REVISED STANDARD JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT
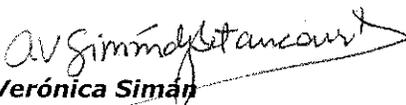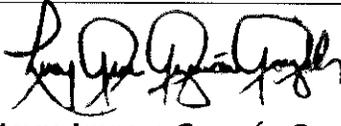
1. Cover Page

Country: Colombia

Programme Title: **Colombian Youth Leading Change for Peace**

Joint Programme Outcome(s): Participation and prevention pillars of Security Council Resolutions 2250, 2419 and 2535 and the Joint United Nations Plan of Action on Youth, Peace and Security (where different from the UNDAF)

<table>
<tr>
<td>

Programme Duration: 14 months

Anticipated start/end dates: 10/12/2021

Fund Management Option(s): pass-through (Parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)

Managing or Administrative Agent: _____ (if/as applicable)

</td>
<td colspan="2">

Total estimated budget*: $1,153,463

Out of which:

1. Funded Budget: 100%

2. Unfunded budget: _____

* Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td colspan="2">

Sources of funded budget:

- Government   _____
- UN Org....   _____
- UN Org...   _____
- Donor ...   __SIDA_
- Donor ...   _____
- NGO...   _____

</td>
</tr>
</table>

Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations

UN organizations	National Coordinating Authorities
Verónica Simán Signature United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Date & Seal 15-Nov-2021	**Lucy Amparo Guzmán González** Signature Alcaldía de Santander de Quilichao Date & Seal
Sara Ferrer Olivella Signature United Nation Development Program (UNDP) Date & Seal	**Libia Mosquera Viveros** Signature Alcaldía de Buenaventura Date & Seal

2. Executive Summary

This joint programme is aligned with the participation and prevention pillars of the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda. In Colombia, youth participation spaces are recognized by Law 1622 of 2013 (Youth Citizenship Statute), modified by Law 1885 of 2018, as "forms of dialogue and collective action that integrate a plural and diverse number of processes and organizational practices of young people in a territory, and that develop thematic actions of coordination and collective work with other actors".

In the peace agreement, signed between the National Government and FARC in November 2016, youth are mentioned 13 times, as a cross-cutting group (similarly to how women, ethnic groups and other organized social movements are referred to). However, and despite the convening of many youth consultations during the negotiation of the peace agreements, there are no affirmative measures in the peace agreements aimed at youth, recognizing them as proactive actors in peacebuilding. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the territorial mechanisms that seek to promote inclusive and gender-focused participation of youth leadership in local decision-making spaces (including territorial peace platforms).

Even though the peace agenda addresses participatory processes at the local level, there is a lack of avenues for meaningful engagement of youth platforms and leaders in these scenarios:

Of the 32,000 PATR initiatives (Pactos Territoriales de Transformación Regional), only 114 initiatives under Pillar 8 - reconciliation, coexistence and peacebuilding - are initiatives that target or involve the youth population.

This illustrates the need to promote meaningful (not symbolic/tokenistic) participation of young people in decision-making processes that facilitate intergenerational dialogues and contribute to territorial peace-building platforms. For this reason, it is important to strengthen the initiatives led by organizations, networks, roundtables, assemblies, councils, youth councils, and other spaces that arise from young people, so that they can exercise their agency, leadership and representation at the local level. In addition, it is key to promote the rights and aspirations of youth, as well as youth-led solutions to prevent risks and transform conflicts that affect young people in all their diversity in their territories.

As a result of the multiple threats that affect the areas considered in this proposal, the youth population of Buenaventura and Santander de Quilichao, particularly, social leaders and human rights defenders, are subject to different social, economic, environmental, and security risks. This proposal aims to manage those risks by strengthening the capacities of young people and raising social and institutional awareness about the importance of their participation, protection and empowerment. It is also imperative to make society, institutions, and social organizations aware of the importance and legitimacy of their social and political activities. It is necessary to recognize them as peace-building agents and generators of development. It is urgent to promote spaces for participation in order to promote intergenerational dialogues, strengthen youth's capacity to influence public management and overcome ethnic, racial and gender discrimination.

2

It is also important to promote the capacities of institutions to address assumptions about youth and to engage meaningfully with them.

Risk management involves identifying threats to human rights, recognizing vulnerabilities and overcoming them. In addition, it requires strengthening institutional and social capacities of youth organizations, particularly those led by young women.

This pilot will contribute to the construction of an intervention model within the framework of the joint UNDP-UNFPA Youth4Peace Global Program. As it is based on the pillars of Resolution 2250, the project is global in scope, adaptable to diverse contexts, with a differentiated and gender-sensitive approach. Finally, it incorporates the design and use of monitoring and evaluation tools to ensure scalability.

Moreover, this project is an opportunity to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular of SDGs 1, 5, 10, 11, 16 and 17 and of the United Nations Youth Strategy ("Youth2030").

Importantly, the proposal is aligned with the Swedish Global Strategy on Sustainable Peace, goal 2: 'Strengthened participation and influence of women and of youth in dialogue and peace processes'.

3. Situation Analysis

Young people aged 14-28 constitute 24,9% (12,703,390) of Colombia's total inhabitants. Within this group, 12,5% are men (6,394,460) and 12,4% are women (6,308,930) (DANE, 2021). Between childhood and adulthood, young people experience three crucial stages of human development: adolescence (development), early youth (transition) and late youth (consolidation).

In Colombia, most young people do not successfully overcome the challenges associated with each of these three phases. In the chosen municipalities of this project, youth are not perceived as subjects with rights nor as strategic actors for peace and political change. The municipalities of Santander de Quilichao (Cauca) and Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca) have historically been hotspots of conflict. Youth and adolescents in these areas are ethnically diverse and lack access to quality education, formal employment and income-generating activities, and decision-making leaving them disempowered and largely at the mercy of organized crime and violence.

According to official figures for 2021, in Buenaventura, Valle del Cauca, there are 82,463 youths, which represent 26,3% of the total population. In this group, 48,6% are male and 51,4% are female. Of the total population, 71,49% are Afro-descendants. Additionally, there are 23,310 reported victims of the armed conflict between the ages of 12 and 17, and 37,077 between the ages of 18 and 28. The multidimensional poverty index for the municipality is 41%. Net education coverage is 84,05%, and the homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants in the district is 29,01. Unemployment among the economically active population is reported at 20%.

In Buenaventura, the presence of paramilitary groups has had a high impact on the municipality. For instance, the Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia (ACG), "La Empresa" and the ELN fight for control of the city's port. The urban armed group called "La Local" is known for extorting and kidnapping merchants, as well as recruiting children and adolescents for their operations. The "Fuerza Unida del Pacífico" front, a residual group of the FARC-EP, facilitates and oversees drug trafficking operations in the municipality.

In Santander de Quilichao, Cauca, there are 29,681 youths, representing 26,1% of the total population. Of these, 50,4% are men and 49,6% are women. Of the total population, 22,42% are indigenous and 19,42% are Afro-descendants. Santander de Quilichao has reported 1,598 victims of the armed conflict between the ages of 12 and 17, and 3,110 between the ages of 18 and 28. The multidimensional poverty index for the municipality is 23%. The net education coverage is 90,79%, and the homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants is 112.71.

The following organized armed, criminal, and residual groups are present in the municipality: Clan del Golfo or Urabeños, which buys cocaine in Suarez (Cauca) and trades it throughout the Pacific coast; Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia (ACG), which intimidates and threatens the population; Ejército Popular de Liberación (EPL) or Los Pelusos, which fight for control of key drug trafficking areas; and the FARC-EP residual groups known as Frente Óliver Sinisterra, Frente Jaime Martínez, Frente Dagoberto Ramos and the Columna Móvil Jacobo Arenas or Los de Pija.

The youth of the two municipalities have suffered high levels of violence, such as forced displacement, homicides, forced disappearances, sexual violence, kidnappings, attacks and harassment. This has occurred in the midst of a critical socioeconomic situation alongside significant ethnic discrimination and limited institutional presence. Buenaventura and Santander de Quilichao therefore share the need to strengthen youth initiatives, educate society as well as the State about young people's role as positive agents of development and peace, and overcome the historical inequalities that limit the guarantee and protection of human rights for youth.

Violence and State neglect have generated fear, social fragmentation, distrust of institutions and obstacles to accessing employment opportunities and generating legal income. This has had repercussions in the positioning of illicit groups as a factor of social mobility, frustration and hopelessness.

4. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme

General and Specific Outcomes	**General Outcome:** Advance the implementation of Peace agreement through the youth, peace and security agenda
	Specific Outcome: Contribute to the inclusion and meaningful engagement of youth in the construction and consolidation of sustainable peace in Colombia. To this end, fifty youth

4

	organizations/networks/collectives in the municipalities of Santander de Quilichao and Buenaventura are positioned as positive agents at territorial level and meaningfully engaged in the promotion of peace and development.
Expected Outputs	**Output 1:** At least 6 territorial mechanisms of peace platforms in Santander de Quilichao and Buenaventura are strengthened to promote inclusive participation, with a dedicated gender focus, of youth leadership and organizations in local decision-making spaces. **Output 2:** 50 youth organizations and/or networks of Santander de Quilichao and Buenaventura are equipped to enforce their rights, transform conflicts, and manage risks in contexts of peacebuilding and development, based on approaches mainstreaming gender and ethnic focus. This is achieved through technical and financial tools, and in alliance with 10 public and private actors. To achieve the results (outputs/outcomes and impacts) proposed above, UNDP and UNFPA propose seven (7) actions to be developed comprehensively in the chosen municipalities, combining and complementing the agencies' capacities and expertise. These strategies include: i. A local assessment of actors, capacities, needs, priorities relating to participation and risk protection/prevention (structural and situational); ii. Training/capacity building for a more inclusive and innovative local participation of youth organizations/collectives and public, private and civil society actors (in peace platforms and formal and non-formal instances of interest); iii. Transformational actions led by young people at the territorial level that contribute to peace, development and coexistence in their territories. This will be achieved through meaningful spaces for decision-making coordination, dialogue between actors, the promotion of regional/national youth alliances, and support for social innovation initiatives. Furthermore, joint actions are being considered to strengthen capacity-building through the development of a fund for youth initiatives. This will be in addition to the organization of experience fairs, the exchange of knowledge among young people in the targeted municipalities and the documentation and systematization of the experience.
Main activities	**Participation – OUTPUT 1:** At least 6 territorial mechanisms of peace platforms in Santander de Quilichao and Buenaventura are strengthened to promote inclusive participation, with a dedicated gender focus, of youth leadership and organizations in local decision-making spaces. Activities R1A1, R1A2, R1A3, R1A4

Activity R1A1. *Strengthening of youth capacities.* The young members of the identified organizations or networks (with emphasis on those that promote women's empowerment) in the municipalities strengthen their capacities, competencies and skills to exercise their right to participation, advocacy, and political dialogue with institutional and community actors.

Activity R1A2. *Institutional strengthening*: Public servants and peacebuilding bodies of the territorial entities (departments, districts, municipalities and indigenous territories) receive technical assistance and support for the promotion and strengthening of meaningful youth engagement, particularly of young women, with the objective of promoting the influence of young people in decision-making spaces.

Activity R1A3. *Consolidation of the regional youth alliance*: A regional multi-stakeholder alliance is formed, with parity criteria and guaranteed representation of women, Afro-descendants and indigenous people, focused on technical assistance for youth participation and peace building.

Activity R1A4. *Implementation of youth social innovation initiatives.* Implementation of a model that identifies, tests, and technically and financially supports social innovation initiatives led by young people aimed at the prevention, protection and transformation of conflicts, gender-based violence, local peace building, meaningful participation in decision making, risk management, poverty reduction and/or climate change mitigation actions.

Prevention for Protection – OUTPUT 2: 50 youth organizations and/or networks of Santander de Quilichao and Buenaventura are equipped to enforce their rights, transform conflicts, and manage risks in contexts of peacebuilding and development, based on gender and ethnic approaches. This is achieved through technical and financial tools, and in alliance with 10 public and private actors.

Activities R2A1, R2A2, R2A3

Activity R2A1. Differential risk assessment: young men and women of the prioritized organizations collaboratively conduct gender and differential assessments of the risks associated with the exercise of their leadership in the construction of peace, coexistence and non-violence in their territories. These assessments include the formulation of relevant and appropriate measures to mitigate and prevent such risks.

Activity R2A2. Young people, youth networks and organizations strengthen their knowledge of the promotion, prevention, risk management and enforceability of human rights, specifically for the

6

| | prevention of rights violations, gender-based violence (GBV) and promotion of creative conflict resolution. |
| | **Activity R2A3** Governmental and non-governmental actors are trained in risk management, promotion and protection of human rights, with emphasis on the rights of adolescent girls and young women, and the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV). |

Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries	**Municipality of Santander de Quilichao (Northern Cauca)** • 20 youth organizations and networks (2 women's organizations and networks, 3 Afro-descendant organizations and networks / 2 indigenous organizations and networks). • 5 government (mayor's office and governor's office) and non-governmental institutions (NGOs, community councils). • 500 young people - women and men (approx.) who are part of organizations/networks who will be trained and supported technically. • 10 public officials, members of other non-youth organizations, civil society, academia or public sector that can be involved in training and technical assistance in the peace platforms. **Municipality of Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca)** • 30 youth organizations and networks (5 women's organizations and networks, 5 Afro-descendant organizations and networks / 2 indigenous organizations and networks). • 5 governmental (mayor's office and governor's office) and non-governmental institutions (foundations, community council) • 1,000 young people (approx.) who are part of organizations/networks who will be trained and supported technically. • 15 public officials, members of other non-youth organizations, civil society, academia or public sector that can deliver training and technical assistance in peace platforms.
Indirect beneficiaries	**Municipality of Santander de Quilichao:** 43 organizations of the municipal youth platform. **Municipality of Buenaventura:** 67 organizations of the municipal youth platform. 2,500 young (approx.) beneficiaries who participate or are part of the youth platforms of the two municipalities.

Relevant Stakeholders:

Partners and Stakeholders[1]	**Santander de Quilichao (Northern Cauca)** • Agenda de Paz Joven del Cauca (led by young people) • ONG La Red (high level of youth participation) • Tengo ganas (led by young people)

[1] Subject to changes depending on the results obtained from local mappings and diagnostics

7

	- Plataforma Municipal de Juventudes (Composed of 43 social organizations) (led by young people) **Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca)** - Fundación Nuevo Siglo XXI (high level of youth participation) - Activa Buenaventura (high level of youth participation) - Fundación Corona (high level of youth participation) - Xtituto de Política (high level of youth participation) - Fundación Carvajal (high level of youth participation) - Plataforma Distrital de Juventud (Composed of 67 social organizations) (led by young people) - Universidad del Pacífico (high level of youth participation) **National partners:** - Acción Colectiva de Objetores y Objetoras de Conciencia (ACOOC) - Agencia para la Renovación del Territorio (National and local) - Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz (Territorial Peace Council) - Unidad Administrativa para la Reparación Integral de Víctimas (National and local) - Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar – ICBF
Coordination with national and local entities/programs	- Territorial Peace Councils (OACP) - Transitional Justice Committees (UARIV) - Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) - Presidential Youth Council "Colombia Joven". - Governors' Offices (Cauca and Valle del Cauca) - Mayors' Offices of Buenaventura and Santander de Quilichao - Buenaventura Chamber of Commerce - Youth organizations (Tengo Ganas, NGO La Red) - University of the Pacific The mandate of the Verification Mission in Colombia is to present an objective assessment of the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement and to facilitate the search for solutions at the territorial level for its implementation. As such, the Mission will be the main ally in establishing bridges with institutions and territorial peace bodies where the participation and prevention initiatives led by youth are expected to have an impact. The Verification Mission will be a key actor as it will make it possible

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>

to achieve one of the main objectives of this program, which is participation and advocacy in peace-building spaces.

In accordance with the UNSDCF and the mandate of other agencies of the system such as UN Women, UNHCR, ILO, UNICEF, among others, actions will be coordinated in the territory to avoid duplication of efforts and enhance the impact of this and other programs in the target areas. This coordination will be key in activity R1A4 *Implementation of youth social innovation initiatives*, in which the proposals of young people and their organizations will require coordination with other ongoing processes in the target areas.

</td></tr>
</table>

Integration of cross-cutting approaches (gender, conflict, human rights, environment, poverty, and innovation)

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Considering the objectives and scope of this project gender mainstreaming has and will be an integral part of this project. Therefore, a gender differential approach will be adopted throughout the formulation, implementation, and evaluation stages. More specifically, efforts will be directed towards guaranteeing the participation and impact of young women in each of the proposed processes.

This aim can be seen in the efforts to identify and strengthen women's networks and organizations, as well as women leaders who contribute to the two outcomes proposed in this initiative - to strengthen the participation of young women in the spaces of participation and to generate capabilities that reduce the risk of the violation of rights and gender-based violence.

In parallel, a dialogue will be established with institutions in both municipalities to strengthen their capacity to ensure the participation of young people, with emphasis on young women, as well as to prioritize the prevention of gender-based violence. Finally, the creation of the Regional Youth Assembly is proposed, having as a starting condition equal representation and participation of young women's organizations and networks.

The objective of the above is to focus the activities on actions that contribute to gender equality, specifically to the physical and decision-making autonomy of young women living in Santander de Quilichao and Buenaventura.

YOUTH- INCLUSIVE AND CONFLICT-SENSITIVE APPROACH

A conflict-sensitive approach implies that both UNDP and UNFPA will perform a continuous analysis of the relationship between the activities and the local context, with a focus on mitigating threats and maximizing the impact of the interventions.

For this purpose, the Do No Harm principle will be implemented and conflict impact assessments will be performed throughout. For the latter, the CDA (Conflict Development Analysis) methodology will be used to analyze facts, actors (structures, network of relationships, connectors and divisions among them), social or institutional agendas, and local peace building proposals.

The implementation of the *Do No Harm* approach implies a constant reflection of the impact of the agencies and the program's activities in local conflicts, power relations, and the role of participants during implementation. The project should address the root causes of violence and conflict, as outlined in the Final Peace Agreement, where conflict prevention, peace and human security are central objectives.

Methodologically, the context analysis will be implemented within the YPS guidelines to identify local conflicts and opportunities to manage them (YPS Programming Handbook, 2021). This method considers the following steps: i) context analysis, ii) identification and analysis of local conflicts, iii) mapping of actors, iv) analysis of factors, and v) analysis of opportunities for peace. The categories proposed to identify both conflicts and opportunities are: demographics, rights and access to justice, gender equality, security, education and employment, political participation and youth representation, youth organizations and representation. The youth will construct and validate viable initiatives for each category in relation to peacebuilding.

HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH

The human rights-based approach, defined as the enforcement of norms and standards established in international law for laws and policies related to development, prioritizes activities in population groups that are subject to marginalization, exclusion, and discrimination. The mainstreaming of this approach entails an analysis of the human rights alerts raised by young people in Buenaventura and Santander de Quilichao. An assessment will also be carried out to examine institutional capacity in

these municipalities as well as the immediate, underlying, and structural causes behind the lack of guarantees that youth face in the protection of their human rights. In addition, the capacities of territorial actors (organizations and individuals) and local institutions to claim and guarantee rights, respectively, will be evaluated. The goal of this evaluation is to identify which capacities ought to be developed and strengthened.

Furthermore, this project is structured along the key pillars of human rights approaches in cooperation programs. These include:

1) Empowerment, participation and inclusion of communities in decision-making as well as planning, implementation and oversight processes;

2) Accountability strategy using schemes as social monitoring and citizen vigilance.

Through steering groups formed at the beginning of the project, interventions will be more dynamic and community participation will be guaranteed in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project.

POVERTY

In Colombia, and according to the 2019 Human Development Report, two general challenges threaten the country's human development: productivity, as a catalyst for economic development, and inequality, as an inherent obstacle to inclusive and sustainable human development. Low productivity levels are a structural problem of the Colombian economy and a commonality amongst countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Although Colombia displayed an economic growth rate in the pre-COVID

years, the country's labor productivity levels lag behind other economies in the region and OECD countries.

Economic inequality in Colombia is the highest among OECD countries and one of the highest in the region. Despite showing economic growth, these benefits have not been distributed equally among the population and regional differences in quality of life persist.

This project involves youth - one of the groups that suffer most from the lack of educational, health and employment opportunities that occur as a result of this economic inequality. As such, the young population has been disenfranchised from the country's development. This project seeks to engage youth in participation and prevention for protection, by bolstering their voices in decision-making spaces and peace-building scenarios. Specifically, it strives to strengthen young people as political actors and actors of change, by developing their capacity for dialogue, advocacy and influence and promoting multi-stakeholder networks/alliances that will advance initiatives for the transformation of conflicts and local peacebuilding with community impact.

On the other hand, this project takes up the youth practices in terms of care and knowledge of their environments to develop prevention and protection strategies for young people that enable the effective enjoyment of human rights (including social and economic rights), reducing GBV and enabling the development of friendlier and violence-free environments in their surroundings.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

In Colombia, climate change, the environment and the armed conflict are strongly interconnected. The departments of Cauca and Valle del Cauca have historically been hotspots for illegal mining, which has led to high levels of environmental degradation and deforestation as well as the consolidation of illicit and extractive economies. As a result, environmental and human rights defenders are persecuted by armed actors linked to these activities.

In addition, the imminent threat of climate change poses challenges in terms of gender and migration at a global level, but with particular gravity in developing countries. It is estimated that, in armed conflict contexts, women, girls and the LGBTQ population will be disproportionately affected by the consequences of climate change. This is because gender inequalities will worsen, care burdens will increase, and new barriers to accessing health systems and other services will emerge. Finally, the climate emergency, including global warming and its consequences on ecosystems and resource availability, will accelerate the need for population displacement.

For these reasons, the project is relevant and provides a unique opportunity to not only raise awareness of this issue through training and education, but also to empower young people in the prioritized areas to influence decision-making spaces and policies that impact the environment.

INNOVATION APPROACH

The Innovation approach is aimed at designing innovative and transformative proposals that transcend geographic and social barriers and thus aid the fulfillment of human rights, particularly for those most left behind. We have designed this proposal with a human centered design approach. For example, we have developed a chatbot solution to amplify

the participation of young people in remote areas and also a digital solution called ECHO for data collection related to the SDGs. Likewise, this approach promotes the use and implementation of agile, synchronous and asynchronous digital and innovation tools and strategies to find innovative solutions to existing problems. By mainstreaming this innovation and user-centered approach, it will ensure that the vision of users (particularly youth) is included and that they are an integral part of the project.

MAINSTREAMING APPROACHES

The project's main focus is the youth of Santander de Quilichao and Buenaventura. The current context in Colombia has highlighted the need to listen to youth and amplify their voices, which is why all activities will be based on the principle of active listening.

In addition, the project also aims to develop strategies to identify local youth-led organizations and their connection to different peace-building platforms, in order to determine spaces where formative and coordination activities could take place. This, in turn, may be an answer to the challenges and obstacles that youth face regarding the peace and security agenda.

The agencies' experience working with youth has highlighted the need to generate alliances with youth as well as their organizational structures. These alliances must be established with public and private actors alike, in order to create partnerships that increase youth's trust, where they feel a sense of belonging, that their voices are heard and that there is a group of institutional allies advocating for the protection of their rights. To achieve this, the project will develop strategies that facilitate the identification of the different actors that work towards the development of public policies or programs relating to youth in different sectors.

Currently, global reports on young people's situation indicate growing discontent and hopelessness, which translates into a lack of trust in institutions and government and higher trust in social actors, particularly their peers. This has fostered a sense among youth that their human rights are under threat, which highlights the need to implement a human-rights approach.

The activities incorporate a gender approach by recognizing young women as active citizens with civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. They also aim to bring attention to the role of the State as responsible for the preservation, protection, and enforcement of women's rights. This is based on an acknowledgement of the need to transform the hierarchical power relations that have historically subordinated women. Therefore, this approach seeks to guarantee the dignity, freedom and equality of women.

The municipalities prioritized in this project are Santander de Quilichao and Buenaventura, both of which have a strong presence of indigenous and Afro-descendant ethnic groups. The inclusion of indigenous and Afro-descendant youth organizations will be achieved from the network mapping stage through affirmative action measures, in order to facilitate their participation in each of the project activities.

Finally, this intervention will be developed in compliance with each of the phases of the *Do No Harm* approach, developing active dialogues with the participants, understanding and recurrently analyzing the context and jointly evaluating the implementation of the project to identify the *connectors* and *dividers* relevant to the project.

5. Results Framework (Two to three pages)

Table 1: Results Framework

Goal:
Advance the implementation of Peace agreement through Youth Peace and Security agenda

Outcome: Young people who are part of 50 youth organizations/networks/collectives in the municipalities of Santander de Quilichao and Buenaventura develop and recognize their capacities for the transformation of conflicts and realization of youth agendas, positioning themselves as territorial agents for the promotion of peace and development.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Sources	Baseline	Targets		METHODOLOGY AND RISKS OF DATA COLLECTION
			Value	Year	Year	
				2021	2022	
Output 1: At least **6 local mechanisms of peace** in Santander de Quilichao and Buenaventura are strengthened to activate the inclusive participation, with a gender focus, of leaders and youth organizations in local decision-making spaces	**1.1** By the end of the project, at least 80% of municipal mechanisms of peace have adopted specific objectives regarding youth participation, including young women	Project PM&E system	To be determined	10%	70%	Methodology: Statistically significant surveys, focus groups, monitoring dashboards, sensemaker methodologies. Risks: Reduced access to territories and/or beneficiaries; low or no stakeholder participation; political or public order instability; health or disaster emergencies.
	1.2 80% of the project participants' initiatives aimed at enforcing their rights, transforming conflicts or managing risks in their territories incorporate/adapt new technical and financial tools provided within the framework of the project.	Project PM&E system	0%	-	80%	Methodology: Statistically significant surveys, focus groups, monitoring dashboards, sensemaker methodologies. Risks: Reduced access to territories and/or beneficiaries; low or no stakeholder participation; political or public order instability; health or disaster emergencies.

	1.3 Two (2) municipal strategies are designed with multiple stakeholders including formally organized youth groups and informal youth groups/initiatives, for the promotion of dialogue, consensus-building and reconciliation.	Project PM&E system	0	-	2	Methodology: Statistically significant surveys, focus groups, monitoring dashboards, sensemaker methodologies. Risks: Reduced access to territories and/or beneficiaries; low or no stakeholder participation; political or public order instability; health or disaster emergencies.
Output 2: 50 organizations and/or networks of young people in Santander de Quilichao and Buenaventura, with the use of technical and financial tools, in partnership with 10 **public and private actors,** have strengthened capacities for the enforceability of their rights, transformation of conflicts and risk management in peace consolidation contexts	**2.1.** At least 75% of the youth organizations, governmental and non-governmental actors participating in the project demonstrate new knowledge and capacities enabling them to identify and incorporate risk management, the promotion and guarantee of human rights, with emphasis on the rights of young people and the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) in their actions.	Project PM&E system	0	30%	45%	Methodology: Statistically significant surveys, focus groups, monitoring dashboards, sensemaker methodologies. Risks: Reduced access to territories and/or beneficiaries; low or no stakeholder participation; political or public order instability; health or disaster emergencies.
	2.2 At least 40% of the activities supported by the project demonstrate a focus on the prevention or reduction of	Project PM&E system	0%	-	40%	Methodology: Statistically significant surveys, focus groups, monitoring dashboards, sensemaker methodologies. Risks: Reduced access to territories and/or beneficiaries; low or no

14

	forms of violence or the promotion of youth participation in peace-building processes in their territories.					stakeholder participation; political or public order instability; health or disaster emergencies.
	2.3. Based on the project experience and guided by youth input, at least one knowledge output is produced (For example, a protocol on the political participation of youth and the local population in the context of YPS). This output supports the dissemination and exchange of knowledge as well as the promotion of local advocacy on the youth/women, peace and security agenda.	Project PM&E system	0	0,5	0,5	Methodology: Statistically significant surveys, focus groups, monitoring dashboards, sensemaker methodologies. Risks: Reduced access to territories and/or beneficiaries; low or no stakeholder participation political or public order instability; health or disaster emergencies.

Note: Activities will be planned and measured based on the work plan.

6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

Coordination and management mechanisms

The project will establish strategic alliances mainly at the regional and municipal levels, as well as with other relevant actors (academia, education sector or private companies, media, etc.) that wish to join in order to strengthen the actions in the targeted municipalities, to promote social initiatives (youth leadership) and strengthen local governments to incorporate young people and their agendas in the paths of sustainable development and peace building in their territories.

Coordination and follow-up activities will be performed based on a multi-level governance structure involving implementing agencies (UNDP, UNFPA), representatives of local

governments, Sweden (as the main strategic and financial partner), and as far as possible, youth and Swedish interest groups. Furthermore, given the relevance of this pilot project, the Swedish Embassy, UNDP and UNFPA will make their services available to the communities and municipalities.

The highest coordination body of the project will be the **Steering Committee**, composed of representatives from the Swedish Embassy, UNDP, UNFPA, local governments, and youth organizations (optional according to their level of involvement). This will be the highest decision-making body of the project. The Steering Committee will meet at least twice during the life of the project (start - end).

Below the Steering Committee will be the **Technical Committee** formed by the Thematic or Project Coordinators at the national and local levels of UNDP and UNFPA respectively. If there is interest, there will also be representatives from local governments, youth organizations and the Swedish Embassy. This committee will conduct monthly reviews of the project to assess its progress and adjustment needs. It will also conduct a final review of the project to take stock of lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and disseminating the project results to relevant stakeholders.

The governance structure of the Project will have two important management figures:
- Local Project Liaisons in each municipality who will be in charge of:
  - Overseeing the streamlined, comprehensive and coherent implementation of the project in the municipality
  - Guaranteeing the identification and inclusion of local stakeholders
  - Enforcing a clear strategy for interagency coordination and with different stakeholders, i.e., a structured territorial unit.
- The National Technical Secretariat (UNDP-UNFPA) which will be in charge of:
  - Monitoring and following up on the implementation of the project
  - Facilitating and promoting spaces for actors involved in the project to coordinate, interact, and exchange useful information
  - Compiling information, producing reports and generating alerts regarding the project

This secretariat will work collaboratively on a permanent basis and will support the information and knowledge management of the entire project.

Governance mechanisms with partners and local actors will also be structured according to the Do No Harm approach, based on an analysis of the most relevant space and time, according to local dynamics, to follow up on the project. These follow-ups will be carried out alongside different youth organizations and public and private institutions to assess progress and compliance with work plans in conjunction with UNDP and UNFPA. These work mechanisms will be established and carried out with each of the organizations. The work plans with each of these organizations will be discussed with UNDP and UNFPA in order to find synergies in local work.

These spaces ensure the effective and aligned implementation of the Project at the national level and in both municipalities.

Liaison with SIDA
The UNDP/UNFPA teams will be the main interlocutors with SIDA for strategic and integrative vision matters.

The Technical Secretariat, a central and unified monitoring figure at the interagency level, could be the focal point with SIDA for follow-ups, requests, etc.

Direct but coordinated dialogue should be maintained with the technical/programmatic coordinators at the national level of both agencies in case particular information is required on the different components of the project.

Efficiency and cost-effectiveness - Shared expenses

The project will take advantage of opportunities to reduce and share management/operational costs through joint projection and coordination (a reduced management team, common operational costs - transportation, offices, missions, evaluation, production of materials, etc.), as well as by encouraging technical teams to take advantage of the technical capacities of UNDP and UNFPA at the national and territorial levels.

Actions to scale up results

This project has the goal of replication, scalability and national and regional dissemination. Therefore, it is necessary to coordinate the implementation of the project in a synergistic and complementary manner within UNDP and UNFPA in order to scale up the experience at the local level.

Coordination with existing UNDP and UNFPA projects in the territories will be ensured to generate local and national connections that allow replication of results and good practices and scaling up of results.

Implementation will be focused for greater impact. Allies, knowledge and resources will be leveraged to promote sustainability and scaling up of project results.
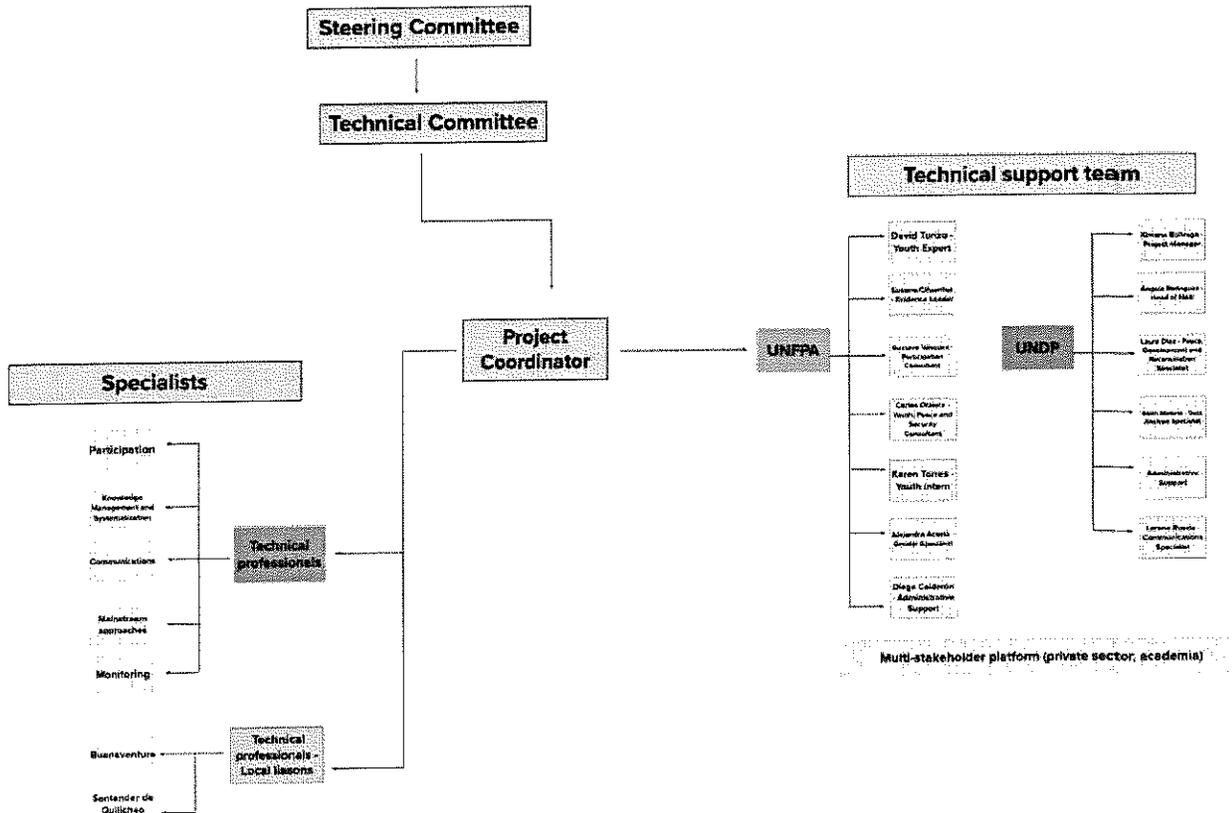
Lessons Learned

This project will take into account the recommendations and lessons learned from other experiences in accelerating the Youth/Women Peace and Security agenda developed by UNDP and UNFPA in Colombia or the region, as well as previous experiences with the Swedish Embassy on similar issues.

For the implementation of the project there will be an operational manual, which will include the technical and administrative guidelines for the operation and monitoring of the project. Similarly, monthly technical follow-up meetings will be held, as well as joint missions to follow up on implementation, verification of youth participation, alliance management, through the relationship with strategic partners and local ownership of the project, as a sustainability plan for the proposal.

Global level activities

This project is conceived as a pilot that will be adapted and replicated in other countries, under the umbrella and expected financing of the joint UNFPA/UNDP global programme on youth, peace and security. As such, a small amount of funded is required to support global level analysis of lessons learned, advocacy events to share the results of the project, and put in place the foundations for a scaling up and expansion of the project to other countries and regions.

Governance structure:

Steering Committee

Technical Committee

Technical support team

Project Coordinator

UNFPA

UNDP

Specialists

- Participation
- Knowledge Management and Systematization
- Communications
- Mainstream approaches
- Monitoring
- Buenaventura
- Santander de Quilichao

Technical professionals

Technical professionals - Local liasons

David Turizo - Youth Expert

Susana Chaurbel - Evidence Leader

Susana Venezia - Participation Consultant

Carlos Orjuela - Youth, Peace and Security Consultant

Karen Torres - Youth Intern

Alejandra Acosta - Gender Specialist

Diego Calderón - Administrative Support

Ximena Bahoqa - Project Manager

Angela Rodriguez - Head of Unit

Laura Diaz - Peace, Development and Reconciliation Specialist

Juan Morera - Data Analyse Specialist

Administrative Support

Lorena Rueda - Communications Specialist

Multi-stakeholder platform (private sector, academia)

7. Fund Management Arrangements

This joint programme brings together UNFPA and UNPD with distinct mandates for enhanced impact. The programme is designed to enhance clarity about the roles and responsibilities of each partner, to help to identify complementarities and minimum duplication of efforts, and to ensure mutual accountability on the delivery of results. To achieve this, the joint programme will use a pass-through funding modality, following the UNSDG guidelines. In this way, UNFPA and UNDP are jointly working towards a common goal and from a common results framework, with each organization accountable for its results.

UNFPA is taking on the role of administrative agent and convening agent. According to the UNSDG guidelines, the administrative agent is accountable for:

- Effective and impartial fiduciary management and financial reporting;
- Financial/administrative management: receives donor contributions, disburses funds to participating United Nations organizations based on Steering Committee instructions, and consolidates periodic financial reports and a final financial report;
- Day-to-day administration;
- The administrative agent is entitled to a fee of one per cent on total contributions.

The convening agent is accountable for:
- Coordination of programmatic activities and narrative reporting;
- Responsibility for operational and programmatic coordination: coordinates all the Global Programme partners, coordinates and compiles annual work plans and narrative reports, coordinates monitoring of annual targets, convenes and reports on Steering Committee meetings, facilitates audits and evaluation, and reports back to the Steering Committee; may be involved in resource mobilization;
- Involvement in day-to-day coordination, but does not hold any financial or programmatic accountability;
- The convening agent is entitled to charge coordination costs directly to the Global Programme budget.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The project implementation and monitoring strategy will be overseen by two Project Implementation Units (PIUs), one in each intervention area: Valle del Cauca (Municipality of Buenaventura) and Norte del Cauca (Municipality of Santander de Quilichao). Each PIU will have a local multidisciplinary team catered to the implementation needs of the activities, with support from UNDP and UNFPA. The PIUs will be coordinated by a national project management team and will be in charge of:
- Planning and implementing project activities according to the schedule, budget, rules and internal procedures of agencies.
- Maintaining a close inter-agency working relationship with the main local stakeholders (groups, institutions, networks).
- Collecting information before, during and after the implementation of the project to report on the results achieved and the proposed indicators.
- Planning and management of the budget and the necessary procurement processes.
- Monthly updating and presentation of programmatic (activities and beneficiaries) and financial progress reports.
- Providing necessary information for the preparation of reports for monitoring committees or at the request of both DPPA/PBSO and those responsible in UNDP and UNFPA Country Offices.

The program managers of each of the agencies (UNDP and UNFPA) and the local coordinators will form the Project Management Unit (PMU) in charge of aligning and strategically coordinating common tasks in both PIUs, planning activities and budgets, reporting, as well as following up and making necessary adjustments based on program and risk monitoring. The PMUs will hold regular (bi-monthly) meetings, share information, and communicate with each other on a regular basis.

Activity/Beneficiary Monitoring: Planning, progress, implementation of activities, achievement of outputs, and stakeholder engagement will be monitored through a methodology agreed by both agencies (POA) based on implementation progress indicators (sub-activities or actions), defined prior to the start of the project. Monthly progress indicators will also be established beforehand, outlining the expected outcomes from specific participants (individuals, groups, organizations, institutions).

Once the activity has started, the monthly progress of implementation of each sub-activity will be measured, thus obtaining the implementation rate for each activity and for the project as a whole. The actual progress is compared with that initially planned, allowing delays and constraints to be identified in time and, where necessary, corrective actions and appropriate alternatives to be taken.

If possible, at least two (2) field visits will be made during the life of the project by the national managers to verify progress through follow-ups with beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Indicator monitoring: This will be executed according to an indicator monitoring plan that will contain: metadata, activities that contribute to the indicator, measurement methodologies and tools, periodicity, responsible parties, and risks. Measurement will be carried out with the agreed monitoring tools, as well as with standardized quantitative and qualitative tools to establish progress in the achievement of the expected effects (e.g. KAP surveys, polls, focus groups, micro narratives, photo-voice, documentary review, etc.). These measurements are carried out according to the characteristics of the indicators and the information collection needs. Therefore, there will be periodic measurements (monthly, quarterly, semi-annually) and others that will only be taken at the beginning and/or end of the project.

Community Monitoring: From the beginning of the project, a series of tools and spaces will be promoted among stakeholders and local actors to involve them directly (as far as possible) in the management and follow-up of the actions and initiatives developed. Participatory monitoring tools will be selected and used (mapping of scope or most significant change) or the use of ICT tools based on community reference groups that facilitate the collection of information that attests to the progress of plans and initiatives built from the input of the participating groups and actors. This represents a commitment in terms of transparency and accountability, which guarantees strategic and programmatic coherence and territorial articulation between local and community authorities.

Evaluation: A final external evaluation will be carried out between the last month of implementation and 2 months after completion. The final evaluation report together with the management will be sent to all stakeholders.
The external evaluation will be conducted by an independent consultant and will focus on the following evaluation criteria:
1) Project performance (Relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability)
2) Impact on accelerating progress in the implementation of the resolutions on Youth, Peace and Security and Women, Peace and Security
3) Stakeholder performance and participation.

Knowledge Management: The project has been designed with a piloting approach in two territories. This approach seeks to build a model from practice that is replicable and scalable in other contexts with similar characteristics. At least three (3) knowledge products (e.g. guides, toolboxes, papers or e-learning content) that can be transferred to other users and territories through the exchange of experiences, discussion groups or the use of ICTs on the areas of work on participation, protection and prevention initiatives based on the experience of young people in the implementation of agreements and peace

20

building in their territories are foreseen. The project will promote the constant and systematic identification of good practices and lessons learned so that the initiatives can be systematized and transferred to different audiences (institutional and community) at territorial, national and even international levels.

All planning, monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management actions will incorporate the search for innovative solutions and the incorporation of gender, age, ethnicity, disability and conflict sensitivity approaches. This knowledge management and consultation will also be supported by the use of the Youth4peace.info platform.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Monitoring activity	Objective	Frequency	Measures to follow	Associated actors	Cost (if any)
Monitoring of progress in achieving results at the output and outcome level	Collect and analyze data on progress against the output indicators in the Results and Resources Framework in order to assess the progress of the project in relation to the achievement of the planned Activities	Monthly	The project management team will discuss any delays that affect the expected progress of the project.	UNDP/UNFPA	Distributed proportionally from the budget of each of the agencies

Risk Management and Monitoring	Identify specific risks that may compromise the achievement of planned results. Identify and monitor risk management and mitigation measures. This includes monitoring measures and safeguard plans that may have been required under the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.	Quarterly	Project management will identify risks and take measures to mitigate them. An active log will be maintained to track risks identified and actions taken.	UNDP/UNFPA	Distributed proportionally from the budget of each of the agencies
Project reporting	A single final Project Report will be submitted to the Steering Committee and key stakeholders, containing progress data reflecting the results achieved in accordance with the defined goals.	Upon completion of the project (Final Report)	All information from the PM&E system will be used.	UNDP/UNFPA	Distributed proportionally from the budget of each of the agencies
Evaluation	A final external evaluation will be carried out	Between the last month of implementation and 2 months after the end of the project.	The Terms of Reference will jointly be designed	UNDP/UNFPA	Shared cost established in the budget

Project Review (Steering Committee)	The project governance mechanism (i.e. the Steering Committee) will conduct periodic reviews of the project to assess its performance. This Committee will conduct a final review of the project to identify lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and disseminating project results and lessons learned to relevant stakeholders.	Start of the project (month 1 of execution) / Halfway point (6 months)/ Final (1 month before or after project completion) Monthly follow-up meetings of the project's operational manageme nt team will be held.	The Project Steering Committee will discuss any concerns regarding quality or progress and agree on management actions to address identified issues.	UNDP/UNFPA	Distributed proportionally from the budget of each of the agencies

RISK ANALYSIS MATRIX

For more information, please see this link:
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1zpRe1oS1x-JEz5JT2inw6v8VflVMCSSO/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=101421424749664313108&rtpof=true&sd=true

9. Work plans and budgets

BUDGET

BUDGET (USD) BY CATEGORY *		
Categories	UNDP (Colombia)	UNFPA (Colombia)
1. Personnel costs	173,927	197,361
2. Supplies, amenities, materials	20,000	1,839
3. Equipment, vehicles and furniture, including its depreciation	0	0
4. Contract services	43,047	41,967

5. Travel	30,000	19,086
6. Transfers and grants to counterparties	154,296	156,056
7. General operating costs and other direct costs*	37,914	31,729
Project costs subtotal for COLOMBIA	**459,185**	**448,038**
TOTAL VALUE OF THE PROPOSAL for COLOMBIA	**$907,223**	
	UNDP (global)	**UNFPA (global)**
Global level costs related to monitoring and advocacy	80,000	80,000
Sub-total project costs by agency including global costs	539,185	528,038
Indirect support costs (7%)	37,743	36,963
TOTAL BY AGENCY	576,927	565,001
Sub-total	1,141,928	
1% Administrative Agent fee (UNFPA)	11,535	
TOTAL VALUE OF THE PROPOSAL	**USD 1,153,463**	

BUDGET BREAKDOWN

Phase	Focus	Activity	UNDP	UNFPA
Capacity Building	Participation	Activity R1A1. **Strengthening youth capacities.** The young members of the organizations or networks identified (with emphasis on those that promote the autonomy of women) in the municipalities, develop their capacities, competences, and skills to exercise their right to participation, advocacy, and political dialogue with institutional and community actors.	50,308	56,994
Capacity Building	Participation	Activity R1A2. **Strengthening of institutions:** Public servants and peace-building bodies in municipalities receive assistance and technical support for the promotion and strengthening of youth participation, particularly of young women, to elevate the impact of young people in decision-making spaces.	26,364	37,072

Capacity Building	Prevention	Activity R2A1. **Differential risk analysis**: Young men and women of the targeted organizations, develop a participatory gender and differential analysis of the risks associated with the exercise of their leadership in the construction of peace, coexistence and non-violence in their territories, incorporating the formulation of relevant and appropriate measures to mitigate and prevent such risks.	50,308	61,393
Capacity Building	Prevention	Activity R2A2. **Young people, networks and youth organizations strengthen their knowledge** in the areas of promotion, prevention and management of risks, enforceability of human rights, specifically for the prevention of violations of rights, gender-based violence (GBV) and creative conflict resolution.	60,531	32,565
Capacity Building	Prevention	R2A3 Activity. **Strengthened governmental and non-governmental** partners in risk management, the promotion and guarantee of human rights, with emphasis on the rights of adolescent girls and young women, and the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV).	107,296	108,392
Implementation of Initiatives	Participation and Prevention	Activity R1A3. **Consolidation of the regional youth alliance**: Multi-stakeholder regional alliance formed, with equal criteria and representation of women, Afro-descendants and indigenous people, focused on support and technical development, for youth participation and peace building.	56,381	49,452
Implementation of Initiatives	Participation and Prevention	Activity R1A4. **Implementation of youth social innovation initiatives.** Design and implementation of a model that identifies, tests, and technically and financially supports social innovation initiatives led by young people aimed at the prevention, protection and transformation of conflicts, gender-based violence, local peace building, meaningful participation in decision making, risk management, poverty reduction and/or climate change mitigation actions.	70,082	70,440
Monitoring & advocacy	Global level	Coordination and monitoring support, advocacy and resource mobilization efforts related to the expansion of the Global Programme on YPS to other countries building on Colombia's experience	80,000	80,000

25

General operating costs and other direct costs	37,914	31,729
Indirect support costs	37,743	36,963
Total Budget	**576,927**	**565,001**

Please see the **workplan** attached.

Certificate Of Completion

Envelope Id: 383BD20368A74EB78AAD6577520C4033
Subject: Joint Prog YPS Colombia - prodoc VF 15.11.2021.docx
Source Envelope:
Document Pages: 26   Signatures: 1
Certificate Pages: 1   Initials: 0
AutoNav: Enabled
EnvelopeId Stamping: Disabled
Time Zone: (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)

Status: Completed

Envelope Originator:
Aida Veronica Siman
605 3rd Avenue,
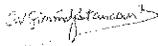New York, NY 10158
siman@unfpa.org
IP Address: 64.207.219.72

Record Tracking

Status: Original
    11/15/2021 4:02:17 PM

Holder: Aida Veronica Siman
    siman@unfpa.org

Location: DocuSign

Signer Events	Signature	Timestamp
Aida Veronica Siman siman@unfpa.org Representative United Nations Population Fund Security Level: Email, Account Authentication (None)	Signature Adoption: Uploaded Signature Image Using IP Address: 186.155.197.234	Sent: 11/15/2021 4:02:19 PM Viewed: 11/15/2021 4:02:33 PM Signed: 11/15/2021 4:02:45 PM Freeform Signing

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure:
   Not Offered via DocuSign

In Person Signer Events	Signature	Timestamp

Editor Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp

Agent Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp

Intermediary Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp

Certified Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp

Carbon Copy Events	Status	Timestamp

Witness Events	Signature	Timestamp

Notary Events	Signature	Timestamp

Envelope Summary Events	Status	Timestamps
Envelope Sent	Hashed/Encrypted	11/15/2021 4:02:19 PM
Certified Delivered	Security Checked	11/15/2021 4:02:33 PM
Signing Complete	Security Checked	11/15/2021 4:02:45 PM
Completed	Security Checked	11/15/2021 4:02:45 PM

Payment Events	Status	Timestamps