

Annex 1 - Country Specific Information - RFA 7200AA18RFA00008

BURKINA FASO

USAID Mission website:

<https://www.usaid.gov/burkina-faso>

Applications must be submitted to the Mission Point of Contact:

Linda Trudel (ltrudel@usaid.gov) and Abdullahi Sadiq (asadiq@usaid.gov)

Despite the successful democratic transition that has taken place since late 2014, the patience of Burkinabe is wearing thin with a state whose efficacy and even legitimacy are increasingly in question. The general lack of rule of law has contributed to the pattern of political change occurring through lurching, disruptive, and even violent means, and has led to frequent disregard for human rights. Corruption is a particularly pervasive problem, as is the general weakness of the justice system. While inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance are hallmarks of Burkina Faso's national self-image—and despite constitutional protections—a number of abuses have affected the status of women; youth; rural and ethnic minority populations; lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people; religious groups; and the poor in general. Finally, government effectiveness in Burkina Faso is weak and the consequent inability to deliver basic public services contributes to its reduced state authority and legitimacy. The resulting citizen frustrations have led to troubling patterns where conflicting groups are increasingly likely to use violence to solve disputes, particularly in land-related disputes between farmers and pastoralists and in disputes related to mining activities.

In this context, USAID/Burkina Faso welcomes applications that seek to reduce social and political tension in supporting dialogue mechanisms, conflict prevention and mitigation techniques and strengthening civil society in general so it can enable checks and balances and defend the interests of marginalized groups including youth and women. Applications must incorporate a people-to-people approach and focus on one or more of the following areas:

- **Prevention and resolution of conflicts between Farmers and Pastoralists in RISE zone of intervention in Burkina Faso (Centre-Nord, Yagha, Seno and Oudalan provinces):** Farmer-herder disputes seem to be, if not the most serious, among the most visible conflicts in the Burkinabe society. Agriculture and cattle-raising are the primary activities of the majority of the entire population and of the entire rural population. According to the Ministry of Animal Resource, more than 600 conflicts erupt every year leading to the death of people and the destruction of farms, habitations, and livestock. USAID welcomes applications that will bring together those in conflict to strengthen the capacities of institutional entities that have a role to play in conflict prevention and resolution, such as Village Development Council, Observatoire National de Prévention et de Gestion des Conflits Communautaires, Office National du Foncier Ombudsman and women and youth local organizations. Applications should work on the preventive side in bringing people together to tackle root cause of conflicts. This will also contribute to making local authorities more accountable to their citizens and consequently to improving trust in the administration regarding land management and rule of law.
- **Management of mining related conflicts in the Sahel:** In Burkina Faso, gold has become the leading export good since 2009, replacing cotton—Burkina Faso's historical cash crop—and turning the country into the fourth biggest gold producer in Africa. Beside the industrial sector and the large-scale mines, the number of artisanal and small-scale mining sites has hugely increased in the last decade. Nearly 1 million people are currently involved, more or less directly, in "orpaillage" (artisanal gold extraction) distributed between a few hundred small-scale sites. Mining can bring economic and social benefits to communities, through local job creation and resource revenues, but it can also create social changes that can lead to

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or worsen social conflicts. Studies in the Sahel have further demonstrated that local community conflicts that linger and remain unresolved can fuel violent extremism.

Beside conflicts between local communities and mining companies, there are conflicts between “orpailleurs” and local populations. As such, USAID/Burkina Faso invites organizations to offer innovative ways of engaging mining companies, orpailleurs and communities to overcome conflicts and to defend their interests and voice on issues essential to the improvement of the living conditions of populations impacted by the mining activities. Applications should: address and anticipate the state of mind and the reactions of the stakeholders, identify in a mining context the resources and dimensions of conflicts; and the techniques and tactics of community bargaining.

Interventions that build upon and complement current USAID-supported activities such as the resilience portfolio are highly encouraged. These activities take place primarily in Centre Nord. USAID is planning new activities that will promote civic responsibility and empower local governments and communities in the Sahel Region (Oudalan and Soum provinces) Yatenga and Hauts Bassins provinces for improved governance and prevention of violent extremism. The new USAID interventions will also focus on strengthening citizen-government dialogue. Projects funded under this solicitation should plan to coordinate with and support the objectives of other USAID activities in these areas and zone of interventions.

Empowering individuals, organizations and communities to find homemade solutions to deal with social tensions and conflicts is critical to program success. As such, applicants must explain how target stakeholders and those in conflict will be incorporated in the design and project implementation, how capacity will be built and how the concerns of target actors will be addressed. Applicants must also explain how women and youth will be specifically targeted and supported within the proposed activities.

COLOMBIA

USAID Mission website:

<https://www.usaid.gov/colombia>

Applications must be submitted to the Mission Points of Contact:

German Gutiérrez (ggutierrez@usaid.gov) and Camila Gomez (cgomez@usaid.gov)

USAID/Colombia welcomes applications from **local organizations** that seek to foster inclusive dialogue between conflicting groups and mitigate or resolve violent conflicts. Applications must propose activities that will be conducted in the following geographies:

Priority 1: Bajo Cauca municipalities, specifically Briceño, Cáceres, Caucasia, El Bagre, Ituango, Nechi, Taraza, Valdivia, and Zaragoza.

Priority 2: Conflict-affected areas (please see detailed priority municipality list at the end of Annex 1).

Note: Applicants may submit applications that cover one or both priority targeted geographic areas.

Applications must incorporate a **people-to-people approach**¹ and may focus on one or more of the following areas:

1. **Youth and citizen security:** Despite advances reached by the Peace Agreement, recruitment, use, and utilization of children and adolescents by armed groups continue to affect Colombia's youth.

¹ For more information about this approach, please see:

<https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/CMMP2PGuidelines2010-01-19.pdf>

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There is an increased risk of recruitment in rural areas with previous FARC presence and where state presence is still limited. Additionally, illegal armed and criminal actors have increased the use and utilization of children in urban centers, and in some cases, recruiting within urban centers to carry out illegal activities in rural areas. At-risk children and youth are being used by these actors in crimes such as extortion, trafficking of illegal drugs, and trafficking in persons. In many urban areas, while measures of violence, such as homicides, have remained relatively low, there have been increasing levels of criminal control in marginalized neighborhoods. A people-to-people methodology is required to address risk factors and tensions between at-risk youth and other conflict-affected actors, such as their communities, families, schools and/or authorities.

Applicants are encouraged to design activities that bring together these two groups to promote greater understanding and mutual respect and through youth-focused citizen security initiatives. Illustrative examples include:

- Activities that bring together youth involved in a gang or illegal organization, or youth at high risk of becoming involved in criminal activities, with former members of gangs or illegal organizations to deter involvement in illicit activities or to successfully break away from illegal groups.
- Positive engagements with at risk youth and the greater community that build social fabric and offer alternatives to illicit activities.

2. Polarization and stigmatization: The results of the 2016 plebiscite, when an agreement reached between the Government and the FARC was rejected by a narrow margin of voters, demonstrates the deep polarization that exists between different fractions of Colombian society. In fact, only 45% of Colombians believe the signing of the Peace Agreement will strengthen democracy in the country. Applicants are encouraged to design activities that promote people-to-people initiatives that encourage understanding and collaboration between different factions of society – such as those divided by the armed conflict, from opposing sides of the political spectrum, or with different views on the peace accords - to work together, build trust, and resolve shared concerns in their communities.

3. Trust-building between victims and perpetrators: The deep wounds left by decades of internal-armed conflict in Colombia must be addressed by actively engaging victims and perpetrators — through a do-no-harm approach — to advance reconciliation and build trust. Applicants are encouraged to design activities that foster people-to-people trust-building initiatives between victims and perpetrators of the armed conflict.

Legal restrictions

Applicants are encouraged to carefully review the terms and conditions of USAID grants and relevant U.S. law, including but not limited to prohibitions related to entities designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization, and entities or individuals subject to OFAC sanctions, and to consult with legal counsel when necessary.

Pre-Application Conference

USAID/Colombia confirms its intention to hold an outreach event on March 14, 2018. Interested applicants should contact the FY18 RFA points of contact, Germán Gutiérrez and Camila Gómez, for additional details.

USAID/Colombia also encourages applicants to review the documents listed below to better understand the Mission's priorities:

USAID/Colombia website:

<https://www.usaid.gov/where-we-work/latin-american-and-caribbean/colombia>

CDCS in English:

<http://www.usaid.gov/documents/1862/country-development-cooperation-strategy-2014-2018>

CDCS in Spanish:

<http://www.usaid.gov/documents/1862/estrategia-de-coopera%C3%B1-usaidcolombia-2014-2018>

For programming in Colombia, **only** local entities as defined in this RFA may apply.

ETHIOPIA

USAID Mission website:

<https://www.usaid.gov/Ethiopia>

Applications must be submitted to the Mission Points of Contact:

Yordanos Abraham (yabraham@usaid.gov) and Contracts Addis (caddis@usaid.gov)

Despite Ethiopia's perceived stability, violent, and often ethnic-based conflict continues to exist at the national, regional and community levels. Much of it is driven by the fact that Ethiopia's decentralized Federal structure, based heavily on ethnic formulation, is still taking shape. Flashpoints between traditional ethnic antagonists continue to erupt.

While some of the conflict is over scarce and poorly governed natural resources, increasingly, religion, economic and ethnic-based conflict over a multitude of reasons continues to prevail. They are exacerbated by a lack of access to accountable governance, viable legal services and political influence. This creates conditions for instability throughout the country, where citizens continue to push for more political rights and improved accountability.

USAID/Ethiopia welcomes applications that seek to address some of the **identity/ethnic-based divisions** gripping Ethiopia. This includes initiatives to prevent, mitigate or resolve conflict through peacebuilding, inclusive dialogue or conflict-sensitive sector programming. Applications must incorporate a **people-to-people approach** by bringing together groups with conflicting perspectives and may focus on (but are not limited to) one or more of the following areas:

- University-based conversations that can serve as a setting/safe space to bring together groups with conflicting perspectives for intellectual discussions around issues which often cause conflict such as land, religion and ethnic identity. The objective is for the general public to start hearing their concerns and grievances discussed. The discussions must be inclusive, bringing together a wide variety of people and/or institutions. Creative means should be employed to disseminate the discussions beyond the university confines so that others can also actively engage on the respective topics.
- Addis Ababa focused initiatives to prevent or mitigate ethnic-based conflict within the city. Ethiopia continues to urbanize at a rapid rate, and the destination for large swaths of those rural-urban migrants, many of which are youth, is Addis Ababa. This trend is expected to accelerate even further in the coming years. Initiatives should actively engage various populations within the city, including youth, to address ethnic-based flashpoints.
- Cross-border initiatives that prevent or mitigate violent conflict in border areas between and within regional states. This includes contested areas between *kebeles*, *woredas*, zones or regions. Ethiopia's ethno-federalism structure often enables the conflation of cross-border

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conflict with ethnic-based conflict. There are several examples of ongoing cross-border conflict, including Addis Ababa and its periphery. Another is Oromia region, which borders all but one of the other regional states and has several conflict spots within and between its neighbors.

- Initiatives aimed at increasing the public's skills and capacities to understand, address and speak up against forms of stereotyping/divides at home, school, workplace, halls of government and in public. These include activities that improve interethnic communication, open doors of understanding, and create appreciation of the other. Youth initiatives, activities targeted at women and children, media initiatives, such as theatre, reality TV, comedy TV, art and film are encouraged. Proposed activities should bring together adversarial groups to get people thinking and talking. Initiatives that can reach a broad audience, including those who have never had relations with other ethnic groups are encouraged.

Applications should cover a period of performance of three or four years. Applications should incorporate innovative ideas to affect both short- and longer-term impact and help Ethiopia manage the identified issue while contributing to stabilizing the country. Activities should help break down barriers through personal interaction, establishing trust, providing opportunities for civil discourse, and helping people learn how to communicate within a conflict environment by working through established structures to reach resolution. Applications should also incorporate avenues for capturing lessons learned in a manner that is meaningful. Applications should clearly indicate the theories of change for how these interventions will mitigate long-standing drivers of conflict and insecurity.

USAID/Ethiopia encourages applicants to review the following critical resources², as well as its Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS)³, to better understand the Mission's priorities. Also note that urbanization, youth, conflict mitigation/conflict sensitive programming, governance and resilience are priority areas.

All applicants must be able to operate in Ethiopia. Civil society organizations must demonstrate their current registration enables them to engage in people to people programming. This is applicable for both local and foreign NGOs.

GEORGIA

USAID Mission website:

<https://www.usaid.gov/georgia>

Applications must be submitted to the Mission Points of Contact:

Yana Adelberg (yadelberg@usaid.gov) and Michael Rossman (mrossman@usaid.gov)

USAID/Georgia welcomes applications that seek reconciliation of current conflicts in Georgia (including in the occupied territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia) through incorporating a **people-to-people (P2P) approach**.

² Conflict Assessment Framework 2.0 - http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnady739.pdf

Conflict Assessment Framework Application Guide - http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnady740.pdf

Theories and Indicators of Change Briefing Paper - http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnaed181.pdf

People-to-People Peacebuilding: A Program Guide http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pbaad866.pdf (Note Do No Harm/Conflict Sensitivity footnote on p24, other helpful list of resources on p27)

³ USAID/Ethiopia Country Development Cooperation Strategy: <https://www.usaid.gov/ethiopia/cdcs>

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USAID/Georgia welcomes applications that articulate creative P2P approaches that augment the Mission's current and planned activities centered on purposeful interaction of different groups of people from across the administrative boundary lines (ABLs) with the occupied territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Participation of women in decision-making and peace-building is expected to be an integral, cross-cutting part of activities aimed at achieving these results. Proposed applications should build on comprehensive analysis of the context and conflict situation to be addressed, and build on a robust theory of change with clearly demonstrated "if-then" relationship between proposed interventions and outcomes of the activity.

USAID/Georgia particularly welcomes applications that build upon past initiatives where a P2P approach is centered on youth activism and civic engagement, entrepreneurship and market linkages, as well as preservation of cultural identity, heritage and language. However, this does not preclude prospective applicants from proposing other innovative P2P approaches.

Applications should fit into the Mission's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) for Georgia 2013-2019⁴. Prospective applicants are strongly encouraged to familiarize themselves with the Strategy focusing on Development Objective 3 (*Increasingly stable, integrated and healthy society*) and, more specifically, its Intermediate Result 3.1 (*Increased engagement with the occupied territories*) and Intermediate Result 3.2 (*Increased Inclusion of target populations*).

Prospective applicants may combine the interventions around conflict reconciliation in Abkhazia and South Ossetia into single application. Applicants may also opt to address only Abkhazia or only South Ossetia conflict reconciliation in their submissions. In light of the situation in South Ossetia, applications focusing on conflict reconciliation around this region should thoroughly justify the feasibility of proposed interventions and ability to work with the Ossetian counterparts without jeopardizing the "Do No Harm" principle. Applications should conform to the current Georgian legislation requirements.

In order to ensure that the applications received are built around coherent, medium to longer-term interventions, USAID/Georgia sets forth additional limits to the funding ranges and period of performance, defined in the RFA:

- USAID/Georgia will only consider applications for a minimum period of performance of three years (36 months) to a maximum period of performance of four years (48 months).
- USAID/Georgia will not consider applications from local entities requesting less than a minimum amount of US \$600,000.
- A competitive category in the range of US \$600,000 to US \$800,000 will be exclusively for applications from local entities.
- The other competitive category, in the range of US \$800,000 to US \$1,500,000, will be open to both local and non-local entities.

Pre-Application Conference

USAID/Georgia confirms its intention to hold an outreach event in March 2018. Interested applicants should contact the FY18 RFA point of contact, Yana Adelberg at yadelberg@usaid.gov for additional details.

⁴ USAID/Georgia Country Development Cooperation Strategy: <https://www.usaid.gov/georgia/cdcs>

HONDURAS

USAID Mission website:

<https://www.usaid.gov/honduras>

Applications must be submitted to the Mission Points of Contact:

Theodore Glenn (tglenn@usaid.gov) and Savannah Thomas-Arrigo (stthomasarrigo@usaid.gov)

On November 26, 2017 millions of Hondurans exercised their democratic right and participated in national elections. In the days and weeks that followed, political unrest over allegations of electoral irregularities, lack of institutional credibility, and inflammatory rhetoric seized the nation and resulted in unprecedented levels of political violence. Many of these issues, while sparked by the 2017 electoral cycle, can trace their roots to the political challenges left unaddressed since 2009. Despite significant work, considerable international investment, foundational recommendations from numerous elections observer reports from 2013, and a comprehensive Truth and Reconciliation process in 2011, the political and democratic structures remain ill-equipped to respond to the realities of Honduras in the 21st century.

USAID/Honduras welcomes applications that seek to prevent, mitigate, or resolve violent conflict through supporting effective dialogue between groups of diverse political perspectives and backgrounds. Applications must incorporate a **people-to-people approach** and may focus on fostering and inspiring new community leaders to convene around shared interests and build common agendas. Applications should consider, but are not limited to, one or more of the following areas:

- Promoting substantive and effective dialogue and/or collaboration between conflicting interests, which results in greater mutual understanding and reconciliation.
- Building communities' capacity to effectively identify and address local triggers of conflict through the application of proven tools and techniques (including building common agendas, effective communication, building resourceful and innovative coalitions, and constructive dialogue).

USAID will fund applications for activities in the departments of Ocotepeque, Lempira, Gracias, Copan, Santa Barbara, La Paz, Yoro, Cortes, Atlántida, and Francisco Morazán.

USAID seeks applications from local organizations or partnerships between local organizations and international organizations. These partnerships must include a deliberate effort to strengthen the ability of local civil society organizations to effectively serve as agents of change in the field of effective dialogue, reconciliation, and conflict mitigation. Merely proposing sub-awards to local organizations for the performance of specific tasks or activities without articulating how the partnership is operationalized is not adequate. The Mission will only consider applicants that fully integrate the Do No Harm principles throughout the project design, including a qualified, diverse group of individuals with key leadership and project implementation roles, particularly women and youth.

JAMAICA

USAID Mission website:

<https://www.usaid.gov/jamaica>

Applications must be submitted to the Mission Points of Contact:

Allan Bernard (abernard@usaid.gov) and Kenneth Williams (kewilliams@usaid.gov)

Jamaica is one of the most violent countries in the world and, largely as a result, has also suffered from four decades of low growth. The Jamaica Constabulary Force Periodic Crime Statistic Review for 2017 show a 10% increase in serious and violent crimes (murder, shooting, rape, aggravated assault) over the corresponding period in 2016. While most of the violence is domestic or gang-related, they are nonetheless the products of decades of marginalization and deprivation and are the result of multiple failures and weaknesses at many levels of the society. Notable failures include a lack of sustainable livelihood opportunities due to a poorly-performing economy and endemic corruption which engenders mistrust of public institutions.

Orthodox approaches alone have not succeeded in responding to the spate of violence in Jamaica. There also needs to be a deeper analysis of the causes of violence and more emphasis on addressing underlying problems. This requires a multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral approach; the security forces play an indispensable role, but they alone cannot solve the social, economic and political problems within society. A strategy to transform this situation therefore has to simultaneously address the challenges associated with violence and poverty and promote peace and prosperity

USAID/Jamaica welcomes applications that seek to capitalize on existing USAID and Government of Jamaica endeavors and create new opportunities for promoting community-based partnerships that will prevent violence and enable prosperity. Activities should seek to enhance cooperation between community and law enforcement in safety and security and peace building processes. Applications must incorporate a people-to-people approach and may focus on one or more of the following areas:

- Engage ex-gang members from rival factions in workforce development programs, which result in greater mutual understanding, cooperation and reconciliation. This is particularly important for addressing the increase in intra-community violence island-wide.
- Support social enterprises⁵ that operate in the targeted communities to build the capacity of ex-gang members from rival factions so they are better able to increase mutual understanding, build positive relationships and reconciliation, as well as take advantage of sustainable livelihood opportunities while reinforcing and promoting long term peace.
- Promote partnerships between ex-gang members and various government offices to combat violence within communities.

USAID/Jamaica encourages applicants to visit the Mission's webpage (listed above) to better understand the Mission's priorities.

Pre-Application Conference

USAID/Jamaica confirms its intention to hold an outreach even in March 2018. Interested applicants should contact the FY18 RFA points of contact, Allan Bernard (abernard@usaid.gov) and Kenneth Williams (kewilliams@usaid.gov), for additional details.

⁵ A social enterprise is a mission driven business that uses its profits to expand the social value it creates within society. The majority of social enterprises that operate in Jamaica's volatile communities seek to address the underline causes of crime and violence while providing alternative pathways for at-risk youth.

KENYA

USAID Mission website:

<https://www.usaid.gov/kenya>

Applications must be submitted to:

nairobip2p@usaid.gov

USAID/Kenya welcomes applications that seek to foster and support inclusive dialogue and catalyze vertical and horizontal peacebuilding, social cohesion and stability in Kenya.

The USAID/Kenya Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) goal is: *Kenya's Governance and Economy Sustainably Transformed*. It outlines three distinct and inter-dependent development objectives (DOs): devolution effectively implemented; health and human capacity strengthened; and inclusive, market-driven, environmentally sustainable economic growth. Conflict and protracted tensions in Kenya can undermine development work on all three DOs, and roll back development progress in the country. While Kenya's reform agenda supported through the USAID strategy is, in itself, intended to address historic grievances that are a source of instability, there is need to complement these efforts with inclusive dialogue and other peacebuilding interventions.

Kenya witnessed electoral violence in a number of elections (1992 and 1997) since the onset of multiparty politics, and significant post-election violence in 2007. In February 2008, national leaders from both sides of the political divide signed the National Accord and Reconciliation Agreement which included four agenda items focused on immediate actions to stop the violence, address the humanitarian crisis, and overcome the political crisis. Agenda Four called for long-term measures and solutions to address the underlying grievances such as marginalization of certain ethnic and religious groups, lack of inclusivity, the "winner takes all" nature of politics, weaknesses within political and electoral processes, and competition over natural resources. While some steps have been taken, most political analysts agree that implementation of this critical agenda was not complete and, despite the country's progress since the adoption of the 2010 Constitution, continues to undermine Kenya's achievement of Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Kenya's 2017 elections were hotly contested, both at the national and county levels, resulting in high tensions, frequent protests, violence, and loss of life. Anticipation of violence, insufficient security, and the proliferation of armed youth gangs and ethnically-aligned militia led to the voluntary or forced displacement of ethnic minorities while others armed themselves and remained in place. There were numerous reports of sexual and gender-based violence against women and, to a more limited degree, men. Victims experienced difficulty in accessing medical services due to instability, especially within informal settlements. Due to their high levels of unemployment and a related sense of marginalization, young people were particularly vulnerable to being conscripted into engaging in violent confrontations with police and political rivals.

The 2017 electoral cycle has left Kenya deeply divided along ethno-political lines with concerns about the tension and violent confrontation continuing in the post-election phase. This has given rise to calls from various actors and institutions on the need for a Kenyan-led national conversation as an imperative to the security, stability, prosperity and viability of the Kenyan state. However, Kenya's peace infrastructure is relatively weak and thus the ability of key stakeholders to implement such a framework needs to be bolstered.

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USAID/Kenya and East Africa invites applications that will mitigate the ethno-political fragmentation that manifested during the 2017 electoral cycle and address the underlying grievances which contribute to it. Applications must incorporate a **people-to-people approach** and may focus on one or both of the following areas:

- **Support inclusive dialogue:** This could entail, but would not be limited to: (i) supporting citizen engagement in a national conversation. This conversation could focus on inclusion, institutional strengthening and reforms, implementation of the Constitution, devolution, development and economic stability, and accountability and rule of law; and (ii) promoting citizen involvement in monitoring the national conversation process and the implementation of any outcomes. USAID/Kenya recognizes the challenges around conducting a national conversation at the political level, however, given the fragmentation in the country, there is still a need for conversations at the people-to-people level.
- **Bringing together groups in conflict to catalyze vertical and horizontal peacebuilding between communities and the state (vertical), and government and opposition supporters (horizontal):** This could include, but is not limited to: (i) building social cohesion between and within diverse communities; (ii) helping conflicting groups to identify and disrupt the narratives that are furthering ethnic and political division and exclusion at national and sub-national levels, and radicalizing young people towards violence; (iii) promoting alternative narratives and messaging around just peace; (iv) trauma awareness and healing; (v) enhancing local capacities to prevent and mitigate violent conflict (vi) trust building between communities and police⁶; and (vii) enhancing the capacity of county governments and leadership to address long-term drivers of conflict at the county level in concert with the national government.

USAID/Kenya will only consider applications from local organizations or partnerships between local organizations and international organizations. The partnerships must include deliberate efforts to enhance the organizational capacity of specific local civil society organizations to effectively serve as agents of transformation in the field of conflict prevention and mitigation, mediation and peacebuilding. Programs should focus on ensuring sustainability and must be built on local ownership and resources. Further, programs should clearly identify and address drivers of conflict and clearly indicate theories of change for how interventions will mitigate these drivers. Applicants should identify how they will advance the role of women and youth in peacebuilding and conflict mitigation activities. The Mission will only consider applicants that fully integrate conflict sensitivity throughout the project design. Where relevant, proposed interventions should leverage existing USAID activities in Kenya. Note that IF an award is made, the likely earliest timing would be in mid 2019 and thus proposed activities should take this into consideration. Applicants should review USAID's People-to-People Program Guide to better understand desired approaches to programming.

KOSOVO

USAID Mission website:

<https://www.usaid.gov/kosovo>

Applications must be submitted to the Mission Points of Contact:

⁶ USAID/KEA has a Notwithstanding Authority (NWA) in place for relevant programs within the Office of Democracy, Governance, and Conflict (DGC), to which new programs could be incorporated. This will allow for any successful award to engage police and other law enforcement officials as stakeholders and duty-bearers in democracy, governance, human rights, and conflict mitigation processes at the local and national level. Through the NWA, law enforcement can be engaged through their participation in community-based, governance or conflict mitigation structures, but activities may not specifically benefit police or other law enforcement agencies nor provide these groups with direct assistance.

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Albana Kusari (akusari@usaid.gov) and Carter Saunders (casaunders@usaid.gov)

USAID/Kosovo welcomes applications from **local organizations** that seek to implement a people-to-people approach for enhanced peacebuilding, reconciliation, and integration between ethnic communities, especially between majority Kosovo-Albanian and non-majority Kosovo-Serb populations in order to address and deconstruct various narratives and lingering beliefs about Kosovo's wartime past, which hinder the reconciliation and acceptance processes. Interventions should seek to confront lingering animosities, while respecting all positions, in order to increase understanding and promote reconciliation among distinct factions that exist mainly between majority Kosovo-Albanian and non-majority Kosovo-Serb populations.

Applications should focus on one or more of the following areas:

- Engaging local community leaders from different sectors (such as, but not limited to, emerging leaders, community activists, theater and media representatives, interfaith leaders, environmental groups, business representatives) in dialogue and supporting initiatives emphasizing the importance of sustainable peace and integration of various ethnicities. This may include capacity building trainings for community leaders on interethnic reconciliation.
- Engaging leaders, both informal and formal, which may include religious leaders, elected leaders, and/or informal community leaders, among others, at the central level and local levels in dialogue. This may include open forums with leaders, or developing spaces for citizens to advocate against ethno-nationalist propaganda.
- Increasing the capacity of youth of different ethnic backgrounds to understand, condemn, and advocate against ethno-nationalist propaganda and stereotypes. Supporting youth to participate in and implement initiatives with themes of dealing with the past and reconciling differences in the present.

For programming in Kosovo, only **local entities** as defined in the RFA may apply as the principal applicants.

MACEDONIA

USAID Mission website:

<https://www.usaid.gov/macedonia>

Applications must be submitted to the Mission Points of Contact:

Florentin Emini (femini@usaid.gov) and Rade Knezevic (rknezevic@usaid.gov)

USAID/Macedonia welcomes applications that complement current USAID programmatic priorities for resilient communities, strengthened democratic governance, inclusive citizen engagement and dialogue to bridge existing ethnic, political and religious divides, and to prevent extremism and conflict. Applications must incorporate a **people-to-people approach** and should focus on one of the following areas:

- **Political polarization:** Macedonia has emerged from a serious political crisis that has further eroded citizens' faith in state institutions and diminished the commitment to a shared future. The country continues to face deep-seated political polarizations that negatively affect governance at both central and local levels. Recent political developments have ushered goodwill on behalf of political leaders and institutions to support transparency,

accountability, inclusiveness and overall good governance. However, the animosities between political parties (position-opposition) not only hamper the functioning of the parliamentary democracy and local governance, but damage relationships among diverse groups and among citizens, and thus impair their everyday lives. Bringing the polarized groups together to restore the basic trust and build positive relationships is a prerequisite to achieving the common goal for a better life for all.

- **Lack of social cohesion between different ethnic groups:** The positive developments towards ethnic communities' language rights and adequate representation in the government, which were mandated by the Ohrid Framework Agreement, have not been paired with efforts to build constructive communication and resilient social ties across ethnic lines. The provisions of the agreement are viewed differently by majority and minority groups and are being implemented in ways that cause greater divisions. Tensions between different ethnic groups continue to erode the social cohesion and if unaddressed, may pose a threat to the stability and peace of Macedonia and the region. The lack of common vision and shared sense of belonging to a multicultural and multi-religious society between citizens of different ethnic origin, paired with the contrasting narratives on past history and recent events, continue to impede development of mutual understanding.
- **Lack of community resilience:** Many local communities remain unable to work together and mobilize local resources to support initiatives that would provide means, venues, and contents to their citizens, particularly youth, to build resilience against the factors that attract or push them to violent extremism (VE) and crime, such as, economic, social and political marginalization, ethnic division and an increase in VE messaging. Communities, when working together with local authorities, private sector and civil society, will be better positioned to identify what are the factors that increase youth's susceptibility to divisions and VE narratives. Bringing together people at local level to develop prevention plans that identify/mobilize local resources via a people-to-people approach may help address grievances due to generational and different group identities.

Program Principles

Throughout the proposed approach, applicants should take into account the following cross-cutting principles:

- Focus on youth;
- Promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships among local actors and organizations (i.e., community, local government, private sector and civil society);
- Results oriented reporting/indicators;
- Using an inclusive approach across all activities;
- Sustainability of activities.

MALI

USAID Mission website: <https://www.usaid.gov/mali/democracy-human-rights-and-governance>

Applications must be submitted to the Mission Points of Contact:

Moussa Bambara (mbambara@usaid.gov) and Andrew Lucas (alucas@usaid.gov)

The crisis in Mali has been worsening since the Touareg-led rebellion and subsequent coup of 2012. Violent extremists, forced out of the Algiers Peace Accord in the north, have increasingly infiltrated

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central Mali (Ségou and Mopti) in a bid to increase their influence, extend their territory and compete for resources. This has resulted in extreme instability in the North and Central part of the country.

With this year's Global Reconciliation Funds, USAID Mali now looks ahead to the importance of consolidating positive resilience and building new resiliencies to prevent, mitigate and resolve conflict and violent extremism in the south of the country, the new conflict buffer zones. For the purpose of this funding call, the buffer zone is defined as urban Bamako, and the regions of Kayes and Sikasso. Through Sikasso and Kayes, Mali shares borders with Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire, Guinea, Senegal, and Mauritania. Border conflicts are well noted in the center and the north of Mali with Niger and Burkina Faso. The Sikasso and Kayes are at-risk for external influences from illicit actors and trade, specifically along the vital economic trade route between Bamako and Dakar.

Problem: While there is a significant focus in terms of attention and resources flowing to the north and center of Mali in support of the Government of Mali's stabilization plans—such as the Algiers Peace Accord, Programme Spécifique de Développement Intégré du Nord du Mali, the Plan Intégré de Sécurisation pour les Régions du Centre (PISRC), and the National Strategy for Countering Violent Extremism—there is concern that the southern regions of Mali, including the capital Bamako, may be developing grievances against the government out of concern for their own development. At the same time, there are significant migration flows from the north and center of the country to the south as a result of displacement from the conflict, failed attempts to migrate out of Mali, or to seek economic opportunities. The regions of Kayes and Sikasso are preferred destinations for Malian youth because of the growing mining activities. In addition, there exist long standing grievances and conflict over natural resources between pastoralists and agriculturalists, which are often further divided along ethnic lines. Segments of these populations, requiring community integration or reintegration, have more radicalized views against the government, arms, exposure to and knowledge of the practices of violent extremist groups in illicit trafficking, criminal networks. In other words, among the incoming migrants are those with exposure to and experience with more extreme measures for voicing grievances and competing for scarce natural, human and financial resources.

Youth (girls and boys, women and men) are particularly vulnerable, feel disenfranchised, and are increasingly restless. They lack hope because the educational and economic opportunities to support their families and enable their determination of their future do not exist. They are at-risk of recruitment towards violent extremism and illicit activities. At the same time, young men and women experience the pressures for recruitment differently and a gendered lens must be used when designing strategies for countering violent extremism.

USAID Mali welcomes applications for interventions in Bamako, Kayes, and Sikasso that seek to build resilience among communities (youth, women and men, girls and boys) to prevent, mitigate, and resolve conflict and violent extremism non-violently through bringing together adversarial groups for peacebuilding and reconciliation activities. Applications must incorporate a **people-to-people approach** to bring groups in conflict or at-risk for conflict together in an effort to build inter-community relationships and promote codependence and reconciliation that prevent and mitigate conflict and may focus on the following types of interventions:

- Establishment of community-based early warning and response systems (EWRS) that link to other local, national, and regional (ECOWAS) EWRS that include a mixed group of parties in conflict in buffer zones. EWRS can play a leading role in addressing violence through

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community-led assessment and identification of security and protection risks. EWRS can include community-tailored early warning indicators, local resources and mitigation strategies, protection plans, and practical, locally available response actors (“peace” and “alert” agents) and systems that can easily be activated. EWRS can provide a critical tool for communication, prevention, and coordinated response to conflict, violence, and indicators of shifting conflict dynamics, extremist activity, and potential mass atrocities.

- Build the capacity of targeted communities to prevent, mitigate, and manage conflict non-violently. The public space for democratic discourse and dispute resolution is often limited and frequently excludes women and young people. Approaches will strengthen the capacity of community mechanisms to resolve disputes within and between communities over potentially divisive conflicts in order to reinforce and strengthen social cohesion. Community mechanisms can bring together groups in conflict and provide training in 1) nonviolent conflict mediation, negotiation, and dispute resolution; 2) rights-based advocacy and strategies for protection and justice, 3) communications, inclusive representation and consensus-building; and 4) organizational management and leadership.
- Supporting local organizations to promote messages of peacebuilding, stabilization, and reconciliation to address conditions that create vulnerability to conflict and violent extremism, including working with religious leaders and institutions.
- Reducing potential conflict due to urban growth in Bamako, Sikasso, and Kayes through conflict and youth asset mapping (as little is known regarding potential or emerging conflict fault lines that exist in these urban areas between various ethnic groups, quarters (neighborhoods, generational or ideological differences, inequality dynamics, etc.) followed by interventions that mitigate and prevent conflict.
- Developing community-specific activities for engaging youth in conflict as a means of empowerment, reconciliation and countering violent extremism

Support communication and implementation of Mali’s National CVE Strategy in the new conflict buffer zones by bringing together groups with adversarial relationships or conflicting views. Target buffer zones, communities and populations for these interventions are defined in the problem statement above.

USAID Mali encourages applicants to apply the following programmatic and operational approaches: Adaptability and Flexibility, Conflict Sensitivity and Do No Harm, Gender and Youth Positive, Empowerment and Inclusion, Communication and Outreach for Transformative Social Change.

USAID/Mali encourages applicants to review the documents listed below to better understand the Mission’s priorities:

- USAID’s Youth in Development Policy
- USAID’s People-to-People Peacebuilding: A Program Guide
- Theories and Indicators of Change: Concepts and Primers for Conflict Management and Mitigation;
- USAID’s Field Guide: Helping Prevent Mass Atrocities
- USAID’s Guide to the Drivers of Violent Extremism
- The Development Response to Violent Extremism and Insurgency: Putting Principles into Practice
- USAID’S Livelihoods and Conflict: A Toolkit for Programming.
- USAID’s Youth and Conflict guide
- USAID’s Women and Conflict
- USAID’s Urban Policy

- USAID Mali's RFP for Peacebuilding, Stabilization and Reconciliation

NIGER

USAID Mission website:

<https://www.usaid.gov/niger>

Applications must be submitted to the Mission Points of Contact:

Garret Harries (gharries@usaid.gov) and Dan Ruge (druge@usaid.gov)

Niger faces serious security threats emanating from numerous violent extremist organizations in several different regions of the country. The growing level of insecurity in northern Tillaberi and Tahoua is of particular concern. This region lies along the Mali-Niger-Libya axis of trade, smuggling and trafficking, and is highly impacted by instability in neighboring Mali. Security has deteriorated significantly in 2017. Violent extremism elements regularly infiltrate the region for banditry, proselytizing, and recruitment. Weapons, violence, and to a lesser extent, cooperation with violent extremism organizations are seen by communities as necessary for survival. Extremist groups are leveraging weak and ineffective government as well as lack of security presence and the current atmosphere of fear and violence to further solidify their power. They stoke distrust between communities, and increasingly so along ethnic lines. The overlay of traditional agro-pastoral conflicts, criminal networks, and extremist groups risks mutating into more generalized and complex conflicts. Exacerbating the problem are the lack of economic opportunities for youth, an intergenerational divide and the lure of easy, illicit money.

In this context, USAID Niger welcomes applications that seek to reduce citizen vulnerability to violent extremism in northern Tillaberi and Tahoua by addressing root causes and supporting local efforts to foster inclusive dialogue and cross-community action at the sub-national level. Applications must incorporate a people-to-people (P2P) approach and focus on one or more of the following areas:

- **Youth Cohesion and Mobilization:** The stability of this region lies primarily in the hands of its youth and how they will react to the evolving security and development situation in their communities; will they be a force for positive change or turn to extremist groups? USAID invites the submission of applications that enable young people from various conflicting social and identity groups to purposefully interact with one another and organize themselves along common goals such as improving living conditions inside their communes and helping their communities collaborate and, better understand differences across groups, and thereby counter the influence of extremist groups. Innovative ideas to engage young people with conflicting perspectives using social media or unique outreach methods are also welcome.
- **Local Conventions to Reduce Conflict:** Pastoral conflict between nomadic cattle herders and farmers from various ethnic groups has long been a source of conflict in this region, often resulting in the loss of life and destruction of property. Extremist groups are able to manipulate this distrust and conflict between communities to gain influence. USAID invites the submission of applications that strengthen communal governance mechanisms that bring together parties to resolve conflicts in the management of natural resources. Proposed activities can include the adoption of local conventions. Local mechanisms and conventions should be flexible instruments that include the perspectives of pastoral and herder communities and address the needs of all members of a commune to reduce herder-farmer conflict and improve overall livelihoods.
- **Private Sector Engagement:** Expanding economic opportunity, particularly for young people from different ethnic or identity groups, is critical to the security and stability of this

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region and to counter violent extremism. Recent assessments show that economic factors are the primary drivers towards violent extremism organizations by youth from all social groups. Beyond limited opportunities in agriculture, there are extremely few employment and income generation possibilities. As such, USAID invites the private sector and local organizations to offer innovative and inclusive ways to bring together groups affected by conflict to work together to see the benefits of joint collaboration while also expanding tangible employment and income opportunities.

P2P interventions that build upon or complement current USAID-supported activities in northern Tillaberi and Tahoua are highly encouraged. The USAID Office of Transition Initiatives is currently funding initiatives that focus on increasing the ability of local leaders to address violent extremist threats. These initiatives engage local leaders with hands-on countering violent extremism experience focused on engaging youth and increase communities' abilities to monitor the threat of violent extremism. USAID is also implementing programs to raise awareness of and create community dialogue on critical security and development issues to include via community radio. USAID is also planning new activities that will reduce vulnerability to violent extremism through improved local governance, community-state interaction, and economic livelihoods and projects funded under this solicitation will directly contribute to this goal.

Empowering communities and bringing together different identity groups to collaborate and find joint local solutions that benefit all groups are essential for the following: to improve security and development outcomes and to effectively advocate for their needs to state and private sector actors. As such, applicants must explain how target communities and those groups in conflict will be incorporated in the design and project implementation, how capacity will be built within these communities, and how the concerns of target populations will be addressed. Applicants must also explain how women and youth will be specifically targeted and supported within the proposed activities.

SENEGAL

USAID Mission website:

<https://www.usaid.gov/senegal>

Applications must be submitted to:

CMandReconciliationSenegal@usaid.gov

USAID/Senegal welcomes applications that seek to strengthen communities' abilities to manage and mitigate conflict peacefully, strengthen effective local governance, increase resilience of communities and systems, increase commitment of individuals and communities in the management of their own health and health services, and better educate children.

Applications must incorporate a **people-to-people approach** and may focus on, but are not limited to, one or more of the following areas:

- Pressures on natural resources related to climate change and natural resource management:
 - a. **Fishing sector** and shared access to fishing waters: In the Saint Louis area, frustrations of fishermen around their inability to make a living in the overfished waters of Senegal and the perceived abandonment and marginalization by their government have the potential to escalate. There are mechanisms in place to resolve disputes among the fishermen but utilization varies. Grievances against the Government of Senegal (GoS) services in charge of the oversight of the fisheries have

the potential to turn violent. Applicants must propose how to bring together these parties in conflict to resolve disputes peacefully, strengthen dispute resolution mechanisms, and improve trust between fishing communities fishery management bodies.

- b. Localized conflict linked to **pressures on natural resources** that stress livelihoods and the environment: Much of the brewing tensions in rural Senegal are a direct result of difficulties with local management of natural resources, even as these resources undergo increased pressure from climate change and illicit exploitation. This is particularly true in marginalized regions like the Casamance, where there are limited means to enforce the law against exploitation and to protect these resources. Frustrated with not benefiting from the use of these resources, local communities have regular disputes with one another or local officials about allocation and often take the protection of these natural resources into their own hands. These pressures can potentially constitute tender for violent conflict between groups competing over resource use.
 - c. **Land tenure conflict:** Land tenure is a recurrent cause of low-level conflict around the country as groups are competing over access to land and livelihoods. The tensions may continue as sporadic bursts of violence, but in areas such as Kédougou, where land is linked with livelihoods and perceptions of exclusion, there is the potential for land tenure issues to erupt into a wider conflict. The region from Tambacounda to Kaffrine to Matam is experiencing unusually high levels of friction over land use by cattle coming from the drought-affected Senegal River Valley. Lack of clarity and haphazard application of land tenure laws aggravate land-related conflict. At the same time, land tenure reform is part of the GoS's agenda, but one that it treats with great caution as it is fraught with competing interests. Applications need to bring together groups and parties in conflict around these issues to improve structures and approaches that support peaceful resolution.
- **Youth, including young women, economic and social exclusion:** Frustration among youth in Kolda and Kédougou has already led to violence. Many youth perceive that state resources are allocated unequally, pointing to high youth unemployment, the lack of local government resources, poor health and education services, and a lack of physical infrastructure as evidence of neglect. As youth become increasingly aware of their rights, they feel they have no other alternatives than to take action on their own. They are participating in protests, refusing to pay bribes to security forces, and calling for increased local government transparency and accountability. Youth actions are perceived as a threat to the interests of local authorities and security forces, which in turn stiffen their response. As a result, early in 2017, youth in Kedougou activated networks by phone and the Internet to block roads around Kédougou, forcing five busloads of mine workers to spend the night in the city. That same year, youth in Kolda attacked a police station in protest to the treatment of some young motorcycle cab drivers. These incidents have the potential to spread to other segments of the population that are dissatisfied with lack of economic opportunities and the perception that foreign companies and the GoS are benefiting from development while citizens continue to suffer. This feeling of disenfranchisement is aggravated in some cases by daily confrontation with law enforcement officers. Applications must bring together groups in conflict to strengthen relationships and build trust and understanding instead of resorting to violence.
- **Integration of community peacebuilding efforts in the Casamance:** Communities in conflict-affected Casamance often perceive that there are no established channels for community-level participation in the formal peace process. Populations indicate that high-level facilitators do not represent them, and sometimes even appear to compete with each other. Similarly, they question the motives of civil society organizations, as having turned conflict into a business. Without community involvement, there is little pressure on the GoS

and the *Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de Casamance* (MFDC) to formalize a peace agreement. Furthermore, it has been USAID's experience that advancing development and peace-building skills at the community level by bringing together parties in conflict is an optimal long-term solution to the larger unresolved conflict.

- **Gambia and Guinea-Bissau border tensions:** Ethnic tensions have not manifested themselves in any strong fashion, but changes in power dynamics in the neighboring countries directly affect communities at the borders. For instance, Former Gambian president Jammeh, a Diola, created the seeds of division among Diolas and other ethnic groups, particularly the Mandinka. He appointed members of his own ethnic group to high-level positions in the government and the military, even though many of them were perceived as unqualified. Jammeh reportedly supported factions of the MFDC and provided voting cards and incentives to Diolas in Casamance to go to The Gambia to vote for him. New President, Adama Barrow, a Mandinka, has broken sharply from these policies. As a consequence, the dynamics at the border, have shifted, with some Diolas reporting even feeling more vulnerable within this new environment. Applicants must propose how to bring together these parties in conflict to resolve disputes peacefully, strengthen dispute resolution mechanisms, and improve trust.

USAID/Senegal will give preference to applications that directly complement, supplement, or link up with, its existing activities. In addition to having a people-to-people (P2P) approach, applications must support Mission priorities around women and men's participation in the management of public resources at the local level, youth empowerment and inclusion as agents of change, improved livelihood opportunities, the enabling environment for equitable water, sanitation, and hygiene services, equitable access to schools in southern Senegal, and the improved health and nutritional status of the Senegalese population. For example, there may be a P2P activity that addresses conflict issues that directly impact access to and quality of health services for Senegalese families. While not a health program activity, the applicant may want to articulate that kind of linkage to one or more Mission priorities such as building effective, efficient and transparent health sector management by local governments and engaging communities and civil society in monitoring health services. Applicants proposing to tackle these issues must, however, bring together groups in conflict or adversarial groups to work together and interact purposefully.

USAID/Senegal also encourages applicants to review the documents listed below to better understand the Mission's priorities:

- Senegal Conflict Vulnerability Assessment Country Development and Cooperation Strategy
USAID/Senegal⁷

If applying as a local organization, the applicant must be registered under national law.

Pre-Application Conference

Interested applicants should monitor the Mission web site for relevant updates, including a potential pre-application / outreach conference.

⁷ <https://www.usaid.gov/documents/1860/senegal-conflict-vulnerability-assessment-final-report-2017> ...and...
<https://www.usaid.gov/senegal/cdcs>

COLOMBIA SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION - PRIORITY 2 CONFLICT AFFECTED AREAS

DEPARTAMENTO	CODMUN	MUNICIPIO
AMAZONAS	91263	EL ENCANTO (CD)
AMAZONAS	91407	LA PEDRERA
ANTIOQUIA	5030	AMAGA
ANTIOQUIA	5031	AMALFI
ANTIOQUIA	5038	ANGOSTURA
ANTIOQUIA	5040	ANORI
ANTIOQUIA	5045	APARTADO
ANTIOQUIA	5051	ARBOLETES
ANTIOQUIA	5055	ARGELIA
ANTIOQUIA	5079	BARBOSA
ANTIOQUIA	5088	BELLO
ANTIOQUIA	5107	BRICENO
ANTIOQUIA	5113	BURITICA
ANTIOQUIA	5120	CACERES
ANTIOQUIA	5134	CAMPAMENTO
ANTIOQUIA	5147	CAREPA
ANTIOQUIA	5154	CAUCASIA
ANTIOQUIA	5172	CHIGORODO
ANTIOQUIA	5197	COCORNA
ANTIOQUIA	5234	DABEIBA
ANTIOQUIA	5250	EL BAGRE
ANTIOQUIA	5282	FREDONIA
ANTIOQUIA	5284	FRONTINO
ANTIOQUIA	5313	GRANADA
ANTIOQUIA	5360	ITAGUI
ANTIOQUIA	5361	ITUANGO
ANTIOQUIA	5380	LA ESTRELLA
ANTIOQUIA	5440	MARINILLA
ANTIOQUIA	5001	MEDELLIN
ANTIOQUIA	5475	MURINDO
ANTIOQUIA	5480	MUTATA
ANTIOQUIA	5483	NARINO
ANTIOQUIA	5495	NECHI
ANTIOQUIA	5490	NECOCLI
ANTIOQUIA	5579	PUERTO BERRIO
ANTIOQUIA	5604	REMEDIOS
ANTIOQUIA	5615	RIONEGRO
ANTIOQUIA	5647	SAN ANDRES
ANTIOQUIA	5649	SAN CARLOS
ANTIOQUIA	5652	SAN FRANCISCO
ANTIOQUIA	5658	SAN JOSE DE LA MONTANA
ANTIOQUIA	5659	SAN JUAN DE URABA
ANTIOQUIA	5660	SAN LUIS

ANTIOQUIA	5664	SAN PEDRO
ANTIOQUIA	5665	SAN PEDRO DE URABA
ANTIOQUIA	5667	SAN RAFAEL
ANTIOQUIA	5670	SAN ROQUE
ANTIOQUIA	5686	SANTA ROSA DE OSOS
ANTIOQUIA	5736	SEGOVIA
ANTIOQUIA	5756	SONSON
ANTIOQUIA	5790	TARAZA
ANTIOQUIA	5819	TOLEDO
ANTIOQUIA	5837	TURBO
ANTIOQUIA	5847	URRAO
ANTIOQUIA	5854	VALDIVIA
ANTIOQUIA	5873	VIGIA DEL FUERTE
ANTIOQUIA	5887	YARUMAL
ANTIOQUIA	5893	YONDO
ANTIOQUIA	5895	ZARAGOZA
ARAUCA	81001	ARAUCA
ARAUCA	81065	ARAUQUITA
ARAUCA	81220	CRAVO NORTE
ARAUCA	81300	FORTUL
ARAUCA	81591	PUERTO RONDON
ARAUCA	81736	SARAVENA
ARAUCA	81794	TAME
ATLANTICO	8001	BARRANQUILLA
BOGOTA	11001	BOGOTA D.C.
BOLIVAR	13042	ARENAL
BOLIVAR	13052	ARJONA
BOLIVAR	13160	CANTAGALLO
BOLIVAR	13001	CARTAGENA
BOLIVAR	13188	CICUCO
BOLIVAR	13212	CORDOBA
BOLIVAR	13244	EL CARMEN DE BOLIVAR
BOLIVAR	13248	EL GUAMO
BOLIVAR	13430	MAGANGUE
BOLIVAR	13433	MAHATES
BOLIVAR	13442	MARIA LA BAJA
BOLIVAR	13468	MOMPOS
BOLIVAR	13473	MORALES
BOLIVAR	13654	SAN JACINTO
BOLIVAR	13655	SAN JACINTO DEL CAUCA
BOLIVAR	13657	SAN JUAN NEPOMUCENO
BOLIVAR	13670	SAN PABLO
BOLIVAR	13688	SANTA ROSA DEL SUR
BOLIVAR	13744	SIMITI
BOLIVAR	13780	TALAIGUA NUEVO
BOLIVAR	13836	TURBACO
BOLIVAR	13838	TURBANA

BOLIVAR	13894	ZAMBRANO
BOYACA	15223	CUBARA
BOYACA	15759	SOGAMOSO
CALDAS	17777	SUPIA
CAQUETA	18029	ALBANIA
CAQUETA	18094	BELEN DE LOS ANDAQUIES
CAQUETA	18150	CARTAGENA DEL CHAIRA
CAQUETA	18205	CURILLO
CAQUETA	18247	EL DONCELLO
CAQUETA	18001	FLORENCIA
CAQUETA	18410	LA MONTANITA
CAQUETA	18460	MILAN
CAQUETA	18479	MORELIA
CAQUETA	18256	PAUJIL
CAQUETA	18592	PUERTO RICO
CAQUETA	18610	SAN JOSE DEL FRAGUA
CAQUETA	18753	SAN VICENTE DEL CAGUAN
CAQUETA	18756	SOLANO
CAQUETA	18785	SOLITA
CAQUETA	18860	VALPARAISO
CAUCA	19050	ARGELIA
CAUCA	19075	BALBOA
CAUCA	19110	BUENOS AIRES
CAUCA	19130	CAJIBIO
CAUCA	19137	CALDONO
CAUCA	19142	CALOTO
CAUCA	19212	CORINTO
CAUCA	19256	EL TAMBO
CAUCA	19300	GUACHENE
CAUCA	19318	GUAPI
CAUCA	19355	INZA
CAUCA	19364	JAMBALO
CAUCA	19418	LOPEZ
CAUCA	19450	MERCADERES
CAUCA	19455	MIRANDA
CAUCA	19473	MORALES
CAUCA	19513	PADILLA
CAUCA	19517	PAEZ (BELALCAZAR)
CAUCA	19532	PATIA (EL BORDO)
CAUCA	19533	PIAMONTE
CAUCA	19548	PIENDAMO
CAUCA	19001	POPAYAN
CAUCA	19573	PUERTO TEJADA
CAUCA	19585	PURACE (COCONUCO)
CAUCA	19701	SANTA ROSA
CAUCA	19698	SANTANDER DE QUILICHAO
CAUCA	19743	SILVIA

CAUCA	19780	SUAREZ
CAUCA	19807	TIMBIO
CAUCA	19809	TIMBIQUI
CAUCA	19821	TORIBIO
CAUCA	19824	TOTORO
CAUCA	19845	VILLA RICA
CESAR	20013	AGUSTIN CODAZZI
CESAR	20045	BECERRIL
CESAR	20060	BOSCONIA
CESAR	20175	CHIMICHAGUA
CESAR	20238	EL COPEY
CESAR	20400	LA JAGUA DE IBIRICO
CESAR	20621	LA PAZ
CESAR	20443	MANAURE (BALCON DEL CESAR)
CESAR	20570	PUEBLO BELLO
CESAR	20750	SAN DIEGO
CESAR	20001	VALLEDUPAR
CHOCO	27050	ATRATO (YUTO)
CHOCO	27073	BAGADO
CHOCO	27075	BAHIA SOLANO (MUTIS)
CHOCO	27077	BAJO BAUDO (PIZARRO)
CHOCO	27099	BOJAYA (BELLAVISTA)
CHOCO	27160	CERTEGUI
CHOCO	27205	CONDOTO
CHOCO	27135	EL CANTON DE SAN PABLO (MANAGRU)
CHOCO	27245	EL CARMEN DE ATRATO
CHOCO	27361	ISTMINA
CHOCO	27372	JURADO
CHOCO	27413	LLORO
CHOCO	27425	MEDIO ATRATO (BETE)
CHOCO	27450	MEDIO SAN JUAN (ANDAGOYA)
CHOCO	27491	NOVITA
CHOCO	27495	NUQUI
CHOCO	27001	QUIBDO
CHOCO	27600	RIO QUITO
CHOCO	27615	RIOSUCIO
CHOCO	27787	TADO
CHOCO	27800	UNGUIA
CHOCO	27810	UNION PANAMERICANA (LAS ANIMAS)
CORDOBA	23068	AYAPEL
CORDOBA	23079	BUENAVISTA
CORDOBA	23090	CANALETE
CORDOBA	23162	CERETE
CORDOBA	23168	CHIMA
CORDOBA	23182	CHINU
CORDOBA	23189	CIENAGA DE ORO
CORDOBA	23300	COTORRA

CORDOBA	23350	LA APARTADA
CORDOBA	23417	LORICA
CORDOBA	23419	LOS CORDOBAS
CORDOBA	23464	MOMIL
CORDOBA	23500	MONITOS
CORDOBA	23466	MONTELIBANO
CORDOBA	23001	MONTERIA
CORDOBA	23555	PLANETA RICA
CORDOBA	23570	PUEBLO NUEVO
CORDOBA	23574	PUERTO ESCONDIDO
CORDOBA	23580	PUERTO LIBERTADOR
CORDOBA	23586	PURISIMA
CORDOBA	23660	SAHAGUN
CORDOBA	23670	SAN ANDRES DE SOTAVENTO
CORDOBA	23672	SAN ANTERO
CORDOBA	23675	SAN BERNARDO DEL VIENTO
CORDOBA	23678	SAN CARLOS
CORDOBA	23682	SAN JOSE DE URE
CORDOBA	23686	SAN PELAYO
CORDOBA	23807	TIERRALTA
CORDOBA	23815	TUCHIN
CORDOBA	23855	VALENCIA
CUNDINAMARCA	25120	CABRERA
CUNDINAMARCA	25126	CAJICA
CUNDINAMARCA	25148	CAPARRAPI
CUNDINAMARCA	25175	CHIA
CUNDINAMARCA	25269	FACATATIVA
CUNDINAMARCA	25290	FUSAGASUGA
CUNDINAMARCA	25307	GIRARDOT
CUNDINAMARCA	25394	LA PALMA
CUNDINAMARCA	25438	MEDINA
CUNDINAMARCA	25473	MOSQUERA
CUNDINAMARCA	25486	NEMOCON
CUNDINAMARCA	25754	SOACHA
CUNDINAMARCA	25878	VIOTA
CUNDINAMARCA	25899	ZIPAQUIRA
GUAVIARE	95001	SAN JOSE DEL GUAVIARE
HUILA	41006	ACEVEDO
HUILA	41013	AGRADO
HUILA	41016	AIPE
HUILA	41020	ALGECIRAS
HUILA	41026	ALTAMIRA
HUILA	41078	BARAYA
HUILA	41132	CAMPOALEGRE
HUILA	41206	COLOMBIA
HUILA	41244	ELIAS
HUILA	41298	GARZON

HUILA	41306	GIGANTE
HUILA	41319	GUADALUPE
HUILA	41349	HOBO
HUILA	41357	IQUIRA
HUILA	41359	ISNOS
HUILA	41378	LA ARGENTINA
HUILA	41396	LA PLATA
HUILA	41483	NATAGA
HUILA	41001	NEIVA
HUILA	41503	OPORAPA
HUILA	41518	PAICOL
HUILA	41524	PALERMO
HUILA	41530	PALESTINA
HUILA	41548	PITAL
HUILA	41551	PITALITO
HUILA	41615	RIVERA
HUILA	41660	SALADOBLANCO
HUILA	41668	SAN AGUSTIN
HUILA	41676	SANTA MARIA
HUILA	41770	SUAZA
HUILA	41791	TARQUI
HUILA	41799	TELLO
HUILA	41801	TERUEL
HUILA	41797	TESALIA
HUILA	41807	TIMANA
HUILA	41872	VILLAVIEJA
HUILA	41885	YAGUARA
LA GUAJIRA	44090	DIBULLA
LA GUAJIRA	44420	LA JAGUA DEL PILAR
LA GUAJIRA	44430	MAICAO
LA GUAJIRA	44560	MANAURE
LA GUAJIRA	44001	RIOHACHA
LA GUAJIRA	44650	SAN JUAN DEL CESAR
LA GUAJIRA	44847	URIBIA
LA GUAJIRA	44855	URUMITA
MAGDALENA	47053	ARACATACA
MAGDALENA	47189	CIENAGA
MAGDALENA	47288	FUNDACION
MAGDALENA	47555	PLATO
MAGDALENA	47707	SANTA ANA
MAGDALENA	47001	SANTA MARTA
META	50006	ACACIAS
META	50110	BARRANCA DE UPIA
META	50124	CABUYARO
META	50150	CASTILLA LA NUEVA
META	50223	CUBARRAL
META	50226	CUMARAL

META	50245	EL CALVARIO
META	50251	EL CASTILLO
META	50270	EL DORADO
META	50287	FUENTE DE ORO
META	50313	GRANADA
META	50318	GUAMAL
META	50350	LA MACARENA
META	50400	LEJANIAS
META	50325	MAPIRIPAN
META	50330	MESETAS
META	50450	PUERTO CONCORDIA
META	50568	PUERTO GAITAN
META	50577	PUERTO LLERAS
META	50573	PUERTO LOPEZ
META	50590	PUERTO RICO
META	50606	RESTREPO
META	50680	SAN CARLOS DE GUAROA
META	50683	SAN JUAN DE ARAMA
META	50686	SAN JUANITO
META	50689	SAN MARTIN
META	50370	URIBE
META	50001	VILLAVICENCIO
META	50711	VISTAHERMOSA
NARINO	52079	BARBACOAS
NARINO	52233	CUMBITARA
NARINO	52250	EL CHARCO
NARINO	52256	EL ROSARIO
NARINO	52520	FRANCISCO PIZARRO (SALAHONDA)
NARINO	52356	IPIALES
NARINO	52390	LA TOLA
NARINO	52405	LEIVA
NARINO	52418	LOS ANDES (SOTOMAYOR)
NARINO	52427	MAGUI (PAYAN)
NARINO	52473	MOSQUERA
NARINO	52490	OLAYA HERRERA (BOCAS DE SATINGA)
NARINO	52001	PASTO
NARINO	52540	POLICARPA
NARINO	52612	RICAUORTE
NARINO	52621	ROBERTO PAYAN
NARINO	52678	SAMANIEGO
NARINO	52696	SANTA BARBARA (ISCUANDE)
NARINO	52699	SANTACRUZ
NARINO	52835	TUMACO
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54003	ABREGO
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54109	BUCARASICA
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54128	CACHIRA
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54206	CONVENCION

NORTE DE SANTANDER	54001	CUCUTA
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54245	EL CARMEN
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54250	EL TARRA
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54261	EL ZULIA
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54344	HACARI
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54385	LA ESPERANZA
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54398	LA PLAYA
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54405	LOS PATIOS
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54498	OCANA
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54518	PAMPLONA
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54553	PUERTO SANTANDER
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54670	SAN CALIXTO
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54673	SAN CAYETANO
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54720	SARDINATA
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54800	TEORAMA
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54810	TIBU
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54874	VILLA DEL ROSARIO
NORTE DE SANTANDER	54871	VILLACARO
PUTUMAYO	86001	MOCOA
PUTUMAYO	86320	ORITO
PUTUMAYO	86568	PUERTO ASIS
PUTUMAYO	86569	PUERTO CAICEDO
PUTUMAYO	86571	PUERTO GUZMAN
PUTUMAYO	86573	PUERTO LEGUIZAMO
PUTUMAYO	86757	SAN MIGUEL (LA DORADA)
PUTUMAYO	86749	SIBUNDOY
PUTUMAYO	86865	VALLE DEL GUAMUEZ (LA HORMIGA)
PUTUMAYO	86885	VILLAGARZON
RISARALDA	66001	PEREIRA
SANTANDER	68001	BUCARAMANGA
SUCRE	70110	BUENAVISTA
SUCRE	70230	CHALAN
SUCRE	70204	COLOSO
SUCRE	70215	COROZAL
SUCRE	70233	EL ROBLE
SUCRE	70235	GALERAS
SUCRE	70418	LOS PALMITOS
SUCRE	70473	MORROA
SUCRE	70508	OVEJAS
SUCRE	70523	PALMITO
SUCRE	70670	SAMPUES
SUCRE	70702	SAN JUAN DE BETULIA
SUCRE	70713	SAN ONOFRE
SUCRE	70717	SAN PEDRO
SUCRE	70742	SINCE
SUCRE	70001	SINCELEJO
SUCRE	70823	TOLUVIEJO

TOLIMA	73067	ATACO
TOLIMA	73124	CAJAMARCA
TOLIMA	73168	CHAPARRAL
TOLIMA	73217	COYAIMA
TOLIMA	73268	ESPINAL
TOLIMA	73319	GUAMO
TOLIMA	73001	IBAGUE
TOLIMA	73352	ICONONZO
TOLIMA	73408	LERIDA
TOLIMA	73411	LIBANO
TOLIMA	73443	MARIQUITA
TOLIMA	73449	MELGAR
TOLIMA	73483	NATAGAIMA
TOLIMA	73504	ORTEGA
TOLIMA	73555	PLANADAS
TOLIMA	73563	PRADO
TOLIMA	73585	PURIFICACION
TOLIMA	73616	RIOBLANCO
TOLIMA	73622	RONCESVALLES
TOLIMA	73624	ROVIRA
TOLIMA	73671	SALDANA
TOLIMA	73675	SAN ANTONIO
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76100	BOLIVAR
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76109	BUENAVENTURA
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76111	BUGA
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76113	BUGALAGRANDE
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76001	CALI
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76126	CALIMA (EL DARIEN)
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76130	CANDELARIA
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76147	CARTAGO
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76233	DAGUA
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76246	EL CAIRO
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76275	FLORIDA
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76364	JAMUNDI
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76377	LA CUMBRE
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76520	PALMIRA
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76563	PRADERA
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76834	TULUA
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76892	YUMBO
VALLE DEL CAUCA	76895	ZARZAL
VAUPES	97001	MITU
VICHADA	99773	CUMARIBO
VICHADA	99524	LA PRIMAVERA