better understand the interlinkages and have concrete ideas of how to apply this renewed understanding into policies and programming. • By interacting directly with these youth collectives from various backgrounds, decision-makers will be interested in integrating the youths' views and see these youth as competent rights holders. Through such an enhanced understanding, institutions will be incentivized to adopt and implement public policies that reflect the ambitions, needs, and views of the youth. • The meaningful participation of Indigenous and Afro-descendant youth in political processes ensures that the peace agenda and policies are more inclusive of voices that have historically been excluded or forgotten. • The regular participation of youth collectives in political participation spaces will make youth's role and contribution clearer to decision-makers and their increased inclusion in (state or Indigenous) political spaces will improve their ability to subsequently hold decision-makers accountable. • A more diverse representation in political spaces contributes to enhanced trust in politics among these groups and increases their willingness to participate.

		• The youth collectives' use of art is a powerful advocacy mechanism as it enables them to (relatively safely) express political messages about their needs, transcend invisible barriers in reaching youth in neighborhoods where other institutions are unable to go, build youth's self-esteem (power within) in getting their voices heard as well as strengthen collaborative relationships between collectives (power with).

III. 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.

In line with the three pillars outlined above, the project adopts a three-pronged approach that focuses on the strengthening of youth collectives to jointly advocate for antiracist and decolonial-feminist policies, strengthen community-based protection mechanisms, and raise the understanding and commitment of decision-makers and communities to incorporate these perspectives into policies and practices (and to be accountable to these youth). By strengthening the capacity of youth collectives and the protection systems related to their civic and political participation, the first two pillars feed into the final pillar in which they will advocate for their increased inclusion in political participation and peacebuilding processes.

Outcome 1: Local collectives led by young Afro-descendant and Indigenous feminists have strengthened their organizational capacities and aligned their narratives, anti-racist, decolonial and feminist approaches;

Output 1.1 Afro-descendant and indigenous youth collectives work together with the community to identify and rehabilitate spaces as safe hubs;

For male and female youth collective members from Afro-descendant and Indigenous communities to be able to convene, connect, explore and thrive in safe spaces, safe hubs will be identified in each region, and rehabilitated based on the existing condition and according to protection standards. To enable the hub to provide an environment for the youth collective members in which they are and feel protected from internal and external threats and risks, the use and management of the hub will be guided by mutual agreements between youth-led collectives safeguarding policies, a community handbook, and PSEA policies. The day-to-day management of the hubs will be led by the youth collectives themselves to ensure that the hubs are youth friendly and serve as an attraction center for more marginalized, non-organized youth from the region. These hubs will allow young afro-descendant and indigenous women leaders to come together to exchange knowledge and experiences, participate in training and coaching activities, create social dialogues on sensitive topics, build interethnic networks and collaborate on future (advocacy) activities (Output 1.2, 1.3).

Output 1.2 Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth collectives have increased their knowledge and skills on administrative and organizational management, as well as on leadership, political decision-making and advocacy

Based on the request of the youth collectives, they will participate in trainings and mentoring sessions geared at enhancing their knowledge of and strengthening their skills in legal, organizational, administrative and managerial aspects of running their organizations. These training activities – which will take place in the safe hubs (Output 1.1) - are geared at improving program design and proposal writing, applying program management tools, increasing participation in national and international

GBV and Child Protection networks, and strengthening partnerships (for example with national women's rights organizations in order to strengthen gender equality campaigns). In addition to these managerial aspects, and in preparation for their political and advocacy work (Outcome 3), they will also learn more about advocacy and political decision-making through their participation in an advocacy and political academy training program. This program will strengthen their understanding of - among others - critical thinking, special Indigenous jurisdiction, governance and democracy, the peace agreement, conflict resolution, and prevention of violence. Putting their learning into practice, they will develop a toolkit for collaborative leadership. Collectively, these activities will enable these youth to enhance their programming quality, visibility and more effectively respond to their fundraising and peacebuilding needs.

Output 1.3 Afro-descendant and indigenous youth collectives participate in exchanges of knowledge on intersectionality, gender, patriarchy, ethnicity and indigenous and Afro-descendant epistemologies;

To enable the youth collectives to learn from each other's knowledge and perspectives, for example on the intersecting role of historical racism and patriarchy in conflict perpetuation, the hubs will be used for the organization of learning and cultural activities. Given that these collectives are comprised of Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth - primarily from urban and rural backgrounds respectively and including feminists – they will first exchange their perspectives on gender, patriarchy, Afro-feminist, and Indigenous epistemologies and work to develop narratives in which these perspectives intersect. The protective bubble offered by the safe hubs enables them to dive deep into sensitive issues that affect them, such as GBV, reproductive rights, child marriage and bodily autonomy, and work on how their respective narratives intersect.

To ensure that the implementation of the peacebuilding agreement also maintains a differentiated ethnic focus (including Afro-feminist and decolonial feminist perspectives) and includes the participation of Afro-descendant and Indigenous communities, youth collectives will be coached in developing a youth-led agenda for local peacebuilding. They will present and discuss these with authorities and decision-makers in the participation scenarios (Output 3.1) and during advocacy activities with communities (Output 3.2).

To put their learnings into practice (in addition from Output 1.2) and to test and promote the alignment of their unified narratives, the youth collectives will be mentored in organizing peacebuilding activities with a strong gender component for children and youth. Focusing on civic participation, with the pursuit of gender justice, anti-racism, gender equality, life skills, and peacebuilding through an Afro-feminist, decolonial, and Indigenous lens, they will reflect with youth on the conflict drivers identified by the conflict analysis. This work will include the use of arts and culture in its approach.

Collectively, these learning activities will help them strengthen their mutual understanding and shape and consolidate unified, gender- and ethnic narratives and strategies for future political, civic and peacebuilding advocacy efforts and leadership (see activities under Outcome 3).

Outcome 2: Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth collectives, particularly young women, have strengthened protection mechanisms and support networks for young people and civil society members who speak out on political and/or societal issues or participate in political processes.

Output 2.1 Indigenous and Afro-descendant young women and men are supported in forming an autonomous observatory that monitors and generates reports on protection risks related to political participation with gender, youth and ethnic perspectives;

Based on the request of the youth collectives, they will receive technical advice in forming an observatory covering the three regions. Observatories in Colombia are autonomous task forces that monitor, collect data and report on findings and conclusions on issues pertaining to human rights, peacebuilding, and protection. The youth collectives seek to establish an observatory about protection

risks linked to political participation that bring together specific gender-, youth- and ethnic-sensitive lenses. The formation process will be coordinated with relevant authorities with the long-term objective of embedding the observatory within regional and national networks of observatories.

The observatory will produce an annual report with a compilation of the observatory´s findings, recommendations, and conclusions. This will be presented in various forums, including in the participation scenarios (Output 3.1), as part of the community-based awareness and advocacy campaigns (Output 3.2), and in local security spaces such as the municipal Security Councils. As such, not only will this annual report inform the advocacy efforts on protection risks for these different groups, but it will also underpin the development of community-based protection tools (Output 2.2).

Output 2.2 Young women and men from Afro-descendant and Indigenous communities have developed contextualized digital and analogue tools, as mechanisms for self-protection and community protection;

A common saying within women-led youth collectives is that 'the state does not take care of me, my girlfriends do.' According to the youth collectives, non-formal protection structures are at the core of Indigenous and Afro-descendant youth protection strategies as they provide them with a better sense of safety. Taking this into account, the project supports youth collectives to further develop and strengthen community-based care and protection mechanisms for youth leaders. The project will also link youth collectives' community-led protection strategies to the formal protection system, which includes state entities. To promote the safety of the actions of the youth groups in political participation and social mobilization, a specific early warning system that links non-formal and formal protection systems will be set up, which includes an app that will be co-designed with community leaders, as well as security protocols for the protection of young women and men from Afro-descendant and Indigenous communities.

Output 2.3 Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth facilitate and promote community-led initiatives aimed at enhancing the protection of youth involved in political and peacebuilding processes.

The safe hubs (Output 1.1) are indeed protective spaces in which community-led protection processes will be organized. More specifically however, through participatory methods, communities will identify risks here that are related to the participation of youth in political and peacebuilding processes, and subsequently develop and implement an action plan to address these risks and challenges. The actions and initiatives undertaken through this action plan will also be promoted as part of the community advocacy initiatives (Output 3.2).

Moreover, the partners and youth collectives will develop a protection and safeguarding toolbox. This toolbox is comprised of different protection and safeguarding mechanisms and procedures that will guide the management of the safe hubs, the organization, the statutes of the youth collectives themselves, as well as the community advocacy messaging and initiatives (Output 3.2). Examples of what the toolbox offers are PSEA safeguarding guidance and regulations, antiracism practices, code of conducts, and speak up procedures.

Outcome 3: Regional, traditional local authorities and communities have improved their knowledge and perceptions of the participation of young people and women from Afro-descendant and Indigenous communities regarding their perspectives, ambitions and needs in local and regional peacebuilding and political processes.

Output 3.1 Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth, particularly young women, participate in participation scenarios with decision-makers from local and national state institutions and train them on youth-sensitive, ethnic-sensitive and gender-responsive policies, programming and thinking.

As part of this activity, the technical teams of the partners in the field in coordination with the implementing youth-led collectives will first carry out a mapping of local and regional participation

scenarios and key political actors taking part. This mapping serves to identify the legitimacy and operability of the existing participation scenarios in each location.

Within these participation scenarios, members from Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth collectives will subsequently train decision-makers and political actors on youth-sensitive, ethnic-sensitive and gender-sensitive policies, programming and thinking. Specific attention will be paid to how this applies to the implementation of the ethnic chapter of the peace agreement (see more on the ethnic chapter in question I-b). This will be done through what they call an 'ethno-education' approach, in which the collectives will use the standard methodologies they use for their work in training government representatives on key themes such as: structural racism, intersectionality, and relevant international legislations as compared to practice. In these workshops, the youth collectives will also propose methods for legal and institutional change that better caters to perspectives. These training activities will take place in the form of roundtables.

Output 3.2 Youth collectives design and organize advocacy initiatives for communities on Afro-feminist, Indigenous and decolonial feminist perspectives in peacebuilding processes and political decision-making

In order to make communities aware of the discrepancy between the intention of the ethnic chapter of the peace agreement and the (lack of) progress in the practical implementation, the youth-led collectives have proposed to organize a wide variety of educational and peacebuilding activities, primarily for youth, in their communities. They will also organize information sessions on the ethnic chapter of the peace agreement convening students, delegates of the Municipal Youth Councils, ethnic organizations and school councils. Furthermore, an illustrated decalogue of good practices and lessons learned in leadership and advocacy will be developed with partners and youth collectives and disseminated to 150 of its members.

Moreover, the youth collectives will engage youth in arts and cultural activities, through which they can express gender and ethnic-sensitive political messages and advocate for their needs. They will capture the activities they have conducted and the results achieved as part of this project in a documentary, and couple this with their analysis of the conflict from a youth, Afro-feminist and Indigenous perspective. This documentary will be shown during a celebratory closing ceremony that will bring together community members, youth, the regional and local authorities who took part in the participation scenarios (Output 3.1), potential funders of the youth collectives, and other relevant stakeholders. This closing event also provides an opportunity to publicly consolidate the commitment of local authorities.

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

IV. **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**.

Sustainable peace is achieved when women and youth participate at all levels of decision-making and peace processes, which depends on the consolidation and participation of Afro-Colombian women and Indigenous epistemologies in the implementation of Colombia's Peace Accord. This project therefore primarily targets Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth and women (15-29 of age, as defined in the Public Youth Policy) in the conflict-affected Pacific Region of Colombia, primarily in Quibdó (Chocó), Cali (Valle de Cauca) and in five (semi)rural municipalities of the Cauca department. As also

mentioned in the conflict analysis, these areas in the Pacific region are mainly inhabited by Afro-descendant and Indigenous communities, who are most subject to criminal and political violence, structural racism and gender-based violence, and whose limited access to basic services keeps them locked in a state of poverty. In a context characterized by a plethora of urgent grievances, the challenges they face in bringing about change through political and activist channels and platforms are profound: Afro-descendant women's perspectives have been systematically excluded from peace processes and decision-making processes, while Indigenous (Nasa) youth groups embedded within Indigenous self-governing structures struggle to get their voices heard and have their needs addressed, both within these self-governing structures and in non-Indigenous state structures. Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth and women's advocates therefore seek to make their voices heard and create consultation channels between their communities and authorities. The three organizations' presence in the region as well as connections with youth and youth collectives who represent these communities, renders the consortium well placed to cooperate with these groups in these geographic areas as part of this project.

By working with youth leaders and largely non-formal youth collectives (150 members) in urban peripheric neighborhoods and remote communities, the consortium members have a presence and ability to engage important groups of hard-to-reach youth and adolescents (expected to be around 3.800). The project adopts a strength-based approach that builds on the existing capacities, resources, and efforts of the youth collectives. Not only is this expected to bring about the greatest impact as compared to areas affected by graver humanitarian needs but building on ongoing rather than starting new initiatives mitigates risks of people feeling excluded. The latter risk is also addressed by bringing together and building alliances across socio-economic, geographic, ethnic and gender groups, while addressing protection risks related to their political participation is integrated into the project design. The project will also engage at least 150 institutional leaders and decision-makers, as these are key in creating an enabling and safe political environment for youth to participate. Lastly, the running of campaigns are expected to reach about 15.000-20.000 people.

Direct Participants		15-29 yrs old		>30 yrs old		
	Department	Male	Female	Male	Female	**Total**
Youth leaders/ youth collective members	Chocó	15	35			**150**
	Valle del Cauca	20	30			
	Cauca	20	30			
Youth	Chocó	600	900			**3800**
	Valle del Cauca	600	900			
	Cauca	400	400			
Institutional leaders/ decision-makers	Chocó			25	25	**150**
	Valle del Cauca			25	25	
	Cauca			25	25	
Total		**1655**	**2295**	**75**	**75**	**4100**

Indirect participants of the project include 15.000 – 20.000 people. Through campaign and communication activities, the project seeks to bring the voice of at least 15.000 youth on the local, regional and national level.

3. **Project management and coordination (4 pages max)**

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

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: Stichting War Child **Implementing partners:** Colectivo Juvenil Made in Chocó, Quibdó, Chocó Colectivo Juvenil IRE, Quibdó, Chocó Colectivo Juvenil Kuna Luna, Cali, Valle del Cauca	56,1 M USD	**Institutional Donors:** European Union, ECHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UN OCHA, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Swiss Development Cooperation, Dutch Postcode Lottery **Various foundations** (such as the Lego Foundation)	Bogotá, Calle 73 # 22 – 49 Quibdó, Chocó: Calle 26#7-23 Barrio Alameda Reyes Piso 2 Oficina 201	A team of 35 people in Bogotá and in the field in Chocó and La Guajira, of which 7 work in Quibdó, Chocó	There is a team with experience in issues of gender approach, peacebuilding, violence prevention, youth participation and monitoring and evaluation, which includes members of youth-led collectives, among which we highlight the following members: **Ahmad Faraz,** Gender Technical Expert at WC, expert in gender rights, conflict resolution and peace building from a rights-based approach **Elena Butti,** Youth Empowerment Specialist at WC, Anthropologist, Post-doctoral Fellow at the Centre on Conflict **Karina Rivas Cardona,** Young artist, expert in Afro Feminism who coordinates the Quibdó gender and diversity table, advises youth-led collectives, and advices female ex-combatants of FARC
Implementing Organization: Fundación Pax Colombia, with technical support through consulting from Pax Netherlands (NL) **Implementing partners:** Grupo de jóvenes del resguardo y municipio de Jambaló, Cauca Colectivo juvenil "Programa Jóvenes" -	700,000 USD	Misereor, DRL, Nederlands Postcode Loterij	Calle 19 N° 4-88. Oficina 402. Edificio Andes. Oficina. Bogotá	A team of 19 people in Colombia, of which 3 are based in Northern Cauca.	There is a team with solid experience in the field., with technical support from Pax Netherlands. **Joris Van de Sandt** Legal anthropologist; specialized in community-based natural resource management, conflict & human rights, peace building & transitional justice, and indigenous peoples' issues

Cabildo Huellas, Caloto, Cauca					
Implementing Organization: Movilizatorio Implementing partners: Colectivo Juvenil Resignificando mi Ladera, Cali, Valle del Cauca	848,220 USD	Primarily American and European Foundations, including Google, Open Society, Lego, NED, PIE, FORD	Carrera 12 A # 78-40. Piso 5. Bogotá	A team of 53 people of which 3 are based in Valle del Cauca.	There is a team with solid experience in the field. **Juliana Uribe** is a woman who lives at the intersection of social innovation, the digital age as a social entrepreneur and activist with a large expertise on social mobilization. **Lina Torres** is also part of the key staff, she has focused on the design and evaluation of social and peace-building policies directed at vulnerable populations such as families in extreme poverty, ethnic groups, children and adolescents, and victims of the armed conflict. **Mariana Diaz** has worked on analysis for the formulation and recommendation of public policies for peacebuilding, development, conflict resolution, transitional justice and demobilization, disarmament and reintegration (DDR) programs. Finally, **Andres Gonzalez** is a young activist who lives in Cali and has a large expertise about movements building, activism and engagement with local organizations.

> ➢ **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.**

War Child, as the direct project recipient organization, will be fully responsible for the implementation of the project, with programmatic and financial responsibility for the execution of the project components in accordance with its usual execution procedures. This will be done in continuous technical coordination with Movilizatorio (18% funded by project) and Fundación Pax Colombia (22% funded by project) as implementing partners.

The project will work to reach the project objectives by supporting youth-led groups (20% funded by project) through the combination of War Child's expertise in child protection and in working with youth, with Movilizatorio's experience in (digital and analogue) campaigning and advocacy and

development of protection apps, and with FPC/Pax NL's knowledge about peace processes and in bringing people's voice to political institutions. Pax Netherlands (NL) provides technical support regarding quality assurance, communication results and publications, and support in the design of capacity building activities. Moreover, the project lead will be in direct coordination with the state counterpart to ensure that the project's objectives are framed in Youth Public Policy objectives and are inputs for its replicability in other relevant territories of the country.

Based on the advice of the UNPBF counterpart, War Child consulted with the Presidential Ministry of Youth, - Colombia Joven. This body, which oversees Youth Participation as part of the Youth statute, confirmed the appropriateness of the project in line with its National Plan of Development 2022-2026 related to participation with advocacy for peacebuilding.

The project will set up and maintain the following communication channels:

- Steering Committee, made up of the directors of the implementing partners, under the coordination of War Child in direct coordination with the state counterpart.

- M&E Technical Sub Committee, led by the M&E Coordinator by War Child and consisting of M&E counterparts of all partners

- National Technical Committee: Led by the Senior Project Coordinator and further made up of technical and project implementation staff from all partners.

- 1 Dispute Resolution Committee: made up of representatives of youth groups and all partners. In case of serious concerns, an external impartial counterpart will engage.

> **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)
Urban security risks and risks associated with the armed conflict risk	High	All partners and youth collectives will receive security training based on Stitching War Child's security policy. Constant reports and feedback mechanisms with UNDSS. In case of an imminent security warning, the established protocols and routes will be activated
Risk that local authorities do not have the political will to allow both to be taught on the proposed topics, and to allow the participation of young people in participation scenarios as something recurrent and based on the incidence in the actions of peacebuilding policies	Medium	Alignment with the policy framework for the construction of national and local peace, inserting it from the national frameworks for peace-building and joint work with local governments from an enhancing their governability and reinforcing the assertiveness and legitimacy of their actions approach.

Partners and youth-led collectives, in coordination with the state counterpart (Colombia Joven) will carry out an initial joint promotion strategy with local authorities to raise awareness of the strategies to be implemented. |
| Financial risk related to the transfer of cash to the implementing youth-led collectives | Low | Financial management and control mechanisms in place.

Monthly financial monitoring meetings with partners and youth collectives. |

There is a risk that due to unexpected circumstances – pandemics, natural disasters, social mobilizations (protests) – ongoing activities may be partially or totally suspended.	Low	All partners monitor the conditions of the context in the places where the activities will take place and propose plans to adapt the activities to the conditions of the context. Establish an optional plan containing virtual activities, in case of an increase of COVID-19.
Disagreements between the participating collectives or disintegration of youth collectives.	Low	A conflict resolution committee will be created, where representatives of each collective, partners and a conciliatory external actor will participate. Constant mentoring from War Child to youth collectives will take place to further strengthen organizational capacities and commitment
Changes in the leadership of a collective	Low	Clarity in the work structure that the participation and commitment in the project is of the whole collective and not only of the leader. For instance, including different people from the collectives in roles of high participation mitigates this risk, such as having them participate in committees, high level meetings, among others.
Local electoral elections and political campaigns during the project	Medium	Binding agreements with local authorities for the participation of young people in the intersectoral space of participation for peacebuilding, framed in the strategic lines of action of the national youth policy and in direct coordination with the state counterpart.

> ➤ **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 partners will create a group of experts which will act as a monitoring and evaluation technical team (while exploring the opportunity of involving youth participants in this area of work). Each of the partners will be responsible for following up on the relevant indicators for the tasks they are leading on. Due to the topic of the project, the work by the M&E working group will have a strong focus on including a gender and youth perspective in the work, recognizing the importance of sex and age-disaggregated data. Their work will include the use of instruments that are adjusted to the specific characteristics of the participating population groups.

The team will meet up on a regular monthly basis to share any updates on their areas of focus, discuss any difficulties, and share lessons learned. The partners will collectively refine the log frame that reflects all the areas of work in correspondence to their activities. Each of the partners will be responsible for setting indicators and means of verification for their own areas of work in the log frame (in agreement with the group), and the group will meet to compile their work and create a detailed monitoring and evaluation plan (including but not exclusive to: *timelines of data collection and analysis, people accountable for data collection, analysis, reporting, and targets for each partner*). The reporting timelines will be set in accordance with the indicators and means of verification, so that data can be extracted when it is most relevant. In addition, the M&E plan will seek to articulate with the objectives and goals of the policies/programs/plans at the local and regional levels to show the real contribution of the project to common objectives with the government sector.

Knowledge Management

The monitoring and evaluation expert team will meet to assess the best way to work within their current digital structures. The team will agree on a common way of working that is easy and accessible to all relevant stakeholders. They will commit to General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) standards when dealing with any data that is relevant to the project. A specific knowledge management plan will be designed for the project, which contains a system of collecting good practices and lessons learned. This will be useful to generate alerts and decision-making in time, replicate and share achievements, new better ways of carrying out activities, and at the end of the project, share and socialize with other key actors the experiences and knowledge obtained.

Communication

All partners will have a project team that meets regularly to share updates and challenges relevant to the project. This project team will involve people from all departments relevant to the project, which includes the M&E position. The lead M&E person will take observations from the project team and share them with the M&E expert team. This will ensure that all lessons learned are captured and addressed in the right spaces. The project team should be scheduled to meet regularly before the M&E expert's team meeting, so that the sharing of updates is streamlined. Another important note is that meetings will be held to socialize and to spread the most relevant results of M&E with actors from the public sector, organizations, and communities involved.

Quality Assurance

The quality of the project will be followed up on through keeping a close eye on the indicators relevant to the activities of the project. The project will use a mix of qualitative and quantitative measurements to assess any changes across the indicators. The team will agree with communities on accessible and preferred information sharing channels, as well as feedback and complaints mechanisms to make the necessary adaptions. This ensures the accurate capturing of the perceptions of participants, which can be used to improve the project´s ways of working throughout implementation. This is in line with the commitment to the Core Humanitarian Standard on quality and accountability. The team will be following internal policies and processes so that the quality of work will be maintained, including Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) and Safeguarding policies and procedures.

Evaluation

As per the requirement and considered imperative, the group of M&E experts will find an external consultant that is suitable to evaluate the efficiency, efficacy, and sustainability of the overall project. Apart from that, the M&E plan that will be developed will include specific moments to reflect, with lessons learned, contributing to the internal evaluation of the project as well. The M&E plan will for instance trace the incorporation of OJO (mobile app) in the community-led protection and in prevention mechanisms in order to ensure safe implementation of community strategies for political engagement.

Post-tests for improved knowledge and skill on organizational management and political advocacy are designed in a participatory manner to evaluate the effectiveness of capacity strengthening tools mechanisms. Along with the post-test evaluations, the project's M&E plan will also assess the effectiveness of participatory methodologies for the development of collaborative toolboxes and the application of Gender and Age markers throughout the whole project cycle.

The above-mentioned plan will extract lessons learned about the knowledge generation and exchanges, the effectiveness of collaborative working mechanisms between youth collectives, and the success of the implementation plan of management tools. Further, the project will ensure identification of good practices for collaborative work, advocacy for Afro-Colombian and Indigenous feminist perspectives, and identification of gaps for future improvements.

<u>Accountability & FCRMs</u>

Accountability will be considered throughout the project with various tools and mechanisms, implemented right from the planning stage. Accountability is a political project in that it further promotes holding other actors, and duty bearers including the state, to account. Within the project, accountability mechanisms should include safe and inclusive feedback channels - open for participants to raise concerns in the knowledge that this will be recognized, reported upon, and acted upon. Furthermore, effective feedback and complaints mechanisms serve to build and maintain trust, with strong linkages to PSEAH.

The youth collectives also work towards holding actors and duty bearers accountable. The planned activities in the participation scenarios can serve as an accountability tool, for example collating and sharing key messages and questions with duty bearers. These serve towards improving accountability, respecting people's agency throughout and that people are central to decisions that impact them. Feedback and complaints channels will be designed and adapted alongside youth to ensure that they are relevant and accessible, including gender specific considerations and / or women-led complaints desks. Depending on the participants´ preferences and accessibility needs, several accountability and feedback mechanisms models can be adapted for the context. These include helpline numbers, complaints desks, and / or WhatsApp channels for youth groups (with considerations of the *General Data Protection Regulation***)**

This serves to encourage feedback and stimulates any necessary adaptations to the project to be made for the project to continue to be relevant. Clear information will be shared on the available communication channels, with explicit remarks that feedback is welcome and will sought to be addressed in the best way possible. Having safe and effective feedback and complaints response mechanisms is important to the consortium´s PSEA commitments, where confidentiality and data protection is paramount. Here, all partners take a survivor centered approach and already have clear processes in place for any safeguarding concerns. Accordingly, the project will use War Child´s extensive policies and procedures in ensuring accountability.

There is an accessible Code of Conduct template, which can be revised, so that people we are working alongside are aware of the expectations from all War Child and partners' representatives, and that there are ways to give feedback and complain if there are instances of behavior outside of the expected Code of Conduct and polices. Any safeguarding concern must and will be responded to immediately, in line with the Child Safeguarding Policy and the Integrity Framework. There are four policies which make up War Child's Integrity Framework:
- War Child Code of Conduct
- Child Safeguarding Policy
- Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption (AFAC) Policy
- Speak Up! Procedure

The Child Safeguarding Focal Person (of whose identity is clearly communicated to partners an participants) should be informed of any case as a matter of urgency, as per the timeline in the Speak Up Scheme. Only Safeguarding Focal Persons should deal with any concerns, or suspected concerns, of this nature. Any feedback and/ or complaint that may suggest a breach of policy should be referred to the relevant focal Safeguarding and/or Integrity Focal Points in country. Otherwise, this can be done directly to the channels available within the Speak Up scheme. It is likewise important to follow the Integrity Framework and Speak Up procedures for any fraud and/ or corruption concerns. All staff and volunteers linked to War Child, including partners, should be aware of the relevant policies, sign these, and closely adhere to them.

M&E Timeline

Activity/Quarter	3M	6M	12M	18M	21M	24M
Baseline	X					
Qualitative tools	X		X		X	
Quantitative tools	X		X		X	
Evaluation				X		
Accountability- Information Sharing		X		X		X
Lessons Learned		X		X		X
Reports	X	X	X	X	X	X
Committees	X	X	X	X	X	X
Endline						X

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

The essence and approach of the project is the permanent participation of Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth groups. Here, their active participation has been stimulated right from the planning and includes their view on the exit strategy and withdrawal scenarios - with clear plans and deliverables to be developed to achieve what is aimed for within the implementation period and beyond. To ensure this, throughout the implementation of the project, two-way communication channels will be established for greater clarity of needs and transparency purposes. Moreover, there will be participation in the local technical and dispute resolution committees, in an exercise that maintains a scheme of co-creation and co-responsibility, that gradually empowers them as technical actors of management and administration.

The project recognizes and aligns with the policy framework for the construction of national and local peace, thereby inserting the project´s work as much as possible within national institutions. It thereby seeks to work towards the operation of permanent intersectoral spaces for local decision-making to generate sustainable participation of youth groups. This would serve towards real advocacy for more lasting changes on the themes of specific needs on gender, ethnicity, and barriers for diverse populations. The project is also developed from a perspective of jointly collaborating with local governments, which facilitates the project´s governability and reinforces the assertiveness, legitimacy, and accountability of the taken actions.

Likewise, the articulation at the institutional level of the different actors is sought through the strengthening of local protection mechanisms, which are negotiated and agreed between authorities and young people. Here, open discussions that are based on the gradual consolidation of youth groups as decisive actors at the community level contribute to the lasting promotion of the participation of civil society. This way, it has been established that by strengthening organizational capacities in management, planning, fundraising and legal registration, the youth will become decisive actors at the territorial level themselves - capable of adequately responding to peacebuilding efforts in a sustainable manner (and beyond the implementation period of the project). A connected capacity approach, which improves self-management at a technical and financial level, includes the mapping of opportunities

with groups of young people to achieve a longer-term impact and appropriation – which, overall, builds resilience.

Furthermore, the project seeks the sustainability of the establishment of the physical spaces (the hubs), managed by the youth collectives themselves, as safe spaces where young women and men can meet to exchange knowledge and experiences, create social dialogues on sensitive issues, and build interethnic networks. Hubs that would remain in place after the project is terminated would allow for the consolidation and longevity of the work that can be done by the youth collectives (beyond the project duration). Hence, acknowledging the fact that the hubs may not be a (financially) sustainable space for once the project is terminated, it must be noted that the project includes the development of sustainability plans as an integral part of the activities carried out (within Outcome 1). This includes but is not limited to the search for spaces for the youth collectives to establish themselves long-term, at for instance community centers. Another way would be exploring creative ways of continuous (financial) support for the greater sustainability of the hubs. It is expected that giving greater responsibility to the youth collectives in managing the hubs, implicitly builds capacity, and thereby contributes to sustainable solutions for project activities as well. One example here is that the youth will receive a monthly budget for managing the refreshments for the activities and are expected to manage this budget with support from project staff. Giving such responsibility from the start of the project enables the youth collectives to be more independent once the project is terminated.

4. Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out Annex A.2 on project value for money.

The total requested budget is USD 1,728,692.50 for a period of 24 months. Within the total budget, 41% of the budget (USD 705,000) will be allocated to the implementing partners Movilizatorio (18%) and Fundación Pax Colombia (22%) (which are both national civil society organizations). With a crucial part of the project being the support to the 6 youth collectives, USD 351,000 (20% of the budget), will directly benefit these youth collectives. The main components of such support are the creation of hubs and the contracting of 10 youth from the youth collectives as facilitators (6 youth), administrative assistants (3 youth) and a communication assistant (1 youth). Here, youth will be mentored and supported by War Child staff and partner´s staff, for instance by a Finance and Partnership Coordinator, Protection & Gender Officers, Project Officers, and a Child Protection and PSS Coordinator. As War Child is focused on capacity building and accompanying the youth in these processes, the staff costs are at 20% of the budget.

There is limited procurement within the project, except for the provision of equipment to the Hubs. This could consist of IT equipment and furniture depending on the wishes and needs of the youth groups, including the acquisition of software for the development of the observatory's information analysis system (for which an IT consultant will be hired). Additionally, procurement of computer equipment for the project team will take place.

For the components of the community's implementation plans, as well as the production of the audiovisual piece, a communication consultant (with extensive experience with youth) will be hired. As mentioned earlier, a communication assistant from the youth collectives will also be guided and

supported here. Additionally, a consultant will be hired for the production of the video itself. A possibility for such a consultant could be to hire someone from the youth collectives, as the youth collectives of Chocó for instance have extensive experience in creating artistic audiovisual pieces. Additionally, support on a consultancy basis will be provided by a lawyer (in case of legal support, when for instance a youth collective wants to formally register).

The budget for transport is to cover transport within the departments by road, as well as to support visits by the partners to other departments and monitoring visits for M&E, technical and security training, quality assurance, and financial control. The Senior Project Coordinator, the Finance and Partnership Coordinator, and the M&E officer will be based in one of the project locations to ensure proximity, thereby also limiting the need to travel. Due to the geographical context of Colombia, as well as the security situation, travel by road is limited within the departments and between Cauca and Cali. For travel between Cali, Quibdó and Bogotá, air transport is, therefore, the only option. However, air travel will be limited to the necessary travels only, and will combine visits to more locations where possible to reduce the number of trips. This will be encouraged in the acknowledgment of the environmental impact that air travel in particular has.

Finally, 5,5% of the total budget is defined for Monitoring and Evaluation activities of the project, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation. Strong M&E will be ensured by 60% of a M&E Coordinator from War Child´s Coordination team, supported by a full time M&E officer based in the areas of implementation. Together with the counterparts of the partners, they will ensure that a baseline and endline will be performed, monthly collect and analyze the data, and provide the necessary information for internal and external reports. A budget for transport for the 2 M&E staff between the locations is included. Data collection will be partly done by the youth collectives. 6 tablets are included in the budget for this, 1 for each youth collective. An external evaluation and audit are included in the budget as well..

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

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

Given that in October 2023 elections will be held for local authorities (mayors and governors), which will probably occur during the second tranche disbursement, the consortium will have sought to (formally) consolidate the participation of the youth collectives within the relevant political spaces before newly elected officials are taking office. This will be done to avoid having to reprocess and get affirmation from the newly elected local authorities for the youth to participate in these spaces. Early coordination and cooperation will thus take place here with the state counterpart (Presidential Counseling for Youth - Colombia Joven) to ensure the political participation inclusion of the youth.

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			
a) Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		All implementing partners have been identified, including all the you[th] collectives. The consortium is still open for collaborating with other you[th] collectives that present themselves throughout project implementation.
b) Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		Please find attached TORs as attachment.
c) Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		Regions and cities of implementation have been identified. Project sites in det[ail] (for instance where the hubs will be based) will be decided upon once proj[ect] starts.
d) 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	If the project is approved, briefings will be held during the first quarter of implementation with local and traditional authorities and communities.
e) 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 3 partners have had previous systematic and permanent interventions with youth collectives at the territorial level in the focused locations, and from there good practices and lessons learned have been identified that informed the project. These will be applied in the project as activities within the framework of the Results Framework.
f) Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		Young women and men who participate in community protection processes and political processes in their territories, with emphasis on Afro-descendant and Indigenous young women.
g) Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		Propitious discussions have been held with the state counterpart to align the project to its strategic lines of work 2022-2026, within the framework of the national youth policy, and to its support for implementation, for the future replication of the project in other analogue locations.
h) Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	N.A.		War Child represents the only recipient organization of the fund. Nonetheless, Partner Agreements will be set up between War Child, its implementing partners and Youth collectives

i) What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?			A brief period for preparation is needed and will happen during the first trimester of the implementation: 1. Introduction of the project to (local) government institutions. 2. Participatory introduction of the project for communities involved. 3. Recruitment of staff 4. Preparatory meetings with youth collectives to ensure alignment and planning for the implementation.

Gender

	Yes	No	
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?		X	Although not directly informed with an UN Gender specialist, a member of the technical (program quality) team of War Child, specialized in Gender, was commissioned from the Netherlands to provide permanent technical advice (remote and in person in Bogotá) on all issues related to Gender.
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		Spaces for dialogue were carried out with the youth collectives throughout the project design process, based on guiding questions related to the thematic and technical components. Extensive support from the War Child Gender Specialist and the Youth Specialist in accurately obtaining the youth's input here was provided for.
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		Indicators and targets have been disaggregated by sex and age where possible.
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		Percentages and GEWE allocations have been added within the budget.

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project comment
• 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		In the narrative and in the budget part, information is provided on choices that have been made in this proposal.
• Are unit costs (e.g., for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc.) comparable with those used in similar	X		Unit costs are in line with the Colombia market, taking into account the setting and context of the 3 project locations. (e.g., costs in the city of Cali are

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.		different from costs in rural areas). All partners have experience in the regions of implementation and know the context and the price level.
• 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	With a budget of USD 1.7M and a project duration of 2 years, the project supports 6 youth collectives, 2 national CSO's and reaches 3,800 participants directly, as well as 15,000-20,000 indirectly. An important note is that 2 of the 3 project areas are impacted by the internal conflict and are therefore hard to reach. With 40% of the budget directly going to the 2 national CSO's and 20% being allocated to support the youth collectives, 60% of the requested grant will go to national and local civil society implementing partners.
• 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	The percentage of staff costs is 20%. War Child's work consists of mentoring youth and guiding them in their processes, which mainly involves time of staff. Out of the total budget of USD 345,000 for staffing, USD 97,000 is for coordination staff (Sr Project Coordinator, technical and operational staff from the country coordination team), and USD 245,0(00) for program staff (Protection & Gender Officers, Project Officers, Ch... Protection & PSS coordinator, Finance and Partnership Coordinator), as well as M&E staff (M&E officer and part time M&E coordinator). Office costs are relatively low as the project implementation tea... (Protection & Gender Officer and Project Officer) will work from t... Hubs. Transport costs are limited to travel between locations, and wh... needed monitoring visits from the coordination team.
• 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	Output 1.1., which consists of the creation and running of the 3 Hubs, and development of the sustainability plans, is taking 15% of the total budget (USD 253,000). This amount includes the rent of 3 spaces for 2 years and equipping them. It also includes USD 12,000 for refurbishment where needed, when long-term solutions are found.

Other bigger budget lines are involving the implementation of creative methodologies (activity 1.3.2) and the implementation of a program to |

			strengthen advocacy skills, which will reach 3,800 young men and women.
			There is no international staff involved in the project. The aim is to work as much as possible together with youth from the collectives, as well as with the national CSO's. Further other staff are primary sourced from the regions of implementation. In past projects in similar areas, most of War Child's team consisted of Indigenous and Afro-Colombian staff.
• 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	The main procurement is for the Hubs (furniture, laptops), which amoun to USD 40,000 (2% of the budget).Other procurement includes t procurement of software (USD 2,700) and laptops for the project tea (USD 8,600).
• 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		-
• 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		War Child's global specialized team will provide ongoing technical advice on issues of Gender, Youth, Advocacy and M&E. The partners will bring in their own developed and tested methodologies, with experience in the areas of implementation. However, no other non-PBF funding will contribute to the project.

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:

a) 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;

b) 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;

c) 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);

d) 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:

5. Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
6. 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).
7. Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
8. 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.
9. 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.[46]
10. Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
11. 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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[46] 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)[47]

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Local collectives led by young Afro-descendant and Indigenous feminists have strengthened their organizational capacities and aligned their narratives, anti-racist, decolonial and feminist approaches;		**Outcome Indicator 1a** Percentage of youth-led collectives' members demonstrating increased knowledge and skills on organizational management, political-decision-making and advocacy Baseline: 0 Sex: 60% - 90 women | 40% - 60 men Target: 70% (including 60% women, 40% men, and 100% youth)	Training and mentoring Reports Final evaluation Pre and post test	
		Outcome Indicator 1b Percentage of young women members of youth-led collectives with increased knowledge and skills on organizational management, political-decision-making and advocacy Baseline: 0 Target: 70%-105	Training and mentoring report Pre and post test	
Gender equality (SDG5) and peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG16).		Outcome Indicator 1c A collaborative position paper developed from afro-feminist, decolonial feminist approaches ethnic epistemologies, and antiracist perspectives on intersectionality and peacebuilding. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Position paper authored by the collectives	Year 1: 1 Year 2: 1
UNSCR 1325 (2000); 1820 (2009); 1888 (2009); 1889 (2010); 1960 (2011); 2106 (2013); 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), and 2467 (2019)	**Output 1.1** Afro-descendant and indigenous youth collectives work together with the community to identify and	**Output Indicator 1.1.1** Number of community members and youth participating in meetings to identify safe spaces and develop management plans for the hubs Baseline: 0 Target: 150 (including 60% women and 40% men)	Attendance list, one per meeting Photos, at least one per meeting Meeting notes, one per meeting	6 Months: 100% 1 Year: 100%

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[47] The indicators were developed jointly with the partners and implementing youth groups, in line with the co-creation process that is essential to the project and in line with the development of the definition of Outcomes and Outputs. This was done through a process of various technical meetings, workshops, and dialogues.

rehabilitate spaces as safe hubs	**Output Indicator 1.1.2** Number of spaces rehabilitated and operationalized as safe hubs Baseline: 0 Target: 3	- Before, During, After Photos per space - Rent contracts or purchase receipts per space	6 Months: 3 hubs
	Output Indicator 1.1.3 Number of sustainable management plans developed by youth for the safe hubs Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Sex: 60% - 90 women | 40% - 60 men	Sustainability plans, one per hub **Frequency of collection:** Once	1 Year: 3 plans
Output 1.2 Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth collectives have increased their knowledge and skills on administrative and organizational management, as well as on leadership, political decision-making and advocacy	**Output Indicator 1.2.1** Number of youth belonging to Afro-descendant and Indigenous collectives who receive training, technical assistance and mentoring on administrative and organizational aspects of managing collectives and promoting impact Baseline: 0 Target: 150 (including 100% youth and 70% women)	- Attendance list, per location - Photos - Training/mentoring agenda - Training/mentoring report	6 Months: 60 people 1 Year: 150 people
.	**Output Indicator 1.2.2** Toolbox for collaborative leadership developed and contextualized in collaboration with youth collectives. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	High-definition toolbox design Toolbox consultation attendance list **Frequency of collection:** Once	1 year: 1 toolbox
Output 1.3 Afro-descendant and indigenous youth collectives participate in exchanges of knowledge on intersectionality, gender, patriarchy, ethnicity and indigenous and Afro-descendant epistemologies	**Output Indicator 1.3.1** Number of young women and men from Afro-descendant and indigenous communities participating in knowledge exchange meetings Baseline: 0 Target: 150 youth (including 90 women and 60 men)	- Attendance lists, per meeting and location - Reports collecting the experiences and narratives of the knowledge exchanges, one per location - Photos, at least one per location **Frequency of collection:** Once	1 year: 3 exchange meetings, 1 per location
	Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of young people participating in sensitization workshops on gender and ethnicities-sensitive narratives for peacebuilding	Attendance lists Photos, at least one per session Meeting notes, one per location Systematization of the activities Baseline and endline	2 years: 3800 participating in sensitization workshops

	Baseline: 0 Target: 3800, including 100% youth and 40% women 60% men		
	Output Indicator 1.3.3 Youth-led self-management action plan developed for the construction of local peace from Afro-feminist, decolonial feminist and indigenous epistemologies perspectives, articulated with the local and regional political institutions board in the framework of peacebuilding Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Action plans, one per location	Year 1: 3 management action plans, 1 per location
Outcome 2: Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth collectives, particularly young women, have strengthened protection mechanisms and support networks for young people and civil society members who speak out on political and/or societal issues or participate in political processes.	**Outcome Indicator 2** Percentage of youth (particularly young women) members of youth led collectives that strengthened protection mechanisms and support networks for young people and civil society members Baseline: 0 Target: 60% Sex: 70% - 105 women, 30% - 45 men	Monitoring Reports Final evaluation List of attendance capacity strengthening sessions Frequency of collection: Annual	
Output 2.1 Indigenous and Afro-descendant young women and men are supported in forming an autonomous observatory that monitors and generates reports on protection risks related to political participation with gender, youth and ethnic perspectives	**Output Indicator 2.1.1** 1 youth-led observatory established on protection risks linked to gender, youth and ethnic-sensitive political participation, established and linked to regional and national networks of human rights observatories for peacebuilding Baseline: 0 Target: 1	- Data collection and analysis system - 1 youth-led observatory established **Frequency of collection:** Once	18 months: 1 youth-led observatory established
Gender equality (SDG5) and peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG16). *UNSCR 1325 (2000); 1820 (2009); 1888 (2009); 1889 (2010); 1960 (2011); 2106 (2013); 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015) and 2467 (2019)*	**Output Indicator 2.1.2** 1 Annual report developed by the observatory on differentiated protection risks in communities and strategies for change and peacebuilding, published and disseminated to key actors for the implementation of the peacebuilding policy Baseline: 0	Annual report Dissemination/distribution list **Frequency of collection:** Once, Annually (year 2)	Year 2: 1 annual report

 			
	Target: 1 Sex: 60% - 90 women | 40% - 60 men	Minutes of meeting of yearly dissemination event with academics and youth at the hub	
Output 2.2 Young women and men from Afro-descendant and Indigenous communities have developed contextualized digital and analogue tools, as mechanisms for self-protection and community protection	**Output Indicator 2.2.1** Map of non-formal and formal protection key actors of prevention and response to risks associated with political participation that includes the identification of comprehensive care routes specific to each territory, appropriated by the youth-led collectives Baseline: 0 Target: 3 (1 per location)	Non-formal and formal protection key actors Mapping **Frequency of collection:** Once, per location	1 year: 3 maps, 1 per location
	Output Indicator 2.2.2 1 functional safety protocol for the self-protection adapted for young women and men from Afro-descendant and indigenous communities, Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Adapted self-protection booklets Self-protection booklet delivery lists **Frequency of collection:** Once, per location	15 months: 3 safety protocol adapted, per location
	Number of downloads of functional online safety protocol (app OJO) for the self-protection adopted by young women and men from Afro-descendant and indigenous communities Baseline: 0 Target: 500 Downloads	Number of mobile app downloads from Android **Frequency of collection:** Annually, per location	15 months: 500 downloads
Output 2.3. Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth facilitate and promote community-led initiatives aimed at enhancing the protection of youth involved in political and peacebuilding processes.	**Output Indicator 2.3.1** Toolbox that includes the definition of parameters for safeguarding policy, mutual agreements for the use of space, the community manual, PSEA (includes gender) and anti-racism, developed and contextualized by the youth-led collectives and in operation in each Hub Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Sex: 60% - 90 women | 40%- 60 men	Toolbox per location Attendance Lists	15 months: 3 toolbox finished, per location
	Output Indicator 2.3.2 At least 1 community strategy for the prevention of risks associated with political participation and conflict, constituted under the leadership of youth-led collectives, socialized and appropriated by at least 3 youth-led collectives, and in verifiable operation, per location Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Sex: 60% - 90 women | 40% - 60 men	Community strategies for the prevention of risks associated with political participation and conflict per location socialized Minutes of meetings and registration list	18 months: 3 community strategies implemented, 1 per location

	Output Indicator 2.3.3 Consolidation of a communication and visibility campaign, per location Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Communication and visibility campaign per location Campaign communication pieces **Frequency of collection:** Once, per location	15 months: 3 communication campaign consolidated
Outcome 3: Regional, traditional local authorities and communities have improved their knowledge and perceptions of the participation of young people and women from Afro-descendant and indigenous communities regarding their perspectives, ambitions and needs in local and regional peacebuilding and political processes	**Outcome Indicator 3** Percentage of local and traditional authorities and stakeholders who have demonstrated increased understanding and commitment towards the perspectives, ambitions and needs of young people in relation to their role in peacebuilding and political processes Baseline: 0 Target: 60%	Participation/attendance list Pre-post perception survey Evaluation report, including actions taken by authorities	
	Output 3.1 Afro-descendant and Indigenous youth, particularly young women, participate in participation scenarios with decision-makers from local and national state institutions and train them on youth-sensitive, ethnic-sensitive and gender-responsive policies, programming and thinking.	**Output Indicator 3.1.1** 1 map of key actors (stakeholders) and intersectoral participation spaces for the operation of peacebuilding, youth, gender and ethnicity Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Document with Key Actors and participation spaces mapping, per location **Frequency of collection:** Once, per location	1year :3 maps of key actors done, 1 per location
		Output Indicator 3.1.2 1 work agreement between youth-led collectives and local government actors for the realization of training sessions led by young people and aimed at key actors, containing the definition of the intersectoral workspace, the participants, their call and the work schedule, per location Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Sex: 60% – 90 women | 40% - 60 men	Completed Work Agreement formats containing definition of intersectoral workspace, participants and work schedule per location Meeting minutes per location	15 months: 3 work agreement made
Gender equality (SDG5) and peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG16). *UNSCR 1325 (2000); 1820 (2009); 1888 (2009); 1889 (2010); 1960 (2011); 2106 (2013); 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015) and 2467 (2019)*		**Output Indicator 3.1.3** Number of decision-makers and key actors who participated in the training sessions led by young people Baseline: 0 Target: 90 (including 50% women and 0% youth)	Attendance lists Photos Training agenda Training report	20 months: 90 decision-makers and key actors participated in the training sessions

Output 3.2 Youth collectives design and organize advocacy initiatives for communities on Afro-feminist, Indigenous and decolonial feminist perspectives in peacebuilding processes and political decision-making	**Output Indicator 3.2.1** Number of communication and advocacy strategies developed Baseline: 0 Target: 3 (1 per location) Sex: 60% - 90 women | 40% - 60 men	Communication and advocacy strategy made and implemented per location	15th month: 3 communication and advocacy strategies, 1 per location
	Output Indicator 3.2.2 Number of awareness and promotion campaigns led and organized by youth collectives Baseline: 0 Target: 3 campaigns (with envisioned target reach of 15.000 participants) Sex: 60% - 90 women | 40% - 60 men	Document containing the campaign design per location Campaign graphic pieces and digital campaign reach reports	18th month: 3 awareness and promotion campaigns initiated, 1 per location
	Output Indicator 3.2.3 Decalogue (illustrated guide) of good practices in leadership and advocacy in ethnic communities including lessons learned and tactics with potential to replicate, developed Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Decalogue	Year 2: 1 Decalogue produced
	Output Indicator 3.2.4 Documentary produced on the analysis of the conflict from a youth, Afro-feminist and indigenous perspective, from the proposals of communities and youth movements to consolidate territorial peace, produced Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Documentary script, documentary footage	Year 1: 0 Year 2: 1

Output Indicator 3.2.5 Number of information sessions on the ethnic chapter of the Peace Agreement, with the participation of delegates from the Municipal Youth Council, ethnic organizations, communities, school councils and others Baseline: 0 Target: 12	Agenda, per location Attendance list, per location Meeting minutes, per location Photos, at least one per session	Year 1: Year 2: 12 information sessions done
Output Indicator 3.2.6 Number of celebratory closing event for communities and regional, traditional and local authorities, performed per location Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Photographic record for each event held List of participants Agenda Event report	Year: 3 celebratory closing events