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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Colombia

**TYPE OF REPORT: annual**

**YEAR of report: /2021**

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| **Project Title:** *“Allanando el camino”: Women and LGBT people paving a path from justice and memory toward sustaining peace in Colombia*  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00125908** | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **Christian Aid Ireland (Convening Agency)**  1.Colombia Diversa (CD)  2. Red Nacional de Mujeres (RNM) |
| **Date of first transfer: 12 February 2021.**  **Project end date: 9 August 2022**  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** No | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  Christian Aid Ireland $ 1,100,000    Total: $ 1,100,000  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 50% (based on actuals and commitments.  There is a low utilization rate of the actual expenditure, due to the delays outlined below due to Covid-19, the National Strike, and the decision process on the permanent suspension of a partner.  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $ **897,392.63**  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **$88,648.99** | |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM3**  **Project Risk Marker: 1 medium risk to achieving outcomes**  **Project PBF focus area:** (**2.3) Conflict prevention/management** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by Christian Aid Colombia and Christian Aid Ireland  Project report approved by: Head of Peacebuilding and Global Program Development and Funding Manager.  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: | |

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

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**List of acronyms:**

AFP Acuerdo Final de Paz (Final Peace Agreement)

CBO Community Based Organisations

CD Colombia Diversa

CEV Comisión Especial para la Verdad (Truth Commission)

CIJP Comisión Intereclesial Justicia y Paz

FBO Faith Based Organisations

HRD Human Rights Defender

JEP Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz (Special Jurisdiction for Peace)

PDET Development Plans with a Territorial Focus

RNM Red Nacional de Mujeres (National Women’s Network)

SGBV Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

SIVJRNR Sistema Integral de Verdad, Justicia, Reparación y No Repetición (Integral System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition

UBPD Unidad de Búsqueda de Personas dadas por Desaparecidas (Search Unit for Missing Persons)

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

**Briefly outline the status of the project in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e., contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500-character limit):**

Project implementation has gained momentum and is steadily progressing as a result of improvements in the in-country COVID-19 situation as well as the socio-political context with the end of Colombia’s National Strike. Following the safeguarding issue, reported to UNPBF on 31st March 2021, a decision was made by Christian Aid to permanently suspend CIJP from the consortium, which was informed to UNPBF on 3rd August 2021.

A project adaptation plan was developed, incorporating the adapted activities and a Note to File was approved by UNPBF on 1st October 2021. As agreed between UNPBF and Christian Aid, this resulted in few adaptations and revisions from the original approved proposal, while the project scope and overall objective were maintained by leveraging the expertise of other consortium partners.

Specific to outcome achievement, project implementation progressed well in relation to Outcome 2 and 3, however, the removal of CIJP presented particular delays in the implementation of activities relevant to Outcome 1. Progress continues to be made, including litigation of 11 strategic cases of women and LGBT victims presented to JEP and the finalisation of data collection for reports to the SIVJRNR (OT3); advocacy workshops have been rolled out laying the foundations for the development level advocacy plans which feed into the PDET, enhancing local capacities to influence decision-making and engage national and international stakeholders, and agreements were signed with the Javeriana University to establish an accredited youth leadership diploma (OT2); microgrants were awarded to 12 organisations in support memory reconstruction initiatives (OT1) which promote a culture of non-repetition, trust, through truth-telling.

**Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000-character limit):**

1. Technical roundtable with the Search Unit for Missing Persons (UBPD) and CD, to develop and provide training on the collection and analysis of information to search for missing people.
2. CD to review the gender and LGBT people’s recommendations of the CEV’s Final Report, and advocate for actions to support non-repetition
3. JEP to make a final decision on investigating the national macro-case of sexual violence to give credibility for these cases to be systematically litigated at a National level, providing a platform for formal legal reparation. CD has been advocating for JEP take up the investigation of sexual violence as Colombia must advance in the social and legal understanding of what sexual and reproductive violence and other behaviours against the sexuality of girls. Women and LGBT people have been in the context of the armed conflict, in which all legal and illegal armed actors have committed various forms of violence motivated by discrimination based on the gender and sexuality of the victims
4. Presentation of a brief on the functions of UBPD to support LGBT CSOs
5. Roll out pedagogical campaigns to raise awareness of prejudices against women and LGBT people

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500-character limit): ***Not applicable within this reporting period.***

**In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive human impact. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000-character limit):**

Through community mobilisation, stakeholders have identified the presence of local memory initiatives, which have not been systematised. To leverage the peace dividends of this work and bolster the catalytic impact of the project, local initiatives in each of the four departments were integrated into project activities through micro-grants, to capacitate localised peacebuilding approaches. This supports a transformational approach by recognising culturally important practices and using them to share narratives of individual and collective resistance. This includes arts-based initiatives, such as a quilting / weaving initiative in Cauca: *“[With my weaving] I want to highlight the resilience in the territory. In our territories people have been proponents of peace, we have wanted to build another story. However, the violence in the territory puts a veil onto those desires for transformation and that veil is the one that the media keep repeating. This project is an opportunity to counteract this message and show the face of the resistance of the communities*.” (*Male representative of micro-grant CSO)*. The project has engaged 40 organisations across four departments, in addition to 12 CSOs who have received micro-grants support. This project helps revive memory initiatives bringing innovative alliances and approaches, as well as resources and narratives. For example, “*In Chocó there are already gender policies at the departmental level and this project is creating spaces for monitoring these policies together with the gender provisions of the AFP*". (Red de Mujeres Chocoanas, a recipient organisation in Chocó). A woman from Chocó, referring the first training module of A.2.2.1, reflected the peace multiplier nature of activities: "*Bear in mind that we are going to replicate this activity in our community. We want the loom of dreams to accompany us throughout the process*". Training has further empowered women to enhance advocacy skills, while also gaining confidence to voice out their needs and experiences of conflict more openly. Participation of decision-makers in training under Outcome 2, expressed strong commitments to continue participating throughout the process, highlighting receptiveness to the needs of women and LGBT people through advocacy plans.

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

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

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

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Off Track (some delays)**

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

Activities under Outcome 1 are off-track due to the safeguarding investigation and subsequent suspension of partner CJIP from the project. CJIP was to lead the memory festivals and travelling exhibitions organized by women and LGBT people. These activities were adapted in a revised implementation plan, to engage grassroots organizations more consciously and allow greater alignment with A.1.1.2, to enhance mutually reinforcement.

Emotional recovery workshops, A.1.1.2, have made progress defining the structure and approach to reduce suffering, strengthen identity and guide women and LGBT victims in their recovery. This institutionalizes self-managed networks of survivors, equipping them with skills and capacities to support each other, empowering women and LGBT survivors to reclaim their dignity, build confidence and promote long-term sustainability of the groups. Initial workshops were initiated in Putumayo in October with 11 cisgender heterosexual women, 2 lesbian women, 1 gay man, and 1 trans woman, to define the social and political context in their communities, and map the impacts of the war and recovery options available.

The micro-grants focus on participatory processes and activities for the construction of memories (workshops, theatre, sports events, collective dialogues, etc.), awareness raising and advocacy on gender-based violence and psycho-social. These initiatives amplify the voices of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous women, and LGBT people, who experienced systemic barriers to political participation and organisation, challenging stereotypes and dominant narratives of the conflict that undermine the transition to peace. In the first phase 12 local grassroots CSO/CBOs, based across the four targeted departments were supported: Cauca (4), Valle del Cauca (2), Chocó (4) and Putumayo (2). They are local and grassroots organisations, some of whom are still in the process of becoming a legal entity, represent or work with LGBT people (2), women (7) or both groups (3).

Local organisations were equipped with skills on memory reconstruction, documentation and truth telling, and do-no-harm to ensure conflict sensitive approaches. This supported participants to recognise the significance of memory, how its construction is permeated by gender and sexuality, and how it is connected to collective transformation. Workshops also guided organisations through the use of community arts and cultural methodologies, to construct shared understanding about the past, highlighting the differences between truth and memory, and the subjective character and complexity of the latter. This informed organisations methodologies, through culturally powerful tools, while demonstrating the way these initiatives can lead to proposals for social action. A phase two, call for proposals will be launched in mid-November to strengthen at least 8 CSOs/CBOs, increasing the number of networks addressing memory and linking with the advocacy workshops (A.2.2.1).

It is worth noting that, despite the challenges in the implementation of Outcome 1, a positive change is already visible at the outcome level. This is reflected in the satisfaction expressed by beneficiaries during events about the inclusion of activities for the construction of memory and truth in relation to violence and discrimination against women and LGBT people, to build a culture of non-violence, non-repetition and peace in the territories.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

The project fosters reflection on how women and LGBT people were impacted during and after the armed conflict, to rethink individual and community roles in peacebuilding and non-repetition. To date, memory initiatives in the 4 departments have focused on painful memories of the war, rather than transformational approaches that recognise women and LGBT people as survivors with political agency.

RNM took an important role in planning the re-design of Outcome 1, mapping 53 organisations and associations (43 women's and 10 LGBT organizations) at the municipal and community level. Furthermore, all activities include a feminist and diversity focused approach, mainstreamed by CD and RNM, who reviewed all materials and facilitated discussion spaces for implementation.

Participants in face-to-face training expressed concerns facing young people and the importance of spaces for youth participation in the memory activities. To address this, more than 50% of those leading micro-grants initiatives are under 30 and the online memory depositories have adopted a youth-centred design approach to enhance youth responsiveness and intergenerational engagement.

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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track as per the approved Note to File**

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

Provisional results for Indicator 2a, are evidenced through the participation of decision-makers at department level, including through training (A.2.2 .1) to support to women, LGBT people and young people in the design, implementation, and monitoring of their proposals through PDETs. This includes the Secretary for Women Affairs of the Mayor's Office of Popayán and the indigenous Deputy of the department Rosalba Ipia, who committed to support project partners in reaching their goals. A member of the Guamez Valley Council and the Mocoa Municipal Council participated in the training spaces in Putumayo. In Valle del Cauca a candidate for Representative to the Chamber for the Special Transitory Circumscriptions of Peace also engaged. Their participation provided an initial entry point to catalyse trust between women, LGBT, youth and public authorities at local level, an important cornerstone for progress.

During the reporting period, 30% of training on political advocacy was carried out with departmental organizations, involving 76 people, which marked the beginning of the process of developing advocacy plans at departmental level (A.2.2.1). This equates to 76 people from 50 organizations, whilst the original goal was to reach 60 people from 12 organizations. This training resulted in the creation of 4 networks, one per department, working collaboratively in their communities to lead the design and implementation of advocacy plans. Notably, this empowered women and LGBT people with knowledge and practical tools to interact effectively with local authorities and promote their visions for peace and territorial coexistence. In parallel, the participation of decision makers strengthened confidence that community advocacy plans will be given full consideration.

Consistent with the revised implementation plan, an important achievement in Outcome 2, was the signing of a collaboration agreement with the Javeriana University, for the development of certified, interdisciplinary diploma in youth leadership (A2.1.1). Activities A2.1.1 and A.2.1.2 were presented to all organisations involved and the final diploma will take the form of a 92-hour curriculum incorporating contextual elements, indigenous knowledge, and specific needs of communities.

Activity 2.2.2, complements 2.2.1, is supporting ongoing initiatives to address political violence against women and LGBT people. A consultant was hired for the development of protection protocols and early warning systems (A.2.2.2) and a national meeting was held with 2 representatives of each departmental organization to conduct an analysis of the risks facing women and LGBT human rights defenders (HRDs). This has allowed identification of the existing gaps in protection mechanisms for women and LGBT people; together with risk analysis. Through awareness of vulnerabilities, women and LGBT people are now collaborating to design protection tools such as context-based protection protocols; risk analysis with a gender approach that will allow them conduct political work in a safer way.

In terms of supporting national and international advocacy actions led by women and LGBT people (A.2.2.3), an analytical matrix mapped key national (22) and international (38) advocacy spaces, as entry points to engage with the Gender, Peace and Security agenda. Based on this information, a political advocacy plan is under development to sustain pressure on decision-makers at the local level to influence PDET design and implementation.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit*

Gendered lens has been infused throughout the project, which is vital to positively impact women, LGBT, and young people, understanding how multiple identities, material conditions, cultural conditions impact their lives. The territory of Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca), includes particular territorial dynamics, where women and LGBT organizations are weak compared to other territories. Therefore, in Valle del Cauca a mapping was conducted of individuals and 60 potential peace multipliers and HRDs were identified: 16 indigenous women, 16 Afro-Colombian women, 16 women from the urban area of Buenaventura and 12 LGBT people (11 women trans and 1 trans man).

Analysis prior to the training showed that the majority of participants believed men have greater capacity to participate in politics than women. This was debated through training sessions, and women and LGBT people developed a critical understanding of the links between the division of labour and gender stereotypes, which directly influence the right to political participation and representation. Participants now see the memory festivals as spaces where they can become more involved in the public sphere.

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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On Track as per the approved Note to File.**

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

At the institutional level, CD is engaging with the SIVJRNR, highlighting the need for investigation into high levels of SGBV against women and LGBT people. Engagement with the integral system promotes justice and reparations for LGBT people by addressing barriers to participation and protection. Operationally, this includes 3 institutions of the integral system: with the JEP, advocating for the opening of the National Macrocase 002 on sexual violence; the UNBPD to form a group of experts on search guidelines for missing persons; and the Truth Commission calling for recommendations for non-repetition in the gender chapter of the CEV's final report. This calls for a gendered lens driving investigation and prosecution of conduct that led to cycles of SGBV, with recommendations on non-repetition in Truth Commission’s July 2022 report.

In support of this outcome, three reports were developed (A.3.1.3) for the SIVJRNR. These provide ongoing institutional engagement to address structural barriers to women and LGBT engagement with the FPA, to bolster an enabling environment for transitional justice. This includes:

1. A report on the implementation of the gender approach of the AFP and profiling the testimony and circumstances of individual cases of LGBT victims, impacted by the level of implementation of the gender approach of the peace agreement. (To be launched on November 11 at the Center for Memory, Peace and Reconciliation)*.” “if [LGBT people] are aware of measures (AFP as a tool to claim rights) and know how to monitor them, they can link their particular advocacy interests with the enforceability and that is an opportunity to maintain activism in the territories”* CD Lawyer
2. A report on the roles and responsibilities of the UBPD, with a gender perspective, to support LGBT organizations in addressing the issue of missing persons, highlighting three cases of forced disappearance documented through the project, including two in Tumaco and one in Caquetá. (To be launched on November 20 at the Peace and Reconciliation Memory Center). *“it will be able to show that LGBT people disappeared during the armed conflict, which is something that is still believed not to occur, but that LGBT people, they just leave their homes”* CD Lawyer
3. A briefing document analysing the implementation of the gender approach prepared in collaboration with feminist organizations, including the National Women's Network, documenting the experience of CD in litigating individual cases before the JEP, highlighting what is not working and necessary accountabilities within the process.

The project implementation also progressed significantly through CD’s litigation of the 11 strategic cases of women and LGBT victims presented in the Macro-case 002 to JEP (A3.1.2), all with judicial decisions, allowing the cases to proceed. Among the victims are 6 gay men, 4 trans women and a bisexual man, all victims of the FARC-EP. “*The way in which transitional justice responds to demands for justice with a focus on gender and, particularly with an LGBT approach is something that has never happened”* CD Lawyer This is crucial to capture the testimonies and experience of sexual and gender minorities, increasing visibility in the transitional justice process.

Under this outcome, the media is used as a tool to amplify voices of women and LGBT communities, challenging narratives that undermine their important roles in the transition to peace. Meetings with 4 media monitoring agencies have informed pedagogical campaigns design.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

All activities support GEWE actions, including litigation of 11 individual cases (6 gay men, 4 trans women and a bisexual man) in the Macro-case to the JEP. Once admitted these cases will be part of a larger investigation. Alliances between legal representatives of women, Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities, LGBT people, have increased understanding of linkages between discrimination and armed conflict. The alliance has obtained important successes such as:

1. Spaces to communicate the profiles of those appearing prior to hearings (i.e., soldier, commander, etc.) to adapt litigation strategies.
2. Inclusion of questions about discrimination and conflict masculinities that reveal sexist or homophobic prejudices during the war, perpetuating SGBV.

CD obtain a ruling from the Sala de Reconocimiento de Verdad on the protection and precautionary measures being denied to women and LGBT victims, while the 3 reports engaging the SIVJRNR not only profile testimony of cases to support the macro-case but also address barriers to women and LGBT people’s participation in the transitional justice process and suggests mechanisms to rectify this.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit) | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes  Indicators were defined with the baseline study. Some indicators were assigned a zero value at the baseline, because they depend exclusively on the activities that will be initiated by the project, while some baseline figures will be measured at the point of implementation, due to challenges posed by Covid-19, the National Strike, resulting in diminished security environment, and the suspension of CIJP, to allow for mobilisation around the revised implementation plan subsequent to the mapping of 53 grassroots organisations that will support implementation.  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? **Yes**  Due to changes in the political, social and security environment as a result of Covid-19 and the National Strike shaping the political and security environment, all baseline work was conducted remotely. To mitigate the impact of not being able to collect information directly in the territories, a semi-structured interview was designed for grassroots organisations’ leaders to collect detailed qualitative information on target communities, and a survey conducted with local leaders and organisation members, to better reflect community insights.  Internal financial controls and monthly partner workplans facilitate monitoring and effective delivery. The project implementation team has met monthly, since inception of the project to discuss operational issues, monitor implementation and reflect on activities, budget, achievement, challenges and situational updates and results of the activities carried out.  The steering committee has also met on a quarterly basis. Within the framework of these meetings, CA's decision to suspend CIJP indefinitely was approved, micro-grant applications were reviewed and approved, and project visibility actions were agreed. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required):  The Monitoring and evaluation budget sits at 6.9 % of the budget. With a total allocation of **$ 76,011.73.**  The project has budgeted for an independent external evaluation and project audit towards the end of the project period in 2022.  No evaluation has been conducted, at the time of reporting. The project is at Year 1.  Christian Aid facilitated MEAL training for partners to promote reflection on the project’s Theory of Change and to strengthen participants’ understanding of adaptive and participatory approaches during the inception of the project. While end-line research and external evaluation is scheduled for the closure of the project, additional MEAL support aims to position partners to effectively engage in all evaluations.  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*: N/A |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. | Name of funder: Amount: |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | Improvements in the operating environment over the last 3 months, resulting from an adapted implementation plan following the suspension of consortium partner, CIJP, declining impact of Covid-19 and the end of the National strike in all 4 departments have facilitated greater acceleration of project implementation.  The adapted implementation plan has also enhanced involvement of grassroots departmental organisations. A mapping and engagement with 53 organisations (43 women's and 10 LGBT organizations) at the municipal and community level further support localisation of the project. |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$ N/A

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

As a result of the permanent suspension of CIJP (due to the safeguarding incident, duly notified to PBF in March 2021 and resolved in August 2021 ), CAI, RNM and CD decided to take on the responsibility of implementing the activities originally assigned to the suspended partner. The details of the adjustments are included in the Note to File document shared by CAI in September 2021 and approved by UNPBF in October 2021.

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

Other (please describe): Adaptation of activities which were originally planned to be implemented by the suspended partner CIJP.

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**  Women, LGBT people and communities promote a culture of non-repetition, trust, and acknowledgement of gender-based violence | **Indicator 1a:** Level of self-reported empowerment of women and LGBT people to promote recognition, reconciliation, and non-repetition | 78% of the interviewed people don’t know the level of empowerment of **Afro-descendant women** to promote recognition, reconciliation, and non-repetition  83% of the interviewed people don’t know the level of empowerment of **indigenous women** to promote recognition, reconciliation, and non-repetition  100% of the interviewed people don’t know the level of empowerment of **women** to promote recognition, reconciliation, and non-repetition  83% of the interviewed people don’t know the level of empowerment of **LGBT people** to promote recognition, reconciliation, and non-repetition | At the end of the project the percentage of people that don’t know the level of empowerment of **Afro-descendant women, indigenous women, women in general and LGBBT people** to promote recognition, reconciliation, and non-repetition has decrease by, at least, 20 points. | Programme month 12 (following completion of community- level activities) and will be captured in month 18 of the programme. | To the extent that it is a perception indicator, monitoring will be in month 18 of the programme. |  |
| **Indicator 1b:** Proportion of community members who are aware of women and LGBT people's experiences of violence and approve of their resistance against targeted violence. | To be defined when activity begins | At least 80% of community members are aware of women and LGBT people´s experiences of violence and approve their resistance | Programme month 12 (following completion of community- level activities) and will be captured in month 18 of the programme. | The monitoring of this indicator will begin when activities begin. Activities will begin in January 2022 |  |
| **Output 1.1**  Communities engage in reconstruction of memory and truth about violence and discrimination against women and LGBT people | **Indicator 1.1.a**: Women and LGBT people’s average levels of satisfaction with emotional recovery activities, memory festivals and travelling exhibitions Further disaggregation by ethnicity (indigenous and Afro- Colombian), and age | 0 | At least 80% of the people who participated in the emotional recovery activities and memory festivals state that they are very satisfied with the activity | Completed emotional recovery activities, memory festivals and travelling exhibition events | This indicator is related to the assessment of activities A.1.1.1 and A.1.1.2. These activities are beginning their implementation process and the indicator will be monitored once the activities are completed. |  |
| **Indicator 1.1.b:**  a) Number of memory festivals, travelling exhibitions and emotional recovery activities held  b) Number of women, LGBT people and wider community, public officials and other duty bearers participating in these events (including perpetrators). | 0 | a) 4 memory festivals, 4 travelling exhibitions and  b) Target: 600 people\* overall including at least 290 women, 150 LGBT people,160 youth & men ; at least 40% of these are youth. Numeric targets will not be set for duty bearers or perpetrators, although these  will be reported on. | Completed emotional recovery activities, memory festivals and travelling exhibition events | The monitoring of this indicator will begin when activities begin. Activities will begin in January 2022 |  |
| **Output 1.2**  Communities develop a collective conscience of women’s and LGBT people’s resistance against targeted violence | **Indicator 1.2.a:** Number of memories (related to cases of victims) that have been shared by/ are related to women and LGBT people that are preserved on virtual repositories | 0 | 40 new narratives of the experience of conflict (10 per department) Reporting will indicate number of stories associated with women, LGBT people and Indigenous and Afro-Colombian | Narratives of individual experiences of the conflict preserved on the virtual memory repository by project completion | The monitoring of this indicator will begin when activities begin | Collection of material for virtual memory repository activity has begun but there are no completed cases / narratives of the experiences of conflict yet. |
| **Indicator 1.2.b:** Number (%) of grassroots organizations / groups with, strengthened capacity to implement memory initiatives | 0 | 20/20 (100%) of LGBT and women–led grassroots organizations/ groups. | Selection of micro grants awardees and completion of micro grant scheme | 12 organizations benefited from micro-donations, participated in the memory workshop and the financial workshop. | A decision was made to hold 2 rounds of micro-grants. The second call is already underway to support the remaining 8 local grassroots CSO initiatives. |
| **Outcome 2**  Women, LGBT people and youth have greater influence on decision-making over PDETs | **Indicator 2a:** Evidence of decision makers acting (e.g. making statements, attending events, formulating directives/ policy, allocating budget) in line with the demands of women, LGBT people and youth, across targeted municipalities | 69% of the interviewed people think that authorities don´t act in line with the demands of women, LGBT people and youth, across targeted municipalities. | In each of the 4 departments, decision makers incorporate statements on peace and reconciliation, directives, rules, budget allocation and participate in events, related to peace in their municipalities, as advocated for by women, LGBT people or youth (at least 2 actions per department). | PDETs that Primary Stakeholders participate in under project timeframe | Advocacy plans are being developed by communities. It will be implemented during the first 4 months of 2022 and evaluated before finishing the project |  |
| **Indicator 2b:** Proportion of students plan to initiate and/or lead specific peace initiatives in their community/ municipality and Proportion of students who feel adequately or very equipped to take on this role. | To be defined when activity begins | To be established following baseline assessment at onset of activities implementation. Increase in proportion and specificity of plans anticipated. Reporting to summaries types of initiatives. | Students commence studies in January 2022 and graduate June 2022. | The monitoring of this indicator will be after completion of activity 2.1.2. |  |
| **Output 2.1**  Women, LGBT people and youth trained as local leaders and agents of change | **Indicator 2.1a:** Number (%) of enrolled students who manage to complete the University of Peace diploma Disaggregated by women, LGBT people, ethnicity and age | To be defined when activity begins | Of 150 enrolled youth (70%) | Students commence studies in January 2022 and graduate June 2022. | The monitoring of this indicator will be after completion of activity 2.1.2. |  |
| **Output 2.2**  Women and LGBT people equipped with tools to safely engage with local authorities and promote their visions of peace and territorial co-existence | **Indicator 2.2a:** Average level of confidence of students (scale of 1 – 10) to promote peace and security in their communities | To be defined when activity begins | To be defined when activity begins | Students commence studies in August 2021 and graduate June 2022. | The monitoring of this indicator will begin when activities begin |  |
| **Indicator 2.2b:** Perception of safety as an activist, on a scale of 1 - 10, | 87% of the interviewed people declared that the territories where they work are not safe | at least 80% of the participants of the workshops of activity A.2.2.2 state that they have tools that will allow them to reduce their vulnerability to risks in their territories and that they will replicate these tools in their organizations. | First and last training/ accompaniment sessions with women, | The indicator will be monitored once all the activities related to Output 2.2 have been implemented. |  |
| **Outcome 3**  Increased visibility and engagement of women and LGBT people as advocates for the implementation of the FPA gender provisions | **Indicator 3.a:** Number and description of resolutions (“Resoluciones”) issued by SIVJNIR related to the cases followed up by the programme | 0 | To be defined when activity begins | Programme month 18 | The monitoring of this indicator will begin when activities begin |  |
| **Indicator 3.b:** Proportion of wider community in targeted departments, who can identify ‘women’ and ‘LGBT people’ as groups that face particular prejudices in daily life and the proportion that disapprove of this discrimination. | 83% of the people interviewed do not know if their communities can identify the stigmatization that **women and LGBT People** face in the department of **Chocó**  96% of the people interviewed do not know if their communities can identify the stigmatization that **women and LGBT People** face in the department of **Valle del Cauca**  81% of the people interviewed do not know if their communities can identify the stigmatization that **women and LGBT People** face in the department of **Cauca**  86% of the people interviewed do not know if their communities can identify the stigmatization that **women and LGBT People** face in the department of **Putumayo**  83% of the people interviewed stated that they do not know what the capacity of the communities in Chocó is to act and express their disapproval in the face of the stigmatization that women and LGBT people face in their daily lives  94% of the people interviewed stated that they do not know what the capacity of the communities in Valle del Cauca is to act and express their disapproval in the face of the stigmatization that women and LGBT people face in their daily lives  86% of the people interviewed stated that they do not know what the capacity of the communities in Cauca is to act and express their disapproval in the face of the stigmatization that women and LGBT people face in their daily lives  86% of the people interviewed stated that they do not know what the capacity of the communities in Putumayo is to act and express their disapproval in the face of the stigmatization that women and LGBT people face in their daily lives | At the end of the project, the percentage of people that don’t know if their communities can identify the stigmatization that **Afro-descendant women, indigenous women, women in general and LGBT people** has decreased by at least, 20 points | First and second educational campaign | The monitoring of this indicator will be in month 18 |  |
| **Output 3.1**  Women and LGBT people benefit from transitional justice to resolve cases of gender- based violence and discrimination | **Indicator 3.1a:** Number of cases referring to women, LGBT victims that are presented to SIVJRNR and followed up by the programme. | 0 | 11 cases (including 3 related to trans women) | Programme month 18 | The monitoring of this indicator will begin when activities commence. This activity is in its initial stage . |  |
| **Indicator 3.1b:** Number and type of reports produced that analyze pending cases and are used to influence SIVJNR to progress cases (plus a description of how they are used) | 0 | Three reports, plus accessible IEC summaries and graphics will be produced, which analyse backlog of cases, highlighting cases relating to women, LGBT people and Afro Colombian and Indigenous people. Reports will be presented to SIVJRNR and more accessible IEC  materials will be published in mainstream newspapers. | Programme month 18 | The monitoring of this indicator will begin when activities commence in February 2022. |  |
| **Output 3.2**  Women and LGBT people challenge discrimination and demand compliance with the gender provisions. | **Indicator 3.2.b:** Number and type of educational campaigns and counter actions (against hate speech) | 0 | 2 educational campaigns (using radio, social media, free press) reaching an estimated 20,000 people Counter actions responding to 30% of identified incidents of interventions against gender provisions | Completion of second educational campaign and programme month 18. | The monitoring of this indicator will begin when activities commence. This activity has just started in November 2021, |  |