



UNITED NATIONS
MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND
FOR SUSTAINING PEACE



Annual Report 2019



El futuro
es de todos

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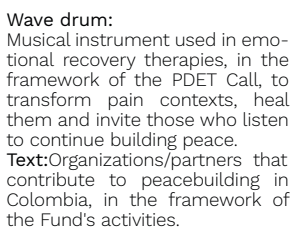


Table of content

1	The Fund: A strategic alliance for peace and development
7	The Fund: shared principles, values and commitments
10	El Fondo en sus anteriores años de ejecución
11	El Fondo en cifras
15	The Fund in its fourth year of operation
17	Main results by thematic area: Stabilization, Reintegration, Victims and Transitional Justice, Communication.
19	Stabilization
35	Reintegration
43	Victims and Transitional Justice
55	Communication
61	The Fund's commitment to gender equality
71	Cross-cutting approaches for empowerment and the guaranteeing of rights
77	Lessons learnt in the peace consolidation process
89	Recommendations
107	Acronyms and abbreviations

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Introduction



President Duque's immense commitment to implementing our Peace with Legality policy has meant that this government has fulfilled, and will continue to fulfil, the Peace Agreement's forecasts, with an understanding of the enormous responsibility and the honour of taking definitive steps in the historic responsibility we owe the Colombian people of this and future generations.

Collaborative work has led to great strides in terms of implementing Programs with a Territorial Focus [PDET, for its Spanish acronym], reintegration, substituting illicit crops and victims. Across its two phases, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund has become an instrument which complements the actions taken in these thematic areas, supporting the PDET implementation strategy, the wider and more inclusive social dialogue which the country has developed, allowing for the participation of 7,402 people in community processes, the strengthening of grassroots organizations and economic development, through 288 small infrastructure works. It has supported the commitment of those adhering to the law, implementing projects which have permitted the political, economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants, promoting the development of collective and individual production projects which have led to the generation of income for 2,138 ex-combatants and their families. The projects continue to place the victims at the centre of their priorities and, under the framework of the Agreement, more than 39,000 victims from all over the country have received individual and collective reparations.

The national government has been respectful of the bodies established to give victims access to justice, and the priorities defined by them. This has allowed for the full support of international cooperation, highlighting the Fund's accompaniment of the creation of the three bodies which make up the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition, as well as the continued support of these bodies in the clarification of the truth, recognition of victims and justice for said victims.

Across the first 20 months of this administration, we have guaranteed that the victims are, and will continue to be, at the centre of our efforts. Led by the Victims' and the Land Restitution Agencies, we have given long-term guidance for their fulfilment and made progress on all fronts regarding reparations, at a pace which demonstrates the importance of our actions. We have ensured that all this happens while demanding truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-repetition for victims.

We understand the vital importance of accomplishing our goals for the nearly 13,000 ex-combatants undergoing a reintegration process. In this regard, during this time we have confirmed in numerous ways that we are with the absolute majority who continue on their path to legality, for as long as is necessary to achieve this. In line with the Reintegration Roadmap, achievements made for those ex-combatants will ensure that we reach our goal.

The President has made it clear that, despite the difficulties that the program has faced, we will honour the Colombian state's commitment to the 100,000 rural families who have embraced the voluntary crop substitution process.

The thrilling achievements related to the Development Plans with a Territorial Focus are a source of pride and a cause for commitment. This government has been recognized nationally and internationally for progressing relentlessly in the stabilization of the 170 municipalities most affected by violence and poverty, which make up a third of our territory and include 6.6 million Colombians, taking unprecedented steps to ensure that, across the whole Colombian territory in the medium-term, people can enjoy a future where legality reigns, entrepreneurship is promoted and, in the end, equality exists.

In order to make progress with this, the financial and political support of international cooperation, in line with the government's priorities and the "Peace with Legality" policy, has been fundamental in complementing the efforts made by the national government.

Much of this cooperation has been made a reality through the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund which, across its two phases, has become the tool which has allowed for joint efforts between the national government, the United Nations System and the donor countries. The execution of the second phase of the Fund and its focus on the Peace with Legality policy, has laid the foundation for significant achievements in the implementation of projects aimed at the stabilization of PDET municipalities, reintegration of ex-combatants, victims, justice and communications.

We appreciate all of the members of the Fund who have helped achieve these results and plans which will be expanded upon in the following pages, the group of donor countries who have always been committed to the implementation of the "Peace with Legality" policy, the representatives from civil society who have transmitted to us the voices, interests and commitment of Colombian society with regards to the implementation process, and the United Nations, which has worked jointly with the government to make a significant impact.

The achieved results are proof that, with organized planning, it is possible to achieve any goal. This government understands the historic responsibility it is faced with, which is why we will continue to be committed to Peace with Legality, working for the stabilization of the territories together with all those who have shown their generosity, interest and commitment to Colombia.

Emilio José Archila Peñalosa
Presidential Adviser for Stabilization and Consolidation

Introduction



Colombia has always shown the world its capacity to overcome hardships. The deep impact of the Coronavirus pandemic will not halt the progress taken towards sustainable development.

The Agreement signed between the government and the FARC-EP over three years ago, one of the most comprehensive in the recent history of the world, aims to close historic development gaps and reduce inequality, especially among populations and territories which suffered the most discernible horrors of the conflict. Thus, it allows for progress in sustainable development, leaving no one behind, as outlined in the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals.

Peace, progress and people's dignity have been the guiding objectives of the United Nations since its inception. Therefore, consolidating and sustaining peace, as well as the prevention of conflict and new forms of violence, are high up on the agenda of the Secretary General, Antonio Guterres.

In line with these principles, the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia, made up of a close alliance of the national government, international cooperation and the UN, is a key tool for supporting national efforts towards sustaining peace. While the Fund's contribution may be modest in comparison with the efforts of the Colombian state, this report shows how, thanks to the joint efforts of its partners, the Fund has made a positive contribution to the strengthening and maintaining of peace.

In particular, the Fund has reached the rural communities which have been most affected by the conflict, strengthening their trust in national and local institutions, stimulating their socio-economic reactivation and supporting their access to basic services. At the same time, the Fund has promoted coexistence and reconciliation, driving political, social and productive reintegration of ex-FARC-EP members.

Victims have always been at the core of the implementation of the peace deal. Thanks to the support offered by the Fund, the victims, especially those living in the most remote communities, have access to state institutions in order to exercise their right to truth, justice, reparations and non-repetition.

At the same time, the Fund has resolutely propelled gender equality and the empowerment of women, in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and the 2030 Agenda.

However, despite the achievements, we cannot keep our eyes closed to the challenges that still exist. Attacks on social leaders, ex-combatants, victims and members of communities, and the expansion of numerous violent groups which seek to occupy the space left by the defunct guerrilla group, are just a few of these challenges.

The United Nations System in Colombia is convinced that the country will overcome these challenges. And it will continue to offer all of its support to help with the state and Colombian civil society effort so that, under a framework of security and rights, sustainable peace and development are achieved.

**Jessica Faieta,
Resident Coordinator a.i.**

THE FUND:

A strategic alliance
for peace and
development





Cristóbal: The son of peace and Colombian coffee



Photo: @ASOPEP_Planadas / @jorgeaugustococoma

«I want to be a professional barista. I want to invent coffee preparations, travel and meet other baristas from other parts of the world to tell them what we do here in Planadas. I also want to keep training for the children's coffee cupping championships. Last year I was in the top ten, but in the end I didn't make one of the three finalist spots. This year I'm going to do better». With his lively and spontaneous voice, this child of peace and Colombian coffee's story reminds us of the right path to take».



He's 13 years old, clear-eyed and with a constant smile. His five-year-old sister sees him as a superhero and also wants to be a barista, just like him. Ever since he was introduced to coffee, cupping and serving, it has been his whole world and his new favourite pastime. Among his "top five" dreams, being a professional barista tops the list, followed by learning the drums, visiting China, speaking another language and playing futsal in a national tournament with his team from Planadas, Tolima.

And it is here in Planadas that the FARC-EP guerrilla group was born in 1964. Along these sloping mountains, coloured with every hue of green, this young boy's parents patrolled like military fighters for over 20 years, navigating every possible war scenario. When his mother became pregnant, she vowed to return to the ranks once he was born. This meant handing him over to a relative and destroying any chances of seeing him. So, this child grew up with his aunt, while his parents waged war. Many years would pass before they would meet again.

In 2016 an Amnesty¹ was called as a first step towards the signing of a peace deal. This was also the first step to seeing his parents again, and the chance for his parents, who had been in different camps, to meet again. For them, the signing of the peace deal did not just signify the path towards reconciliation in the country, but also the road to becoming a united family. From that point, the old "El Oso" TATR² housed them and that's where they currently live with the newest member of their family: his younger sister.

In 2018, the Planadas Ecological Producers Association, ASOPEP³, arrived at that same TATR, with support from the Agency for Territorial Renewal (ART) and the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund, to share their idea for a coffee school, "building a future", with which they hope to achieve peace by preventing the recruitment of children and adolescents, as well as training ex-combatants undergoing a reintegration process in skills linked with the specialty coffee business. This was how he came into contact with coffee, his country's most valuable fruit, for the first time, and how this dream, which he now claims is his number one, was fostered: to become a professional barista.

¹ Law 1820 of 20 December, 2016, by means of which "amnesties and pardons for political crimes and associated crimes are regulated, and differential, special penal treatments are adopted, especially for agents of the state who have been condemned, processed or accused of committing punishable crimes, due to, as a result of or in direct or indirect relation to the armed conflict". Available at: http://www.secretariasenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/ley_1820_2016.html

² Territorial areas for training and reintegration

³ As part of the summons for local organizations to participate in local construction processes in PDET territories, from which 16 organizations were chosen. This was one of those.

Colombia has shown the world that peace is possible

Without being held back by the challenges, the country has left behind decades of conflict to extol the virtues of negotiation, compromise, reconciliation and trust, opening up a path of sustainable development, promoted under the framework of security and guaranteed rights for the country's people, communities and territories.

From the outset, this endeavour has been supported by the international community, which sees in Colombia an example for the world, and which has backed the national peace and development efforts with innovative approaches which ensure that nobody is left behind and which can respond to challenges in a coordinated, efficient and appropriate fashion, led by the government and in accordance with national priorities.

Under this framework, the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia, hereafter referred to as the Fund, has become, since its creation, a key strategic partner for the consolidation of peace, contributing to the implementation of the Agreement with the FARC-EP⁴ (hereafter referred to as the Agreement), and acting as a catalyst for the sustainable development opportunities that the Agreement has opened up on a national and regional level.

In the fourth year of its implementation, during which civil society played a much more dominant role than in previous years, the Fund accompanied the most ambitious participatory planning and management initiative to bring peace and development to the municipalities which have been most affected by the violence, poverty, presence of illicit crops and lack of institutional presence, the PDET Strategy⁵, making a contribution to closing gaps between the countryside and the city, strengthening state presence and allowing for substantial changes in people's lives.



⁴ "Agreement" in this report refers to the "General Agreement for the termination of the conflict and the construction of a stable and lasting peace".

⁵ As we will see later on in the report, the Development Programs with a Territorial Approach strategy (PDET for its Spanish acronym), is the most ambitious local development initiative in the country's history, driven by the national government under the framework of implementing the Agreement. It is based on the consolidation of peace, addressing the structural causes of the conflict in the 170 territories most affected by the violence, poverty, presence of illicit crops and lack of institutional presence. The participatory construction of these plans, born out of the different views found across the territory, creates an interaction between people of different ethnicities and beliefs, making possible a new relationship between people, communities and the state, fostering social cohesion and the rule of law. For more information on the PDET municipalities, visit the following link: https://www.renovacionterritorio.gov.co/Publicaciones/municipios_pdet_subregiones.



In much the same way, it backed the reintegration process for ex-FARC members, from a sustainable point of view, allowing them to fully exercise their rights as citizens. This process strengthened reconciliation, trust and social cohesion, both on a national and regional level.

The victims continue to be at the core of the Agreement as well as initiatives driven by the Fund. Therefore, it plays a key role in the strengthening of the necessary institutional infrastructure for the state to guarantee and re-establish the victims' rights to truth, justice, reparations and non-repetition. It also drove the effective participation of victims in the mechanisms of transitional justice.

In the following pages, this report will expand upon and delve deeper into these and other results achieved by the Fund throughout 2019 in each of its different thematic areas, in its cross-cutting approaches and its close relationship with the advancement of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. It will also offer lessons learnt over 2019 as well as recommendations for 2020.

The report also allows us to travel through the voices of its beneficiaries, who make up the *raison-d'être* of the Fund's activities, narrated through their life stories.

The Fund: shared principles, values and commitments

The Fund is a tripartite tool made up of the Colombian government, the United Nations and member states from the international community who, in a joint fashion, on both a strategic and operational level, bring together the investments and efforts aimed at peace, under the leadership of the national government, and supporting national priorities laid out in the National Development Plan – PND (currently PND 2018-2022, “Pact for Colombia, pact for equality”) and the “Peace with Legality” policy. Created in 2016, under the framework of the CONPES 3850⁶ document, it joins the international funds of the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and the European Union.

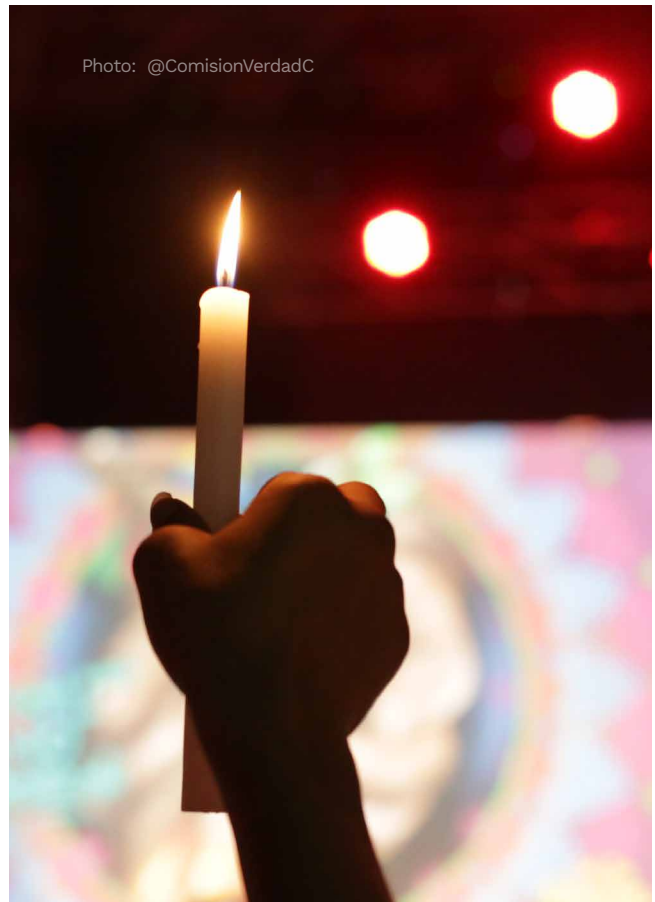
The Fund represents an agile, flexible and innovative mechanism which allows for increased coherence, efficiency, efficacy, relevance and sustainability in national and international peacemaking initiatives. It is also in line with the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation⁷, by supporting coordination in line with national objectives, reducing the operational load and transaction costs, strengthening national appropriation and creating local capacities in a sustainable manner.

It also allows for the strategic assignation of catalytic resources, an increase in transparency and an expansion of the funding base in order to close gaps, allowing for vital processes for the consolidation of peace, and driving innovative processes, or those which are high risk or difficult for national actors or partners of the international community to finance.

This capacity to promote and back strategic and operational alliances between state institutions on a national and local level, civil society and grassroots organizations, the private sector and the international community, makes the Fund a key tool in the advancement of the 2030 Agenda, adopted by United Nations Member States in 2015, and which makes a universal commitment to putting an end to poverty, protecting the planet and guaranteeing peace and development for everyone by 2030.

One example of the creation of innovative alliances for peace is the Blended Finance initiative which, in an innovative fashion and thanks to joint efforts of multiple actors, seeks to increase private sector investment with a social impact in the PDET sub-regions. This initiative supports investments which, due to their risk factors and particular conditions, would have problems receiving financial support under normal market conditions. The rise in investment in these regions will contribute to an agenda of peace and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Photo: @ComisionVerdadC



The Fund's governance system is based on the strategic work of the Executive Committee, and the operational work of the Technical Committee, within which there is participation from national entities, donors, the United Nations system and civil society, and which have been fundamental in achieving the important advancements outlined in this report.



More information here

⁶ Document which “defines the general framework and guidelines for the creation and execution of the Colombian Peace Fund as the architect and coordinator of institutional and financial efforts at taking on the necessary investments for Colombia's transition to a stable and lasting peace” and through which 4 international funds were created: World Bank, BID, European Union and this United Nations Trust Fund. Document available at: <https://www.dnp.gov.co/politicas-de-estado/politica-de-atencion-a-victimas/Paginas/Construccion-de-paz-y-postconflicto.aspx>

⁷ 2005, 2008 and 2011 respectively.

In this way, the Fund contributes decisively to the building of more peaceful, fairer and more inclusive societies, strengthening and fostering capabilities and participation for civil society to demand rights and for institutions to be more effective, transparent and to be held accountable, as laid out in SDG 16.

In addition to the aforementioned, it has contributed to driving another 12 sustainable development goals⁸, through activities related to economic and productive rehabilitation and substitution of illicit crops, as well as with the incorporation of an environmental approach. This makes it possible to make advancements towards the 2030 Agenda goals, based on the principle of “leaving no one behind” and that a stable peace is only possible if historic development gaps are closed. The Fund is, therefore, a mechanism for driving two inseparable goals: peace and sustainable development.

The Fund in itself constitutes an expression of SDG 17: an inclusive alliance, at every level, between the government, civil society, the private sector and the international community, built on a shared vision, sharing principles and values and placing people at its core.

The Fund has promoted the advancement of SDG 5 through the support given to mechanisms designed to guarantee the effective participation of women and the effective incorporation of a gender focus in the implementation of the Agreement. This is as well as initiatives aimed at ending violence towards or exploitation of women and children, guaranteeing access and enforceability with regards sexual and reproductive rights, and strengthening the capacities of women in terms of equality in access to resources.



Number of the Fund's projects which contribute to each SDG⁹.

⁸ SDG 1: putting an end to poverty. SDG 2: putting an end to hunger, achieving nutritional safety, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture. SDG 3: ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being. SDG 4: guaranteeing quality, inclusive and equal education. SDG 5: gender equality. SDG 6: ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation. SDG 7: guaranteeing access to accessible and non-polluting energy. SDG 8: promoting economic growth and decent employment. SDG 9: promoting sustainable infrastructure. SDG 10: reducing inequality. SDG 13: reducing climate change. SDG 15: protecting and promoting sustainable use of ecosystems.

⁹ The majority of the Fund's projects aim at more than one SDG. The image includes the projects which directly aim at one of the SDGs. Source: United Nation Multi-Partner Trust Fund for the Sustaining of Peace.

The Fund is also an instrument which facilitates the advancement of the UN Security Council and General Assembly's resolutions, as well as the strategic areas prioritized by the Colombian government and the United Nations. In this sense, it is a tool which makes the reform process driven by the UN Secretary General on a national level more effective.

For example, the Fund supports the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325¹⁰, through the Women's Special Instance, a global model for mechanisms to aid peace agreements. The Fund has strengthened the capacity of this Instance, promoting the participation of women and their organizations in decision-making and influential spaces, promoting their economic and financial empowerment, awareness and visibility of their conditions of inequality and discrimination, and the strengthening of protective spaces, paying special attention to gender-based violence.

With regard to the United Nations Security Council's Resolution in terms of consolidation of peace after conflicts, the Fund contributes not only to efficiently channelling the collaboration of member states in the Agreement's implementation and the consolidation and sustaining of peace, but also, as will be expanded upon in this report, to "preventing the outbreak, intensification, continuation or recurrence of conflicts"¹¹.

On a national level, in 2019 the Fund contributed to the implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework¹², UNDAF 2015-2019, in its two strategic focuses: peace and sustainable development. Regarding the former, the Fund's actions contributed to making progress towards a culture of coexistence, dialogue and pluralism, reinforcing democracy, fostering social agreements and eliminating violence, discrimination and the illegitimate use of force. Equally, it contributed in terms of sustainable development and protecting the environment in the territories which had

been left furthest behind*.

In much the same way, the Fund aligns with the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Colombia 2020-2023¹³ in its first strategic area: "Stabilization: Peace with Legality"¹⁴, backing reintegration, the implementation of the PDETs and the voluntary substitution of illicit crops.

Regarding the UN reform process driven by the Secretary General¹⁵, the Fund enables the strengthening of coordination and collaborative work between the different funds, agencies and programs with a presence in the country, and the Verification Mission, thus focusing more on the people and the results, and less on the processes. This contributes to the ultimate aim of the organization: achieving positive and tangible changes for people, while at the same time increasing their trust, and that of institutions, civil society and development partners.

¹⁰ [https://www.un.org/womenwatch/ods/S-RES-1325\(2000\)-S.pdf](https://www.un.org/womenwatch/ods/S-RES-1325(2000)-S.pdf)

¹¹ [https://undocs.org/es/S/RES/2282\(2016\)](https://undocs.org/es/S/RES/2282(2016))

¹² Strategic planning exercise which frames the cooperation activities of the agencies of the United Nations System in Colombia, available at <https://nacionesunidas.org.co/somos-onu/marco-de-cooperacion/>

¹³ The new cooperation framework between the United Nations and the Colombian government comes into effect on April 1, 2020.

¹⁴ Its three cooperation priorities are: Stabilization: Peace with Legality; Migration as a development factor; and Support for stimulating Sustainable Development Goals.

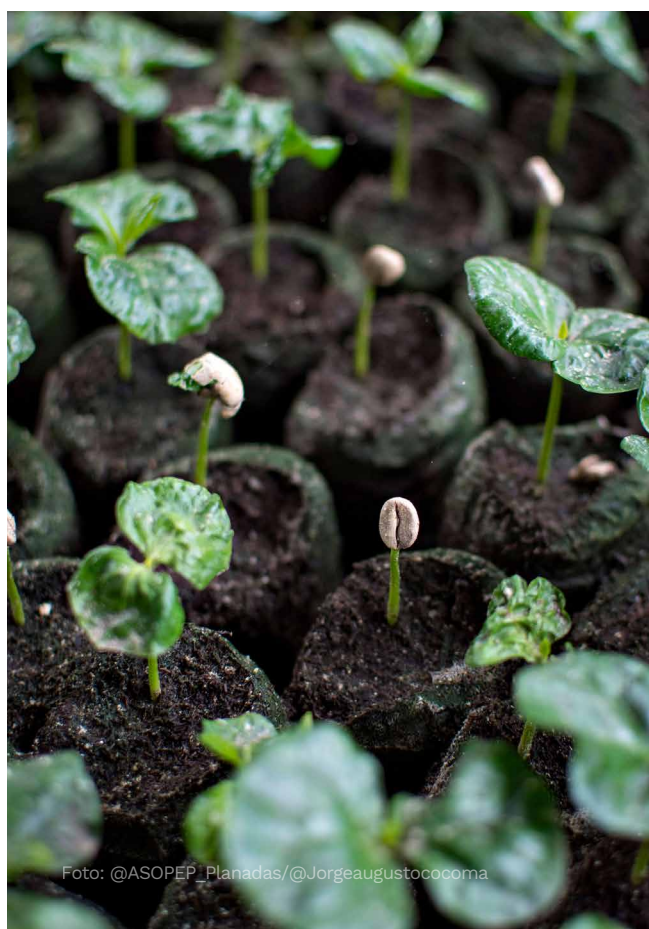
¹⁵ The reform covers the following areas: Development, Management, and Peace and Security. Details here: <https://reform.un.org/es>.

* In 2019, a total of 21 projects implemented by United Nations agencies executed 16 million dollars' worth of support for the implementation of the UNDAF's core concepts: Construction of peace (11.7 million dollars) and sustainable development (4.3 million dollars).



Foto: @ComisionVerdadC

The Fund in its previous years of operation



Since its creation, the Fund has made it possible to start fundamental preparation processes, carry out early implementation of the Agreement, and consolidate peace, forging the path toward stability through catalytic interventions across various stages.

During preparation and early implementation, the Fund filled funding gaps in order to establish monitoring mechanisms for the correct implementation of the Agreement, allowed for the participation of victims through the creation of the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparations and Non-Repetition, SIVJRNR, and contributed to the populations most affected by the conflict seeing tangible changes in the short-term. It was also a central figure in supporting the formulation of proposals to give victims a voice, to re-establish the rights of victims and to support the state in reparation and assistance strategies.

During the second phase, aimed at consolidating peace, the Fund helped strengthen reconciliation processes and economic and social reintegration of ex-FARC members, and made advancements in the participation of women's and victims' organizations in humanitarian demining processes, in supporting the state with meeting its obligations, and in the participation of civil society organizations in the SIVJRNR.

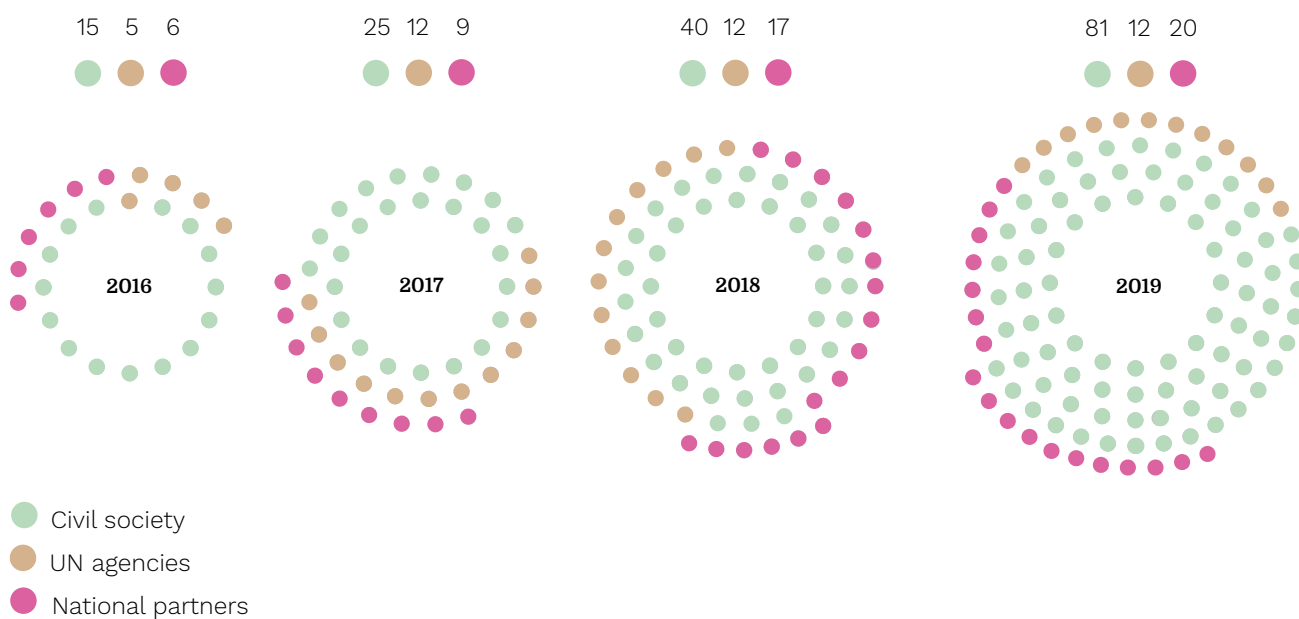
The Fund in figures

By the end of 2019, the Fund had supported 130 projects in 423 municipalities across the country, with a particular impact in the 170 PDET municipalities, benefiting a total of 1.7 million Colombians, of whom 48% are women, 3% are young girls and 3% are young boys.

In its fourth year of operations, the Fund firmly set out to increase the role of civil society organizations in the execution of its initiatives. Thus, it doubled the number of implementing organizations with four participation summons to civil society, which took place simultaneously, raising the number from 40 in 2018 to 81 in 2019, with an assigned total which went from 18.9 million dollars to 30.7 million dollars, confirming the commitment to strengthening those types of entities, tending towards sustainability in the Fund's interventions

and allowing for their appropriation on a national and local level.

No less important is the support given, through projects implemented by United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programs, to 164 additional organizations, including ethnic and productive organizations and Community Action Boards, which helped with the execution of 12.1 million dollars' worth of resources, allowing these organizations to interact with entities boasting greater management experience, and leaving installed capacities in the territories which transcend the temporary nature of the Fund's interventions.



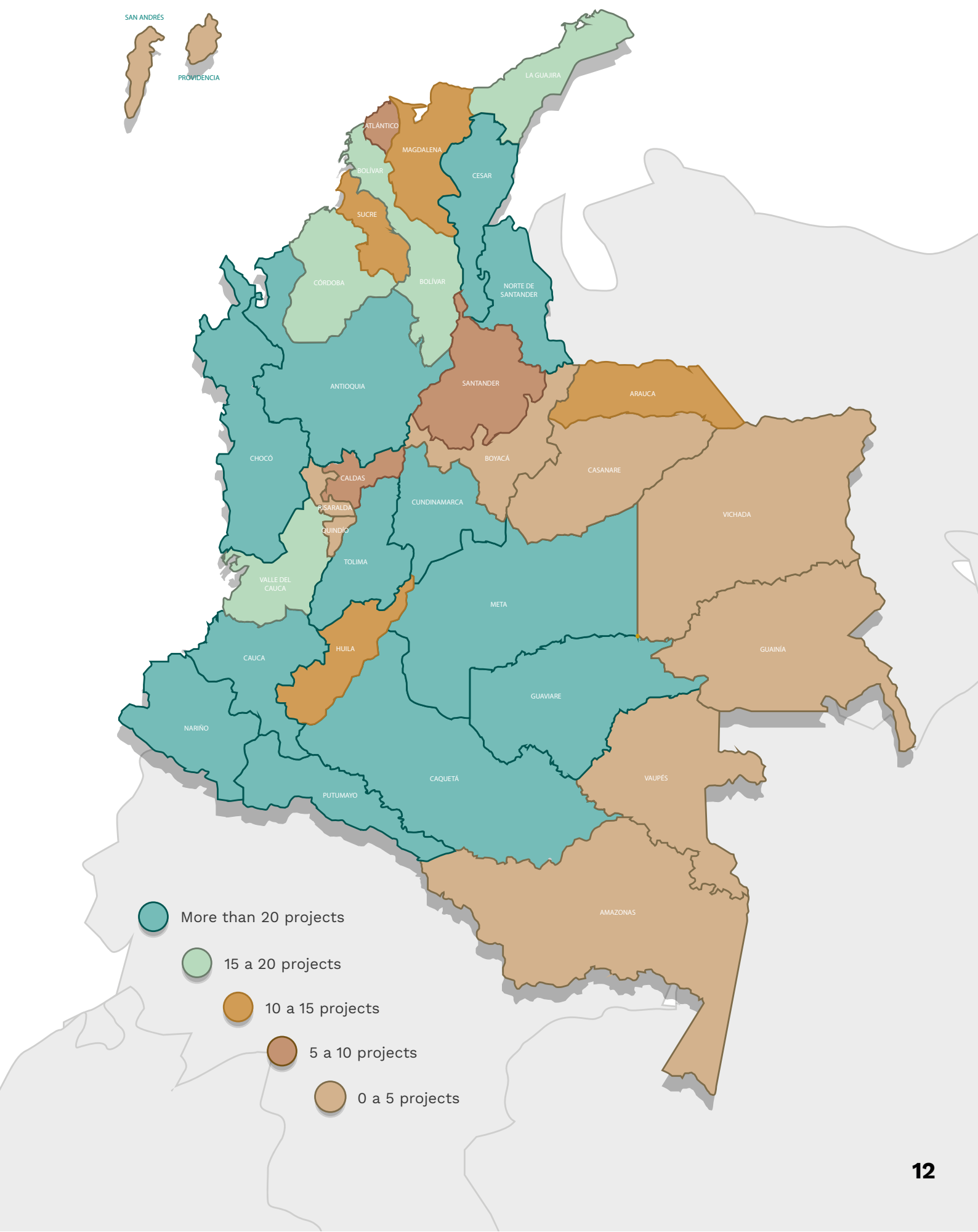
81 civil society organizations directly supported and 164 indirectly supported¹⁶

Grassroots peace

These 164 grassroots organizations have become weavers of social cohesion, a source of empowerment and participation and a guarantee of transparency and accountability, thanks to their interactions with communities and institutions on a national, regional and local level.

¹⁶ Directly supported: Organizations which have implemented projects under the civil society framework, directly receiving resources from the Fund. /Indirectly supported: Grassroots organizations which have received support through the Fund's other bodies (UN and OSC).

Project concentration map



\$ 144,8M

Contributions 2016-2019



United Kingdom
\$ 35,4



Norway
\$ 27,5



Germany
\$ 21,9



Peacebuilding Fund
\$ 20



Canada
\$ 17,1



United Arab Emirates
\$ 1



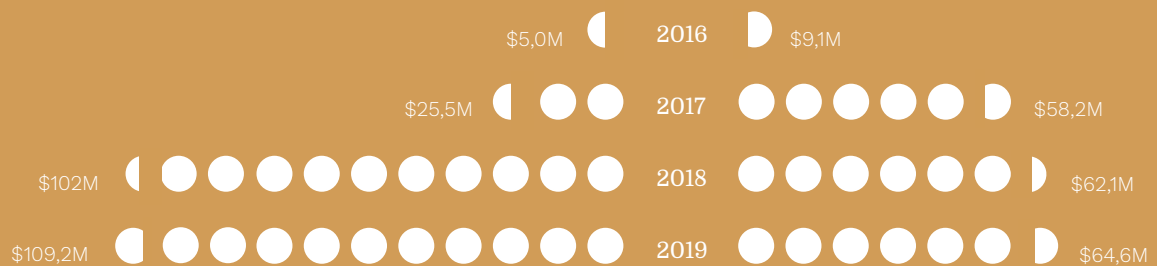
South Korea
\$ 0,5



Philanthropy
\$ 0,3



Finland
\$ 0,2*



Matched + leveraged
contributions

\$173,6M

Total



Sweden
\$ 11,6



Switzerland
\$ 3,6



WPH Fund
\$ 2



Spain
\$ 1,8
SDG Fund + Catalan Agency for
\$ 1,5 Cooperation
\$ 0,3



Ireland
\$ 1,6



New Zealand
\$ 0,1



Chile
\$ 0,1



Portugal
\$ 0,07

As of December 2019, the Fund had received contributions which reached a figure of 144.8 million dollars, from 17 donors, including countries and funds.

A lo anterior se suma el incremento sostenido de las contrapartidas¹⁷, que han alcanzado, a 2019, un total de 109.2 millones de dólares y de los apalancamientos¹⁸, que han llegado a los 64.6 millones de dólares.

¹⁷ Se entiende por contrapartida aquellos recursos adicionales que hacen parte del presupuesto operativo del proyecto pero que provienen de otras fuentes (Gobierno o donantes), que permiten financiar un proyecto apoyado por el Fondo aumentando el alcance de este.

¹⁸ El apalancamiento se refiere a aquellos recursos adicionales que contribuyen a la sostenibilidad de la intervención una vez el proyecto apoyado por el Fondo termine, es decir, estos recursos no complementan actividades específicas de este, ni hacen parte de su presupuesto operacional.

* Fondos anunciados en 2019 y desembolsados en 2020.

The Fund in its fourth year of operation



The experience acquired during the first years of operation has allowed the Fund to consolidate itself as a relevant space for coordinating the support of the international community and supporting government efforts at stabilization and peace consolidation. Furthermore, over the last year, it was able to extend and back processes which began in previous stages through its four main thematic areas: Stabilization; Reintegration; Victims and Transitional Justice; and Communication*.

Scan here to see the progress of the Fund's indicators against the theory of change and the Implementation Framework Plan.



*The annual reports for the Fund-backed projects can be found published on the website of the MPTF office. <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4CO00>

The Fund supported the implementation of the PDET strategy, a bold initiative of the national government for local development built and prioritized by the local communities themselves, in an unprecedented participatory process. This strategy allows the state to reach these 170 municipalities, overcoming decades of abandonment. At the same time, it strengthens the capabilities of people, communities and grassroots organizations to plan their own development, participating directly in the prioritization and formulation of territorial plans which close the gaps separating the country's rural and urban populations, strengthening social cohesion and the rule of law.

presence of these elements, key to guaranteeing the rights of victims of the conflict in practical terms. Furthermore, it has supported the interaction of the System with other national institutions with specific mandates in terms of human rights, and has strengthened the capacity for victims and their organizations to have access to the System, increasing their participation, empowerment and enforceability in the guaranteeing of the protection of their rights.

In order to ensure gender equality, the production initiatives were complemented by activities related to the care economy, comprehensive psychological accompaniment as a fundamental aspect of reintegration, and educational programs for work training, development and/or strengthening of soft skills and economic inclusion.

In the Victims and Transitional Justice thematic area, across 2019, 27 projects were in operation with a contribution from the Fund of 18.5 million dollars, aimed at strengthening the state's capacity to guarantee victims' rights to justice, reparations and non-repetition, as well as the participation of victims in transitional justice processes, fundamental elements in ensuring that the victims are kept at the heart of peace consolidation and sustaining processes.

The catalytic support given by the Fund from its outset to the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparations and Non-Repetition, has allowed for the strengthening and consolidation of the territorial pre-

In the Communication thematic area, 4 projects, with an investment of 3.8 million dollars, were in operation in 2019, maintaining support for the verification and monitoring of the implementation of the Agreement, guaranteeing transparency and neutrality, alongside effective, regular communication of progress and the stabilization process.

In addition to the above, the Fund supported the participation of various sectors of society in national and local debates on progress, challenges and achievements with regards the implementation of the Agreement and the consolidation of peace, as well as in territorial communication initiatives which included the participation of local people and communities, contributing to reconciliation and the prevention of violence.

16

MAIN RESULTS BY THEMATIC AREAS:

Stabilization,
Reintegration,
Victims and
Transitional Justice,
Communication.



Stabilization



USD \$ 37,2M
Projects: 61*



[Access more detailed information about the projects and their implementers here.](#)

Strengthening state presence and capabilities, reinforcing trust and security within communities, and recuperating socio-economic dynamics and the social fabric, are essential elements in closing historic gaps and reducing inequality, contributing to the central concept of this thematic area: stabilizing the territories and consolidating peace.

The Fund has supported the Colombian state in the most ambitious local development strategy in the country's history, under the framework of the implementation of the first chapter of the Agreement, which is based on the consolidation of peace and the development of communities, tackling the structural causes of violence in 170 municipalities, through the Development Programs with a Territorial Focus (PDET).

The participatory construction of these plans, the product of the different views present across the country, creates interaction between people of different ethnicities and beliefs, making possible a new relationship between people, communities and the state. In 2019, the Fund accompanied this process of citizen summons and negotiation of territorial priorities in more than 10 municipalities, achieving a consensus for the respective municipal PDETs and 4 regional PDETs. Furthermore, the Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities in 12 municipalities in Chocó and 2 in Antioquia reached a

historic consensus which resulted in the creation of the country's only PDET with an ethnicity approach.

The implementation of the Agreement has brought tangible improvements for the demographic groups who suffered the greatest effects of the violence, such as women, indigenous communities, Afro-Colombian communities and children and adolescents, increasing their capacity for sustainable development, and strengthening their capacity to actively participate in territorial planning, driving citizen oversight, transparency and accountability.



Photo: @ASOPEP_Planadas/@Jorgeaugustococoma

* Number of projects carried out in 2019 and their cost.



Photo: @ASOPEP_Planadas / @jorgeaugustococoma

An example of the aforementioned are the 8 driving committees created under the framework of the joint Trust and Peace program, made up in equal parts of ex-combatants, farmers, women, young people and the different ethnic groups present in the departments of Meta, Chocó and Guaviare which, as well as representing the interests of their communities, also became observer organizations, overseeing the implementation of the PDETs in their territories and becoming active participants in discussions with local institutions and municipal authorities.

The initiatives, put in place with the help of the Fund, have contributed to dignifying the lives of these people, restoring the social fabric and strengthening trust between communities, the state and civil society organizations. Furthermore, they have promoted inter-institutional coordination between the entities working in the area.

Under the leadership of the national government, and guided by the principle that peace is built from a local level, the Fund has invested more than 31% of the resources in the prioritized territories, improving the living conditions of the local populations, aiding their socio-economic reactivation and safety perceptions, and improving access to basic services, at the same time contributing to strengthening the state presence and capabilities in these territories, as well as building trust between communities and institutions.

With the aim of continuing to support investments in the PDET territories, and thanks to resources contributed by the United Nations Secretary General's Peacebuilding Fund, the Fund has propelled an innovative private sector resource leverage strategy. Through the use of Blended Finance instruments, and combined funding from coo-

peration resources and the private sector, the Fund leveraged 15.4 million dollars from the private sector, with an investment of 2.1 million dollars in 7 social impact investments*. The goal of these investments is to reach more than 18,000 people, contributing to the achievement of the SDGs and contributing to stabilization and the consolidation of peace.

* Of the following implementers: ACUMEN, Bancóldex, Corpocampo, Supracafé, IC Fundación, INCOFIN, WeGrou with Mercy Corps.





Photo: @PASOColumbia

Investment in the territories: the key to consolidating peace

The territories most hard-hit by the violence and poverty, saw their development processes blocked and their social fabric ripped apart. The implementation of the Agreement has allowed their socio-economic development to be driven, generating new opportunities in these communities, converting them into agents for social change, reducing the risk of them being exposed to new cycles of violence and contributing all the while to the transformation and reactivation of their economies.

In this sense, the Fund continued to contribute in 2019 with comprehensive interventions which included the generation of income, support for productive projects and the strengthening of local capacities. One example is the joint “Trust and Peace” program which, under a pioneering execution model¹⁹, implemented comprehensive strategies aimed at the generation of income and the improvement of nutritional safety in 7 municipalities in Chocó, Meta and Guaviare.

Today, thanks to the work of agricultural groups and the launch of a Community Integration strategy, more than 7,000 people in these municipalities now have subsistence crops, bio preparations, vegetable gardens, and herb and spice gardens. Furthermore, there has been a significant increase in the consumption of community products, including the use of local seeds, thus strengthening the resilience of the community and the local ecosystem. In addition, thanks to the technical and financial assistance given as part of the framework of the joint program, through 31 production start-ups, organizational capacities were strengthened and income increased for 2,684 people in 4 municipalities in Meta and Guaviare, and in Afro-Colombian communities in 3 municipalities in Chocó.

¹⁹ As well as including the participation of the Territorial Renovation Agency (ART) and the National Office of Social Pastoral Care (SNPS), this initiative brought together six agencies of the United Nations System (UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, PMA, UN Women and UNDP), responding to the United Nations’ “Sustaining Peace” and “New Way of Working” initiatives, which integrate humanitarian, protective and development ideas in processes of analysis, planning, programming and joint financing.

«The allotment which brought the smile back to the women of Anorí»

“Before I would never be seen smiling. Now I feel inner peace and nothing compares with that”.

My name is Nancy Chigama and I am the indigenous go-
verness of the Tenche Los Guamos council. I remember a
time when –like other farmers in Anorí, Antioquia– I lived
off coca alone. You didn’t grow it because you wanted to,
it was really out of necessity and under pressure from ar-
med groups. Indigenous female farmers like myself lost
loved ones and missed out on important moments with
our families. But that wasn’t all. The social fabric of our
community broke apart and that awoke in me the desire
to put it back together.

Since the signing of the peace deal, I have been more in-
volved than ever in community development. First, I signed
up to the Programme for the Substitution of Illicit Crops
and participated in the design of the Development Pro-
grams with a Territorial Focus for my municipality. Then, as
if a spell of good luck had arrived in my life, I became indi-
genous governess of my town and got a technical degree
in Rural Development, to help me get closer to achieving
my dream of contributing to peace in Colombia.

Now I work at the municipal allotment of Anorí. There I
plant seedlings from forest species, fruit trees, and aroma-
tic and medicinal plants, collaborating with 40 other wo-
men who have substituted their crops. Together we parti-
cipate in the contingency plan supporting families working
for the eradication of coca crops, put in place by the PASO
Colombia organization and backed by the Stabilization
Council and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund, to offer support
and new opportunities to 1,967 families.

Together we rebuilt the municipal garden centre, but the
important thing behind all this is that today we are the fe-
male leaders of the sustainable development of our terri-
tory and there is no turning back from that. This program
has, without doubt, transformed us, and we never want to
go back to doing something which steals our peace.





The Fund also continued to support the strategy of integrating the creation of part-time jobs for the local populations, and in turn generating income, with the reactivation of economies in 50 municipalities in 15 departments, through the 'All Hands on Deck' (*Manos a la obra*) project's second phase. This has led to the construction of 234 infrastructure works, which have provided employment for 834 people and left behind installed capacities in 69 grassroots organizations and communal action boards.

These works, which have benefitted more than 57,000 people, have not only driven economic reactivation, but also the rebuilding of the social fabric, thanks to the creation or renovation of community spaces, such as sports centres or community centres, where the local communities once again gather and interact.

Using this same experience as a basis, in late 2019 the Fund approved the "Rural Territorial Stabilization" initiative, which integrates production projects aiming at economic reactivation and sustainable rural development with innovation projects and PDET infrastructure works. This contributes to creating increased competition in the agricultural, livestock and tourism sectors in local hubs in 6 PDET municipalities in Nariño's Pacific region and Catatumbo.

Furthermore, the Fund has backed the contingency plan of the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops (PNIS), supporting 1,970 former coca farmers in their transition to the cultivation of legal crops, with actions which aid their immediate economic sustenance. The participating families were trained in clean agriculture, fertilization, bio factory installation and concentrates for minor species, directly impacting productions costs and increasing profitability. In addition, 15 farmers' markets were carried out, with sales reaching over 80% of the available produce, and they were also taught commercialization strategies and how to manage supply and demand. These farmers' markets continue to take place, through the independent initiative of the producers.

With these projects, the Fund has contributed to making progress towards **SDG 4**, quality education, enabling girls, boys and adolescents to stay in the education system and benefitting the entire educational community of village schools. **SDG 6**, clean water and sanitation, was also worked towards, with home drinking water systems, improvements to sanitation installations and the installation of filters in schools and local temporary reintegration spaces. The Fund also contributed towards **SDG 7**, providing access to safe and sustainable energy. Finally, access to formal employment for members of the communities, through small infrastructure works, not only provided income, but it also fostered decent work and propelled the economic progress outlined in **SDG 8**.

The Fund also contributed to the reduction of poverty, as per **SDG 1**, by generating opportunities for the development of production activities which provided access to employment or the creation of life projects. These initiatives aimed at improving nutritional security and the reduction of hunger, as laid out in **SDG 2**, thanks to the impetus provided by production projects, the creation of home vegetable gardens and the development of subsistence crops.

The high levels of community participation in the projects and the equal access to opportunities for the different demographic groups directly impacts on the reduction of inequality mentioned in **SDG 10**.

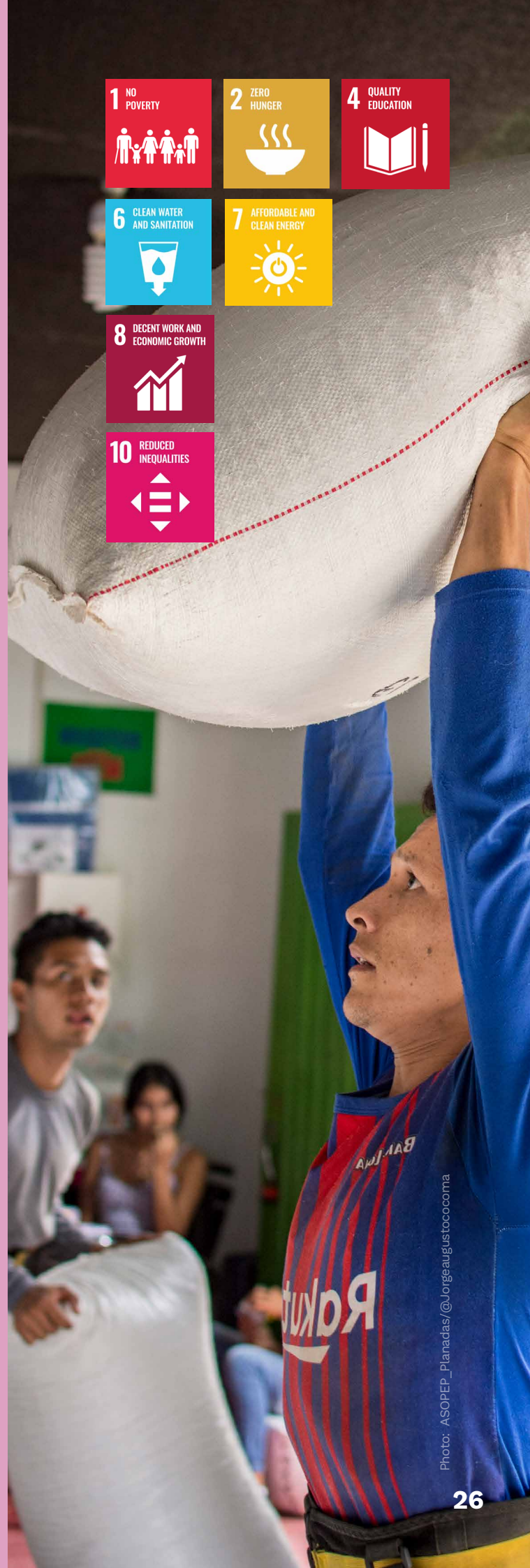




Photo: @PNUDColombia/@Flowlab_

Strengthening local institutional capacities and improving access to basic services

Strengthening the capacities of local institutions is fundamental to promoting stability, generating trust within the communities and guaranteeing rights through the access to basic services. The Fund supports the efforts of national bodies in implementing public policies at a local level, increasing public participation, social oversight and accountability, strengthening local infrastructure for peace, driving the guarantee of rights and cementing progress towards sustainable development.

The Agency for Territorial Renewal (ART) is the central part of the institutional architecture created in late 2016, under the framework of the Agreement, to transform Colombia's rural sector and close the gaps between the countryside and urban settings. As the responsible party in setting in motion the PDET strategy, this institution has been supported by the Fund since its inception, in terms of its territorial deployment and seeking active participation of the communities in the municipal deals and agreements necessary for the formulation of the PDET plans.

In support of the ART's strategy, the Fund, through the PDET Local Capacities Initiative, has made available to the mayors of the 170 PDET municipalities, professionals to help prioritize these initiatives and include them in their local development plans. At the same time, the Fund has supported community representative groups appointed for each PDET, in strengthening their negotiation and social oversight capacities, with the aim of promoting transparency and accountability.

The increase in state presence and capacities, a result of the implementation of the Agreement, also translates into better access to basic services for the most vulnerable members of the population, restoring their rights, dignifying their lives, and strengthening the social fabric and peace consolidation.

This is why the Fund has backed the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in the implementation of the rural health policy in 26 municipalities, 23 of which coincide with the old TATRs, in 14 departments. Thus, institutional and community capacities have been strengthened in terms of improving access for rural communities and ex-combatants to comprehensive public primary healthcare services, with an emphasis on sexual health, mental health, preventing the consumption of psychoactive substances, and infant health and nutrition.



In terms of institutional strengthening, there was an improvement in the capacities regarding sexual rights and reproductive rights, maternal healthcare and contraceptives among local hospitals and community health providers. With regards infant healthcare, there was an improvement in coordination with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, which will lead to an improvement in indicators and the definition of thematic and geographic priorities for the approach to infant health and nutrition. In addition, micronutrients, therapeutic foodstuffs and deworming medications were acquired, benefitting 7,400 children in these municipalities.

These interventions have a direct influence on improving the quality of maternal health services – during pregnancy, childbirth and post partum – mainly for the scattered rural population, reducing, in the medium and long term, indicators of extreme maternal morbidity and maternal mortality. They also facilitate effective access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, with a different, human approach, and the demand for and dispensation of contraception.



Photo: Aldeas Infantiles SOS Colombia



Photo: @PNUDColombia/@Flowlab__

On top of the aforementioned, the Fund, through the “Trust and Peace” joint program, gave 1,220 people in 7 municipalities in Chocó, Antioquia, Meta and Guaviare access to primary healthcare attention, including general practice care, prenatal controls, vaccinations, development and growth consultations and oral hygiene. Furthermore, 680 families and 1,925 people from the educational communities of these municipalities saw improved access to clean water and basic sanitation with home sanitation systems and school infrastructure works which also facilitated the access to and continued attendance in rural schools for local children.

Using as a base this successful experience, in 2020 the Fund will aim to finance comprehensive interventions in the regions most in need, promoting reconciliation, the reconstruction of the social fabric, the building of trust in the communities, and more institutional presence, making advancements on the path to stabilization and the consolidation of peace.

These projects fit specifically with SDG 3, health and wellbeing, supporting state efforts to provide access to health services, through primary attention days, which include general practice care, prenatal controls, vaccinations, growth and development consultations and oral hygiene, as well as mental health, sexual and reproductive health, improvements in hospitals and training for health workers and community health providers.

«Here we trade hate for love»

I am Olga Lucia Martínez, community leader of the village of Colinas in San José del Guaviare. I am a Colombian who knows the heartbreaking pain of losing a loved one to violence. I lost my children and my husband. I started my life from scratch and never had the chance to express what I was feeling. Now I think that, if I owe anything to the Peace Agreement, it's that my voice can be heard again, that my story is being told and that social organizations are being listened to and supported once more.

I belong to the community representative groups appointed for the PDET and one of the leader of the “Trust and Peace” joint program, supported by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund. When I took on this role it was very tough. I didn't know how to approach the TATR²⁰ I was going to work with, nor how I was going to forgive the ex-combatants who had caused us so much pain. I didn't have many answers, but they slowly began to appear.

The project started and the meetings began (Revitalization Committees). We began to get to know each other and to work, to sow the seeds. One fine day, I realized that the pain that I felt was felt by all the rural population, especially those who took up arms; that fear and necessity led people to commit the worst mistakes, and that was what we had to stop. I like the fact that the ex-combatants come to the community and collaborate with us, in the same way that I like the fact that we help them without fear and full of trust.

For me, peace means that there are no conflicts and that we can all work in a united fashion. We can move forward, but of course we have to come together, participate and organize ourselves. This program has shown us that forgiveness is possible and that here, in this territory, we don't want any more pain. Whoever wants to come is welcome here, where we trade fear for love.

²⁰ The old Jaime Pardo Leal TATR, located in the Colinas settlement, San José de Guaviare.

CARTAGENA
olga



Photo: ASOPEP_Planadas/@Jorgeaugustococoma

Territorial trust-building through reconciliation and security in the communities

As has been mentioned, the conflict ripped apart the social fabric, fracturing relationships on every level: between people, within communities, between different communities, and between these communities and institutions.

Peace consolidation in the municipalities most affected by the violence and poverty, as well as their progress towards sustainable development, necessarily requires the reconstruction of these relationships, reconciliation and non-stigmatization, enabling confidence-building, understanding of social diversity and respect for differences. In the same vein, another fundamental aspect is the integration and inclusion in communities of sectors which have been specifically affected and excluded, such as women, ethnic communities, young people, children, the elderly, the LGBTI community and disabled people. In the words of one of the female community leaders from the north of Cauca, this allows for everyone to “be, do and live in our territories”.

The Fund contributed to the participation and integration of representatives from these demographic groups, as well as ex-combatants and presidents of the Communal Action Boards, in the implementation of the PDETs, through the creation of 8 Committees, set up as community groups and dialogue spaces between the government, communities and watchdogs.

These committees promoted new voices and local leaders, which favoured the diversification of community involvement in public territorial development, and contributed to organizational strengthening with a differential, gender and ethnicity focus. These committees make up a fundamental tool in creating oversight and community appropriation spaces, which open dialogues with the state in a context of trust and empowerment of the most excluded sectors of society. Many of the members of the revitalization committees also make up part of the driving groups²¹, charged with building a vision for productive and social development in the municipalities.

Furthermore, the Fund backed 11 reconciliation initiatives, with the participation of 4,000 people, which permitted a tightening and strengthening of the relationships between communities and those undergoing a reintegration process in the TATRs. Through culture, art and sport, and in a collaborative fashion, a dialogue and trust were fostered. In addition, age-old cultural traditions were recognized, recovered and put into practice, as were measures aimed at caring for the environment.

²¹ The driving groups are made up of male and female community leaders and delegates of the village assemblies who share their communities' priorities and communicate with local authorities to ensure that the majority of the PDET initiatives integrate with local development plans, as well as collectively constructing a 10-year development vision for their municipalities.

The Fund also contributed to confidence-building and the restoration of the social fabric, through promotion of dialogue and an exchange of experiences between rural women and ex-combatants in 4 TATRs in Cauca, Tolima and Nariño. There were also initiatives aimed at eradicating gender-based violence and promoting healthy, responsible masculinity in 10 municipalities in Nariño, Antioquia and Cauca, through the Women's Summons, which strengthened 19 civil society organizations and increased their participation in the political thematic area and ability to contribute to conflict resolution.

At the same time, state capacities were strengthened, allowing for the continuation of actions aimed at stopping violence and violations of human rights in the regions, through the support of the Early Warning System (SAT, for their Spanish acronym) of the Ombudsman's Office, in 10 departments across the country. The increase in its technical capacity to gather and analyse contextual information allowed the SAT to issue 31 early warnings in 2019, of which 12 warned of a specific risk to women, 26 of risks to indigenous, Afro-Colombian or gypsy communities and 3 of children or teenagers at risk of recruitment. The rapid release of these warnings and their notification to the relevant bodies diminishes the possibilities of these threats becoming a reality.

The presence on the ground of the SAT improves the communities' trust in and perception of national institutions, and strengthens state capacities with regards preventing and responding to threats to social leaders and human rights defenders.





Photo: @PNUDColombia/Flowlab

To respond to one of the other major challenges faced in the peace consolidation setting, the rise in gender-based violence, the Fund increased the national police force's prevention capacities through training and awareness activities. They were also provided with tools to bring them closer to the local populations and to create trust-based ties to help them to receive reports of gender-based violence, with the reception especially handled by female police officers.

Today, the national police force has the support of a network of social, indigenous, and collective LGBTI organizations as well as other civil society groups. It is also equipped to receive local requests for educational and preventive support with a gender approach. Equally, ties were created with the rural community, thanks to the participation of members of the institution in public commemorations, and cultural and social events which, as well as increasing trust in the institution, raised awareness among the population of the need for collaborative work in terms of attention to and prevention of gender-based violence, increasing the feeling of security for those women at risk.

Similarly, in order to increase security and claim back these territories on behalf of the communities, the Fund has supported humanitarian demining initiatives, which have cleared more than 59,534 m², allowing 16,673 people in 4 departments²², to take back and reactivate these territories both from an economic point of view and a social viewpoint. In addition, these populations have been educated on the risk of mines, fostering safe behaviour with the aim of reducing future accidents related to mines, unexploded ammunition or improvised explosive artefacts.

The hiring of local staff in these initiatives has also allowed the communities to benefit through the generation of income and economic reactivation, as well as improving operational efficiency in demining processes. As with, for example, the information provided by staff in San Miguel, Putumayo, which proved essential for demining in settlements where there was previously no evidence of contamination, reducing the risk of mine-related accidents for more than 2,360 people in this municipality.

These initiatives have reinforced confidence-building, by allowing for greater interaction between communities and local authorities, including indigenous and local councils, and national institutions such as the armed forces, national police, ombudsman's office and Land Restitution Agency.

²² Putumayo, Nariño, Caquetá, Cundinamarca (Sumapaz).

The Fund also supported the development of the Comprehensive Action against Mines (AICMA for the Spanish acronym) policy, improving the coordination capacities between national and local levels, cross-institutional interaction and the positioning of the action against mines policy at various levels.

The strengthening of the national-territorial coordination mechanisms contributed to increasing the presence of the AICMA and improving its ability to respond on a local level. Cross-institutional management between state actors and non-state actors allowed for the implementation of specific actions related to the AICMA's three components –Humanitarian Demining, Comprehensive Assistance for Victims, and Education on the Risk of Mines– in 24 prioritized municipalities and 10 departments. This has benefitted more than 75,000 people, permitting the development of production projects, the handover of plots of land free from suspected mines as part of the land restitution processes, the development of rural projects, the identification of victims, and support for these victims and their specific needs.

The Fund also facilitated the incorporation of the AICMA in public political instruments on a national, departmental and local level, advocated for its inclusion in the handover process of local governments, after the 2019 elections, and promoted its effective incorporation in Development Plans.



Reintegration



USD \$ 19,9M

Projects: 6*

Access more detailed information about the projects and their implementers here.

After the signing of the Agreement, commitments were laid out for the economic, political and social reintegration of the ex-members of the FARC-EP, as a fundamental piece in breaking, once and for all, any links between politics and violence, and to guarantee social cohesion, acting as the basis for a stable and sustainable peace.

The Fund has invested 19.9 million dollars, 24% of 2019's allocated resources, in supporting the reintegration of ex-combatants, using an approach that promotes territorial peace, coexistence, reconciliation and removal of stigma, aiding the reincorporated members of society, while at the same time making a positive impact on the communities.

Supporting the national government with the implementation of the Reintegration Policy with a Community Approach is something which seeks to help ex-combatants achieve their full potential, make full use of their rights as citizens, and contribute to the socio-economic growth of the communities which receive them.



* Number of projects carried out in 2019 and their cost.





Photo: @MPTF Colombia/@juliethserrano





Leaving weapons behind: socio-economic reintegration

The Fund has played a crucial role in driving initiatives which foster the economic empowerment of the ex-combatant community, and which lay the foundations for a life in legality, through sustainable production projects. These may be individual or community-based, improving skills, knowledge and income, while also contributing to the economic development of the regions.

The Fund's strategic capacities and operational flexibility have allowed it to remove funding bottlenecks, guaranteeing complementary support for state resources in order to achieve financial closure for collective projects approved by the National Reintegration Council (CNR), the group delegated for this end in the Agreement, made up of members of the government and the FARC.

Thus, the Fund has accompanied the ARN's work with a total investment of 12.7 million dollars, which has contributed to the economic reintegration of 2,138 ex-combatants, through comprehensive technical assistance and the co-financing of 22 collective production initiatives and 100 individual projects.

These initiatives, based on a model which integrates the creation of productive settings, the development of productive capabilities and the institutional strengthening of coordinating bodies, as well as the active participation of communities, generate entirely legal income sources. This opens up a wealth of development opportunities and makes the reintegration, stabilization and peace consolidation process more sustainable.

Under this framework, spaces for work training and human development were promoted, so that those undergoing a reintegration process, most of whom come from contexts of poverty or little education or technical training, were able to build up their knowledge of technical matters closely related to their production projects, as well as soft skills.

For their part, as part of the individual production projects, those people undergoing a reintegration process strengthened their skills base and improved their knowledge of business, finances, marketing and sales, creating new opportunities which contributed to their process of personal transformation. A second phase of this project was approved in late 2019, with the aim of continuing to support the social and productive reintegration process of former members of the FARC-EP.

«The new dream of peace»

My life started tragically. At the age of 12 I started to hear “guerrilla, guerrilla, guerrilla”. I said to myself: “What is the guerrilla?”. Nobody explained it to me, and one day the guerrilla came to talk to me personally. In the midst of so much need and of working day and night without my family seeing food in return, I was curious to join. They told me that the “guerrilla” was a rural organization for those who had been forgotten about and deprived of their rights. I felt connected to that pain. That led me to the armed way of life at the age of 15.

After many painful years, I realized that we would never achieve the dream of our ideal Colombia with arms. When the whole idea of a Peace Agreement came about, I started to dream in silence, like many of my comrades, of a real and transparent deal. When we heard that the United Nations would support this process and verify that it was being complied with, we said, without a moment's thought: “Yes”. I also said to myself: “I want to know who I am out there. I want to understand other people, have a family and experience civilian life. I also want to tell the story of what we have been through”.

One day we got a call from the Agency for Reintegration and Normalization (ARN) who said to us: “Guys, a training program has come up in Quindío, so you can get training in agriculture”. We all said “This is what we need. We can all get by in things to do with farming, but we need technical training”. We packed our bags and off we went. The excitement was so intense for me and my brother, Juan José. We said: “We are going to train, to get to know the countryside better, to interact with other customs, other people, another environment”. For us the joy was overwhelming.

When we arrived at Panaca²³, we started to see how powerful having an opportunity could be. We got in the spirit, backed the process and wanted the world to see the results. For the first time in my life, I had a proper learning experience and enjoyed a wonderful graduation ceremony. The training process was, without doubt, the best thing that anyone has done for me. Today I have a qualification which says “Yinder Duarte, certified as a Farming Expert” and I feel so proud.

I want my children to say: “Although my father was at war and living that painful life, today he has us studying, living a dignified life; we have food to eat, we are healthy, we have our rights and we know what our duties are”. That is my dream of peace now, and I thank those who have worked to make things better in this country. Thanks to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund, to the OIM, UNDP, the ARN, and to Fundapanaca. Please don't leave us alone on this path, because we won't take a single step back²⁴.

²³ Parque Nacional del Café (National Coffee Park), located in the city of Armenia, Quindío department, Colombia.

²⁴ Yinder Duarte is a participant of the Fund-backed project: Comprehensive Reintegration in Production environments.



Foto: Avui dia Popular Noruega



In addition, with the aim of promoting economic reintegration and, at the same time, strengthening reconciliation, the Fund supported the creation of the first humanitarian demining NGO made up almost entirely of ex-combatants: Humanicemos DH (Let's humanize humanitarian demining). As well as promoting the reintegration of 124 ex-combatants (28 women and 96 men), this organization was the first collective project approved by all parties, opening up a path of trust for other ex-combatants facing their individual process of reinsertion into civilian life.

This project guarantees former members of the FARC-EP admission into legal life through social and economic reintegration. It also responds to the interests of ex-combatants to repair damage caused and reconcile with the communities in which they once acted illegally, repurposing their expertise for the process of clearance and demining and also fortifying their technical abilities in all aspects related to efforts against mines.

These new skills, as well as being used as part of demining operations, serve as a means of generating new dynamics between ex-combatants and the communities of these territories, highlighting their desire to compensate and generating spaces for trust, reconciliation and forgiveness.

With these initiatives, the Fund has contributed to the reduction of poverty, as per **SDG 1**, by generating capabilities for the development of productive activities in a variety of fields (farming, demining, start-ups, among others) which generated access to employment or the creation of life projects. Furthermore, it made strides towards **SDG 5**, facilitating the full and effective participation of female ex-combatants, and equality in leadership opportunities.

Sowing the seeds of democracy: support for political reintegration

The signing of the Agreement meant that ex-members of the FARC-EP could lay down their weapons and become key political cogs in the construction of democracy on a national and local level.

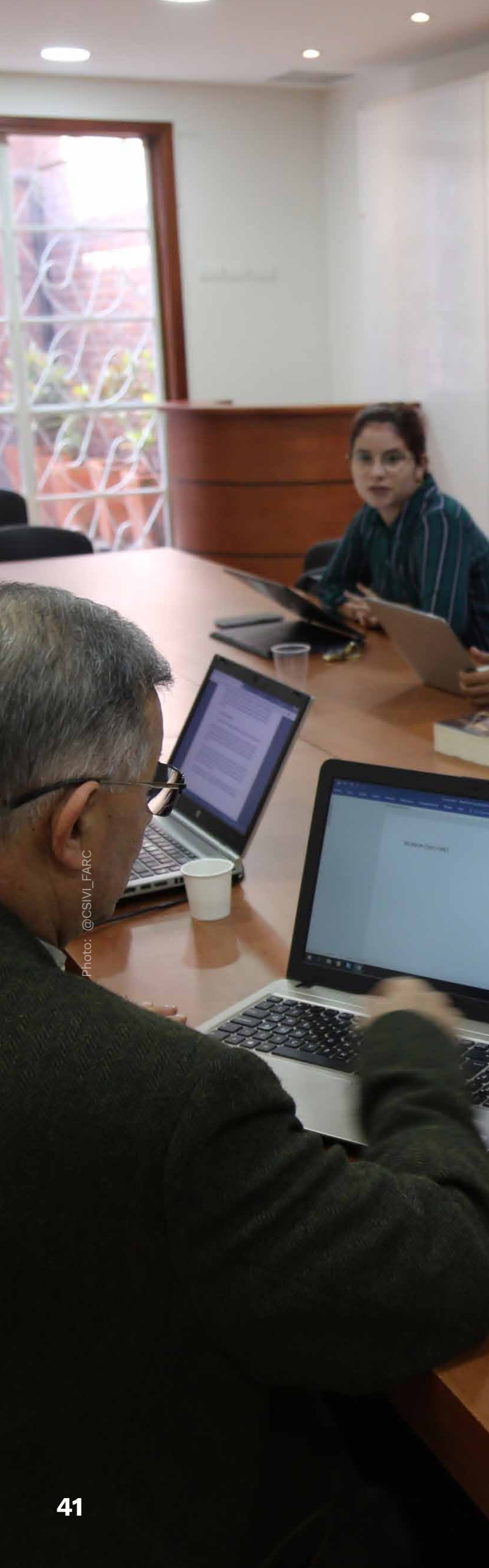
From the outset, any effective implementation of the Agreement required the political participation of the FARC in dialogues and decision-making processes, as well as the strengthening of their technical dialogue skills when faced with government representatives and other actors involved in the process.

The Fund, in another example of its catalytic role, has supported the Commission for Monitoring, Promoting and Verifying the Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI) and the National Reintegration Council (CNR), created to monitor the implementation of the Agreement, support economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants, and ensure their political participation.

Through this initiative, technical abilities and mechanisms were developed for the effective participation of the FARC in the CSIVI and CNR, in order to begin their social and economic reintegration, and tools were designed to facilitate the conditions for the political and civic participation of all social and political sectors, in line with what is laid out in chapter 2 of the Agreement, in the Voices of Peace section.



Foto: @CSIVI_FARC



This project also backed the participation of the FARC's preliminary representatives of the National Congress, facilitating and advising on their participation in debates and constitutional control hearings for legal bills revised by the Constitutional Court, in meetings with government representatives, political parties and social organizations, as well as supporting educational peace activities, especially those related to the FARC's political transition.

All of this fostered contributions for the formulation of public plans and policies, including, among others, the creation of the roadmap for the implementation of the PDETs, the policy of prevention of consumption of illicit substances, the public co-existence, reconciliation, tolerance and non-stigmatization policy, and the plan for supporting the creation or promotion of citizen watchdogs and transparency observatories.

In the second phase of the project, which will go on until mid-2020, the aim is to consolidate the technical, methodological and operational work of the CSIVI, guaranteeing the participation of and tracking by the FARC in the implementation of the Agreement, including the cross-sectoral aspects which it involves.

Strengthening the union: initiatives for coexistence and reconciliation

Effective reintegration starts with the integration of ex-combatants in community dialogues in the areas receiving them. This brings with it the need to support the creation of spaces where new interaction dynamics can be built, and which establish trust, reconciliation, a stronger social fabric and a destruction of stigma.

This is why the projects backed by the Fund look for integrated interventions, which include ex-combatants and communities, using actions such as inclusive production, participation and cross-generational dialogue, bringing together people who, were it not for the peacebuilding process, would never have worked together.

For this reason, ex-combatants and communities connected to the old TATRs are now in training spaces which, as well as improving their ability to build the economic development of their regions together, allow them to participate in recreational, sporting and cultural activities which promote reconciliation. They can also benefit from initiatives aimed at improving their access to rights, such as sexual and reproductive health.

Dialogue and close working relationships between ex-combatants and communities have made possible the joint identification and prioritization of community infrastructure and production works, as seen in the 'Socio-economic integration, community and territorial peacebuilding' initiative in 4 municipalities in Tolima, Meta and Guaviare.

It has also led to the coming together of ex-combatants and indigenous communities, as is the case at the Nasa Wes'x Fizñi indigenous settlement in Gaitania, Tolima, and its School of the Physical and Sensory Analysis of Coffee. This exchange not only reinforced the reintegration program of 30 ex-combatants, it also offered development opportunities, with the creation of the coffee brand *El Tercer Acuerdo*²⁵, which to date is commercially available nationwide.

²⁵ 'El Tercer Acuerdo' or 'The Third Agreement' is a collective commitment to peace, born in the territory where, 23 years ago, the indigenous Nasa Wes'x community and the FARC-EP made the first peace deal. The second peace agreement is the end of the conflict, signed between the national government and the FARC-EP. This 'Third Agreement' is that which brings together ex-combatants, coffee-growing communities and members of indigenous councils as a production initiative and a symbol of the consolidation of peace.



Foto: ASOPEP_Planadas/@Jorgeaugustococoma

Victims and transitional justice



USD \$ 18,5M

Projects: 27*

Access more detailed information about the projects and their implementers [here](#).

From the outset, the victims have been at the core of the Agreement and its implementation process. Their participation and the guarantee of their rights to truth, justice, reparations and non-repetition are fundamental elements to the consolidation and sustaining of peace, and the strengthening of social cohesion and the rule of law.

The Fund supports the efforts of the state and contributes to strengthening its capabilities in terms of reparations, untangling the truth and providing justice, as well as creating communication channels between the relevant bodies and groups. It places victims at the center of its interventions, not as beneficiaries, but as active players seeking to exercise their rights under the transitional justice framework, with a differential, gender-based approach.

The Fund has accompanied and supported victims in reparations processes, giving them the tools with which to create new opportunities. It has supported the establishment of the SIVJRNR, as well as accompaniment of children and teenagers who left the FARC ranks, and their families. It has also strengthened the capacities of victims and their organizations for qualified, guaranteed participation in the SIVJRNR, with a view to fully exercising their rights.



* Number of projects carried out in 2019 and their cost.







Photo: @ComisiónVerdadC

Comprehensive reparations, key to dignifying victims

Comprehensive reparations are those built using as a foundation the needs and distinctive characteristics of the victims, thus closing the gaps created by the impact of the violence. These reparations are founded on a premise that victims can exercise their individual processes of grief and reconstruction, while at the same time actively taking on their role as citizens with all their respective rights.

The Fund, through the project “Promoting individual reparation in strategic rapid response areas”, which ended in 2019, supported the Unit for Comprehensive Reparations and Attention to Victims (UARIV) in the implementation of reparation measures and psychological support and mitigation of damage to 42,251 victims in 71 municipalities. This process supported the emotional recovery of the participants, dissemination of the truth, recognition of the dignity of victims and contributions to historic memory. The psychological support model developed as part of the project is now used by the UARIV for its work and training processes.

In addition, links were strengthened on a personal, family and community level, creating conditions for coexistence and the reconstruction of the social fabric, for a total of 443 measures of satisfaction, with the participation of 7,272 victims or survivors, of whom 4,353 were women. These measures aimed at offering wellbeing and the mitigation of pain, the spreading of the truth, recognition of the dignity of victims and contribute to historic memory²⁶.

Furthermore, 39,714 victims who received administrative compensation (monetary reparations) from the state received training in financial education, so that they were able to make use of the compensation to contribute to their new life plans, in areas such as housing, education or production projects. Community access to institutional aid was promoted, strengthening trust in the state.

²⁶ Among these initiatives, as part of the project, commemorative acts are carried out, public monuments with reparative and conciliatory messages are built, and the victims' accounts of the violence are spread.

The Agreement defined as one of its priorities helping children and teenagers leave the FARC-EP's ranks, guaranteeing the restoration of their rights, comprehensive reparations and their reintegration and social inclusion, at the same time recognizing their skills, talents and participation for the development of independent leaders who can have an impact on the transformation of their surroundings and life projects.

The Fund, through the second phase of its "Support for children and adolescents leaving the FARC-EP ranks", which ended in 2019, accompanied the deployment of actions guaranteeing the rights of minors with the government-led program, A Different Life Path, as well as with the individual aid given to children and teenagers in starting up their own life projects under the framework of the reintegration process.

This initiative strengthened the identity of the children, fostered their participation and provided necessary elements for the construction of civic coexistence in order to facilitate their reintegration and social inclusion process, with personal support and the development of cultural, artistic and sporting activities, among others. The project saw the exit and reintegration of 124 young people, between the ages of 15 and 17, who were once part of the FARC-EP's ranks, and offered personal and family support to 92 youths at their homes, focusing on the strengthening of their life projects and their individual rights.

The young people linked to this strategy received support, as did their families, in giving their role in society a new meaning. Furthermore, their rights as citizens were restored, with their identity documents, access to social programs and health services and recognition and reparations as victims.

Both in the reception phase and in their return to their immediate families, the minors were accompanied by the government bodies charged with the protection of minors, the Colombian Institute of Family Wellbeing (ICBF) and the Office of Human Rights. Upon reaching legal adulthood, the support was passed on to the Agency for Reintegration and Normalization (ARN), guaranteeing the young people continued receiving protection, support and special monitoring by the state's institutions.

Photo: @ComisiónVerdadC





Photo: @JEPColombia



The institutional framework for peace: supporting the consolidation of the SIVJNR

The timely creation of the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition (SIVJNR) under the framework of the Agreement was a fundamental step in generating trust among victims and ex-combatants in terms of truth, justice, reparations and non-repetition.

The Fund has provided catalytic support for each of the SIVJNR's institutions, both on a national and local level, contributing to coherent, joint actions, and supporting the state in its obligation to reparations, clarification of the truth and justice, strengthening trust in the fulfilment of the Agreement and making its implementation possible from a local level.

Since its creation, the Fund has invested 12.4 million dollars in the creation and recruitment of the System's three entities: the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP), the Truth, Coexistence and Non-Recurrence Commission (CEV) and the Unit for the Search for Persons deemed Missing in the Context of and Due to the Armed Conflict (UBPD). It has supported the creation of guidelines to include age, ethnicity, LGBTI, gender, human rights and disability approaches in its initiatives, strengthening its presence on the ground with the aim of bringing institutions closer to the victims and facilitating the receipt of information.

In particular, in 2019 the Fund provided support to the CEV in its institutional, territorial and strategic and operative planning consolidation process. It has been a key ally for the Commission in strengthening national-territorial dialogue processes in the construction of a truth narrative, guaranteeing the wide and diverse participation of different sectors, institutions and victims with a shared vision for reconciliation and non-repetition, while simultaneously supporting the management of information for the production of its final report.

As part of this support, the role of the victims has not been limited to simply giving declarations in the clarification processes, but it also implies that they are being considered fundamental political players who can rely upon measures which guarantee their participation in the different scenarios relating to transitional justice.

«The voices of victims have the power to change a nation»

I am Mónica Cifuentes, Delegate Attorney for the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP). One of the moments which most made its mark on me as a human and a professional was when I met ‘Juancho’, a 12-year-old boy who had left the ranks of the guerrilla fighters, and when I asked him why he had joined, he replied: “When I used to go to school my teacher would tell me off because my pencil wouldn’t write on my notebook. What happened was that my notebooks got wet as I crossed a river and that’s why I couldn’t write in them”. For that reason, “Juancho” decided to join the guerrilla, aged 12, because he didn’t do well at school. At that moment, my commitment to this country was confirmed and I decided to totally dedicate myself to peace.

As part of the Agreement, the Attorney General’s Office had the great responsibility of handing over to the JEP all the cases they had in relation to the conflict. As a result, I was named Delegate Attorney, charged with handling 600 special cases before the court. Additionally, the position of Delegate Attorney for the monitoring of the implementation of the Peace Agreement was created, and the support of the Fund was fundamental in activating and starting up this special attorney’s office.

The Fund-backed project contributed to the attainment of three big achievements: (i) updating the Attorney General’s Office so that it would fulfill its function, (ii) handing over the report with the organization of regional files and documents, and (iii) gaining a presence on the ground in order to work with the victims.

Each stage of the process was vital, but without doubt the best of all was gaining a presence on the ground. The voices of the victims are and always will be the transformative power which can take a nation towards the construction of something better. Hearing them and defending their rights has been the most powerful of my team’s achievements and what I think can heal our country.

The Attorney General’s Office is now an entity which works for and with the victims, and which promotes the recognition of their rights. From my position, what I will continue to do is promote, with conviction and by setting an example, work which is changing the country, healing its wounds and giving a voice to victims.





Photo: @ComisiónVerdadC

Participation spaces for the recognition of the conflict's dynamics and those involved have been promoted, as well as public events with participation from victims, and coexistence deals between different stakeholders. Dignification of victims has been the core working concept of the CEV, and that the local territories have been the privileged settings for the construction of its final report, by providing information, knowledge, experiences, needs and fundamental considerations for the clarification of the truth and comprehensive reparations. This participation is empowering victims and bringing them into the light, contributing to the exercising of their citizenship by offering them spaces in the public thematic area which they historically would have been denied.

The Fund also backed the process of creation and enlistment for the Special Unit for Unit for the Search for Persons deemed Missing in the Context of and Due to the Armed Conflict (UBPD), both in the definition of its organizational design as well as in the creation of tools and materials with which to carry out its functions. After the initial boost given to the UBPD, the entity strengthened its ability to spread out across the territory, now making up a part of the national institutional architecture, with its own mandate, budget and team in place. This accelerated and put into practice victim reparations through the implementation of the Agreement's transitional justice mechanisms and the humanitarian search for people deemed missing.

The Fund's support allowed for the development of meetings with victims and their organizations, seeking to reach the entire victim population or their families, with the aim of helping them gain access to institutions and using their participation to better understand the search mechanisms, while promoting societal recognition and solidarity with regards the search for those deemed missing as a result of the conflict.

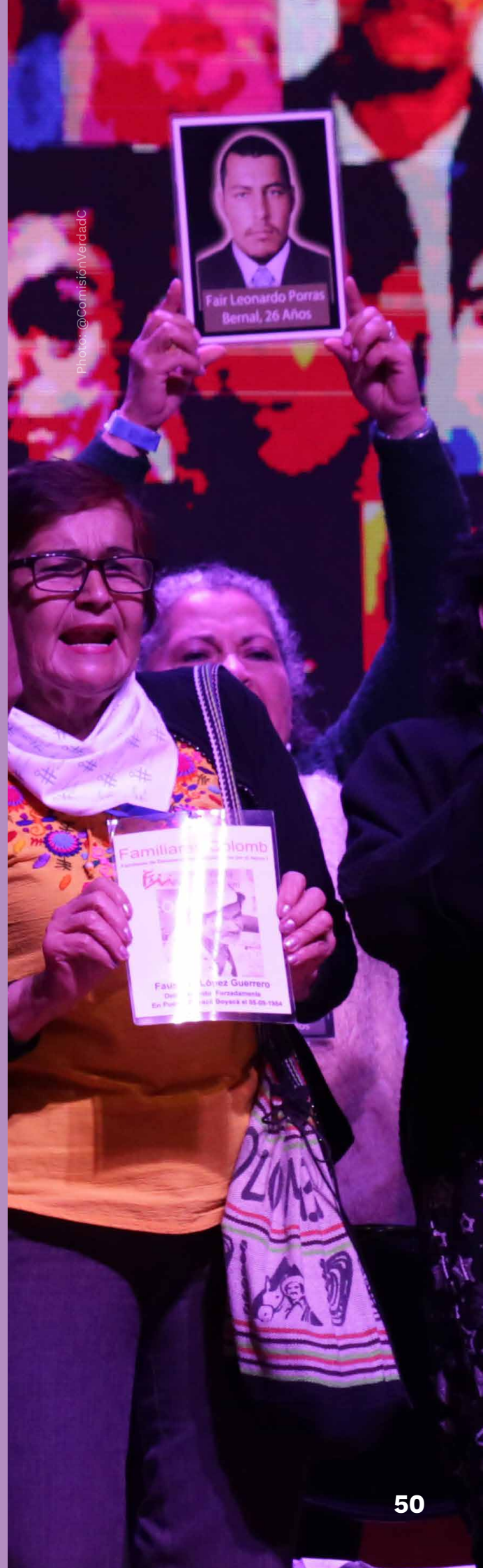
It also supported the development of a UBPD dialogue and coordination protocol with indigenous communities; a chapter on ethnicity in its National Search Plan, which brings together tools from workshops and meetings with representatives from the Afro-Colombian community and the National Afro-Colombian Council for Peace; and a policy framework document with a gender approach for the search process in all of its phases.

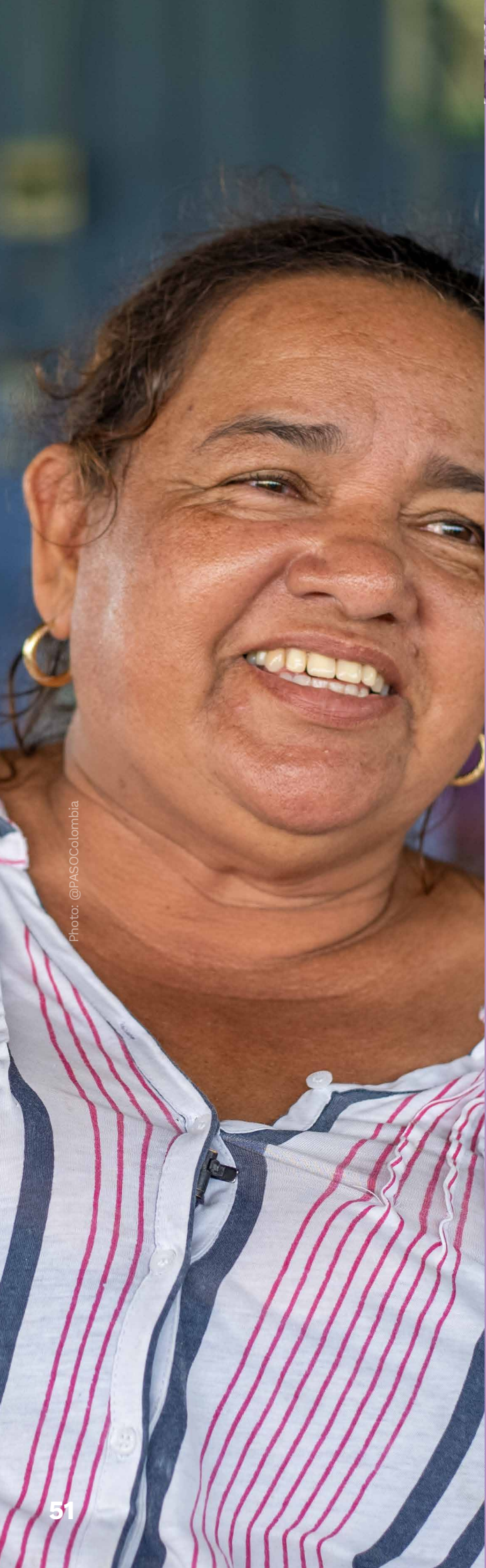
The creation of the SIVJRNR has involved new interaction dynamics in other institutions across the country, in order to meet the needs of monitoring, tracking, participation and the impact of victims on topics related to the implementation of Transitional Justice.

This is why the Fund strengthened the institutional capacities of the National Attorney General's Office (PGN), in order to guarantee the representation of the rights and interests of the victims and society in the Special Jurisdiction for Peace. Therefore, two Delegate Attorney General's Offices were created: one aimed at judicial procedures of the JEP, and the other for monitoring the implementation of the Agreement. In addition, the PGN compiled in a report 593 disciplinary processes in the framework of the conflict, occurred between 1990 and 2005. This report benefits a total of 3,573 victims, whose cases are now being analysed by the JEP.

Furthermore, the Fund facilitated interaction between the Attorney General's Office and victims and their organizations, making possible the presentation of reports and the definition of appropriate sanctions and reparations, while at the same time strengthening the capacities of victims and their organizations in terms of presenting reports to the JEP. This exercise has helped organizations and individual victims to come together and open up macro-cases²⁷.

²⁷ Macro cases are the "situations" which occurred as part of the conflict, and for which the JEP has opened up investigation processes, receiving contributions from victims and civil society organizations. To date the JEP has opened up 7 large cases, and, with support from the Fund, contributions have been made to case 3 (Deaths illegitimately presented as combat casualties by agents of the state) and case 7 (Recruitment and use of children in the armed conflict). For more information, visit: <https://www.jep.gov.co/Especiales/casos/01.html>.





Victim empowerment: a fundamental cog for transitional justice

The guarantee and protection of the right to truth, justice, reparations and non-repetition does not just rely on the strengthening of institutions bearing the weight of their fulfilment, but also on victims and communities guaranteeing their active and informed participation in the enforceability and exercising of their rights.

And so, the participation and central role of victims and civil society organizations in the development of the SIVJRNR's institutional mandate have been guiding criteria for the Fund-backed initiatives, facilitating victims' transitions into the role of citizens exercising their full rights. Therefore, access to SIVJRNR institutions for victims who were impacted specifically –such as women, the LGBTI community, ethnic communities, the elderly, children and young people, farmers, unionists, journalists, those in exile or human rights defenders– is a fundamental part of guaranteeing their right to truth, justice, reparations and non-repetition.

It is, therefore, essential to introduce these sectors of the population to the System and provide them with practical tools for leading judicial processes, humanitarian searches and truth building. With this in mind, the Fund, called on and gave technical and financial support to 19 civil society organizations²⁸, in different regions across the country, in order to foster, on the ground, the necessary capabilities to guarantee the effective participation and influence of communities and grassroots organizations in the complex processes that transitional justice involves.

²⁸ Through the summons for victims' organizations and their participation in the SIVJRNR agencies, the objective of which was to strengthen the capacities of victims' organizations for their participation in the guaranteeing and protection of the rights to truth, justice, reparations and non-repetition.

«Journalism beyond information»

Carmen Rosa Pabón²⁹ is the most renowned and prestigious journalist in the Arauca department, waking up at four in the morning to begin her journalistic endeavours for the news bulletin show she currently heads on Meridiano 70, a radio station in Arauca's capital.

On countless occasions people recognize her from just her voice. For her, this doesn't warrant any special mention. However, the day that she visited the Filipinas settlement, between Tame and Arauquita, which accommodates various ex-combatants from the FARC-EP, she was surprised when one of them said to her: "no need to tell me who you are, you're Carmen Rosa Pabón!"

Faced with this surprising situation, Carmen Rosa inquired into how they recognized her if she hadn't yet introduced herself, and the person told her that, for many years as part of the guerrilla, her job was to monitor her, listen to what she was saying and in what way she was implicating the FARC-EP. This encounter took her back to the year 2003, when she and 15 colleagues had to abandon Arauca, when the paramilitaries and FARC-EP distributed pamphlets threatening various journalists. Carmen Rosa recalls that this was after the assassination of Efraín Varela in June 2002 and Luis Eduardo Alfonso in March 2003. "The city awoke without any news, not because there wasn't any to report, but because there were no journalists to report them", explains Carmen Rosa.

In the dawn of her journalistic career, she ensured that her life story served to protect best journalistic practices, and to spread the truth about everything that was happening throughout the conflict's hardest moments, as an act of resistance and vindication, to ensure that nothing similar happened again.

Now Carmen Rosa hopes that the only people listening in will be the program's listeners, with their only aim being to hear about what is going on in their region.

²⁹ Carmen Rosa's testimony made up a fundamental part of the report that the FLIP provided to the CEV as part of the Victims' Summons.





The victims were recognized as individuals with rights, fostering self-appreciation based on dignity and empowerment and allowing them to express their feelings and painful experiences, as well as strengthening the enforceability of their rights. Furthermore, all of the organizations put in place processes of psychological help as an indispensable condition for empowering victims in processes of truth reconstruction, access to justice and the humanitarian search for their missing relatives.

For example, the Municipal Women's Association of Buenos Aires, Cauca, updated and shared a self-care and protection protocol, which included topics such as systematic observation, the creation of protective environments, the expansion of political resources, the creation of networks, communication and psychological care in situations of deprivation of human rights, among others.

Equally, the Regional Corporation for the Defense of Human Rights created a guide for interviews and psychological attention, as well as a psychological support protocol with an emphasis on differential and gender-based approaches, for the process of documenting 85 cases of serious violations of human rights and infractions of International Humanitarian Law in northwest Antioquia and mid-Magdalena, with a view to their presentation to the Special Jurisdiction for Peace.

The thematic diversity of the participating organizations, the wide territorial reach, and the dialogues with victims in non-traditional settings offered the System's entities invaluable information on cases and psychological working methodologies, access to and dialogue with the rural population and the application of differing approaches, which will prove useful for its contact with communities throughout its mandate.

It also allowed for the creation of reconciliation spaces, meetings for truth, public awareness events, self-care spaces and psychological attention, which contributed to confidence-building between communities, civil society organizations and institutions, with the participation of 752,882 female victims and 842,594 male victims. Additionally, community leaders were identified and empowered, alliances were forged and raising awareness of findings with regards the clarification of the facts was made possible.

For example, the participation of organizations such as the National Union School (ENS) allowed for the recognition of the impact of anti-union violence, through the gathering of more than 100 testimonies, which will be expanded upon and documented with a view to making clear that the CEV's report highlights a systematic phenomenon that has been ongoing for decades. Another example is that of the Foundation for Press Freedom (FLIP), which carried out an analysis of the violence against media outlets and Colombian journalists, which will also be included in the Commission's final report³⁰.

In total, 19 organizations presented 408 individual testimonies to the CEV, describing 645 victimizing acts, making up the formal opening up of cases to the JEP, as well as 1,178 cases involving complementary information on the whereabouts of people deemed missing, which will be an important tool for the humanitarian search being carried out by the UBDP.

The model that the Fund has promoted for the implementation of these projects has meant that capacities have been left with grassroots organizations, which are intrinsically linked to the local territories and communities, allowing them to provide proof in a joint fashion to the SIVJNR's three agencies, thus guaranteeing a block to re-victimization.

³⁰ Visit the FLIP's photo-museum by clicking the following link: <http://memoriasdelperiodismo.co/>



Photo: @ComisionVerdadC

Communication



USD \$ 3,8M

Projects: 4*

[Access more detailed information about the projects and their implementers here.](#)

This thematic area relates to the commitment to support the Colombian government in regularly, and in a transparent and efficient fashion, communicating, monitoring and transmitting to Colombian society, the progress being made in the implementation of the Agreement and the process of stabilization, as well as the peacebuilding dynamics and the local conditions, reducing the impact of destabilizing messages and fostering a culture of peace and reconciliation.

Since its creation, the Fund has been offering support to the monitoring and verification mechanisms outlined in the Agreement as a guarantee of maintaining the trust of the parties involved in the process, ensuring transparency for the country and contributing to the durability, quality and sustainability of peace in Colombia.

The Fund's initiatives have contributed, therefore, to developing the monitoring and verification mechanisms stipulated in the Agreement. It could be argued, then, that the Fund has played a fundamental role in the fulfilment of this objective, especially chapter 6, relating to implementation, verification and public support.

On a local level, the Fund also backed territorial communication initiatives, which allowed for the participation of people, communities and civil society organizations, turning them into agents of change, fostering understanding and mutual recognition, and contributing to reconciliation and the prevention of violence.



* Number of projects carried out in 2019 and their cost.



Photo: @MPTF Colombia/@Juliethserrano

Monitoring and verification of the Agreement

From the outset, the Fund has supported the mechanisms outlined in the Agreement in terms of monitoring, follow-up and verifying through the Barometer Initiative, the Technical Secretariat of the Component of International Verification (STC-VI) and the Women's Special Instance.

The first mechanism, concerning progress in the commitments laid out in the Agreement, called the Barometer Initiative, takes a neutral and impartial position, held up by national and international good practice norms, to monitor the Agreement and its cross-cutting issues in order to measure and qualify its implementation process.

Thanks to the support of the Fund, the initiative was present in 10 strategic territories, with connections which helped build working relationships and cooperation with the main players in each of them. This also made it possible to verify information and corroborate different sources.

The reports provided by Barometer, which included themed and comparative analysis, and early warnings, allowed the different parties to propel the Agreement's implementation process, verify its fulfilment and make independent information available for the resolution of differences and strengthening of the implementation's decision-making process.

Of the reports drafted, it is worth highlighting the Special Gender Report³¹, which made a comparative study and identified opportunities for implementation using a gender approach, as well as the three Comprehensive Reports on the Effective State of the Implementation of the Agreement, which identified recommendations and warnings.

The second is the Verification Mechanism of the Agreement, set up by prominent ex-presidents José Mujica and Felipe González, thanks to the support of the Technical Secretariat of the Component of International Verification (STCVI for its Spanish acronym), made up of the Investigation and Education Center (CINEP) and the Resource Center for Conflict Analysis (CERAC).

³¹ See QR code.



«A new story for southern Tolima»

The customary heat on the streets of Chaparral gave the impression that this was just another day, but for those of us who were there, on that first meeting of Rural Reporters for Peace, that morning was a new beginning. We were 20 completely diverse young people, bursting with different stories. We had all made it there following the same dream. The Contravía Foundation and the Rural Press Agency, supported by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund, had spent several months concocting a plan which, first thing in the morning that day, had us with eager hearts.

At first, we didn't know much about how to create that style of journalism that we had seen on TV or in the mainstream media since we were children, but little by little we convinced ourselves that the idea was to create something different, something ours, which could be replicated. So the first step we took was to decide that our initiative – a local media outlet – would be called La Zaranda³², because good journalism should separate what is useful from what is not, to then share it.

Many people in our country don't know that the territories of south Tolima were the most hard-hit by the war and violence in Colombia. The massacres occurred in silence and the echo that rang out from the affected territories, spread by brave reporters, was systematically drowned out by the armed groups. After the signing of the Agreement, the mainstream media repeatedly stated that it was a historic moment and that we would be moving into a post-Agreement setting, with different conditions and rife with structural changes for peacebuilding. The evidence of that was that a group of young indigenous people, ex-combatants and youths from rural and urban areas had been brought together to make up part of this so-called “historic moment for Colombia”, in which the transformation, though it came with its many problems, had already begun.

Empowerment in the territories began when we started to weave the stories of our people. We knew that the ultimate goal of this initiative wasn't just to create a media outlet, it was to train ourselves and build relationships of trust with rural communities in order to produce new stories together. The real purpose of our meeting was, therefore, to attempt to foster peace through trust and enriching our history. This purpose was made stronger when, after creating accounts, we became mirrors of our knowledge, sharing it with other young people in the villages.

South Tolima's new chapters are already being written, and we have nothing but gratitude for those who have supported us. This is just the start of the big challenge that we have taken on and we can't wait to continue sharing everything that is to come³³.

³² A fine, interwoven mesh, ideal for sifting agricultural produce.

³³ Participant in one of the 16 projects selected as part of the PDET summons put in place by civil society organizations, whose objective was to support pillar 8 of the PDET strategy, which outlines actions to foster Reconciliation, Coexistence and Peace Consolidation.

Thanks to the support of the Fund, the STCVI can be deemed a success in that it has positioned itself as a robust, objective and impartial source of information, effectively communicating progress in implementation to high-level government decision-makers, congressmen and members of the judicial branch, thus guaranteeing transparency and accountability.

The information collected, processed and analysed by the STCVI allowed for the tracking and verification of the Agreement's associated commitments, and provided opportunities for improvements in its implementation. Among other things, this contributed to highlighting the importance of cross-institutional approaches in different scenarios of political dialogue, while also contributing a source for good practice and lessons learnt for future peace processes on a national and international level.

It is important to note that the STCVI is in constant communication with the Instituto Kroc, Barometer Initiative, in such a way that the two mechanisms complement each other and allow for the creation of more solid analysis.

In terms of the third mechanism, the Fund backed the communications and impact strategy of the Special Forum on Gender, which allowed it to communicate and raise awareness on the progress being made in terms of the incorporation of the gender approach in the implementation of the Agreement. Furthermore, it strengthened the position of the Instance as a legitimate and suitable actor in the eyes of national and local bodies and the international community.

The Special Instance prepared documents with recommendations for the implementation of each point in the Agreement, making recommendations on various policy documents, the Implementation Framework Plan (PMI), the National Development Plan, the public reintegration policy and the national search plan for people deemed missing.

In addition, the Instance presented to Colombians, international partners, the SIVJRNR, the Agreement's involved parties and other entities and actors, the gender approach and territorial peace document "Assessment three years after the signing of the Peace Agreement" which, as well as compiling the Instance's documents, includes an analysis of the participation of women in the PDETs and the National Plan for the Substitution of Illicit Crops (PNIS), as well as safety guarantees for women in the PNIS municipalities.

Finally, it is worth highlighting the Fund's support for the approved participation of the FARC delegates in the CSIVI – mentioned in the previous chapter –, facilitating the monitoring of the Agreement through interaction and dialogue with government representatives.



Communication for reconciliation and the prevention of new cycles of violence

One of the consequences of the conflict in the various territories is related to freedom of expression, with the creation of decades of mistrust and fear which triggered constant violence and destroyed the social fabric.

With the aim of reversing these effects, and the intention of involving and committing the wider community in the process, the Fund supported communication initiatives from civil society organizations³⁴ in Putumayo and Tolima. Through the strengthening of capacities, access to technological tools and links with regional and national media outlets, people and communities in the PDET territories were able to become agents of change, contributing to reconciliation and the prevention of violence.

In the south of Tolima, 20 young people linked to different social and grassroots organizations created La Zaranda, a media outlet spread via social media. Using the power of digital and audiovisual technology, and the social networks themselves, these young people have taken back the communication which has been broken for many long years, earning and generating trust, and freely reporting on the things that happen in their territory on a daily basis. La Zaranda has also created ties with regional and national media, boosting its reach and sustainability. Also in the south of Tolima, more than 400 people graduated from the “Community School of Peacebuilding and Reconciliation”, with a special focus on the use of rural radio for social change.

In Putumayo, the Fund supported the creation of communication collectives in nine municipalities, creating a network of reporters and young rural and indige-

nous women who, in conjunction with the department’s Community Media Outlet Network, narrate in their own voice, using popular jargon or in indigenous languages, the dreams and experiences of people and communities, weaving ties of fellowship and making them part of efforts that they themselves inspired.

Furthermore, 14 municipalities in the departments mentioned in the previous paragraphs have acquired skills for the design of local communication campaigns, with messages and narratives aimed at peaceful coexistence, reconciliation and the prevention of new conflicts and gender-based violence, which are spread through community media, student media and communication collectives in a joint effort with the various initiatives.

The implementation of these communication projects contributes to **SDG 9**, with the transfer of knowledge, access to information technology and capacities in communities and grassroots organizations across the territories.

The consolidation of an environment free of fear and in which silence does not reign, allows for a strengthening of the relationship between communities and institutions, which now have a greater presence on the ground, thanks to the implementation of the Agreement and the process of stabilization of peace.

³⁴ Red Cantoyaco; CODHES; Fundación Contravía; Fundación Proyectamos Colombia and the University of Ibagué. Implementing organizations of point 3 of the PDET initiative: ‘Communication for peace and new technologies’.



Gender equality and the empowerment of women in peacebuilding

Twenty years have passed since the adoption of Resolution 1325 by the UN Security Council, the first of ten resolutions which place women front and centre of the global peace and security agenda; twenty years to achieve the systematic inclusion of women in peace processes, and to widen the different perspectives and priorities that women can bring to the very essence of the term “peace”.

Colombia’s peace process and the Agreement signed between the national government and the FARC-EP represent a unique case for the world, by ensuring that, for the first time in a peace process, a Gender Sub-committee was established. This mechanism managed to incorporate, in a cross-focus manner, matters relating to gender in each of the points of the agenda in order to improve the lives of women in the transition towards peace³⁵.

Colombian women, representing different demographic groups, participated in the Agreement’s negotiating committees, in sub-committees, and working groups, through victims’ delegations³⁶, spokespeople, and activism from civil society organizations such as the Women’s Initiative for Peace, the 1325 Coalition and the Women and Peace Summits³⁷.

As a direct result of the participation of women in all their diversity, the Agreement adopted 130 provisions with a gender approach³⁸, recognizing the role that they play in preventing and resolving conflicts and in the consolidation of a stable and lasting peace. In much the same vein, the Agreement states that their leadership and participation on an equal footing is necessary, but also admits that war affects women in different ways and, therefore, that concrete measures to attend to those risks and needs are required.



³⁵ “Five Keys for a Differential Treatment of Sexual Violence in the Agreement on Transitional Justice in the Peace Process” platform. Gender equality and women’s rights in the Agreement.

³⁶ 60% of those making up the victims’ delegations in Havana were women.

³⁷ Bouvier Virginia M. (2016) *Gender and the role of women in Colombia’s peace process*.

³⁸ Kroc Institute (2018) Special Report by the Kroc Institute and international accompaniment, UN Woman, FDIM and Sweden, on the monitoring of the gender approach in the implementation of the Agreement.





The Fund's commitment to gender equality

In the period 2016-2019, the Fund allocated a total of 20.5 million dollars to the implementation of components specifically aimed at supporting gender equality. Since 2019, all projects contribute to gender equality, not only thanks to the Fund's effective use of the gender indicator in the evaluation phase of projects, but also because of the obligation to assign a minimum of 30% of the budget to equality and female empowerment components. From 2016 to 2018, this figure stood at 15%.

Building on the Agreement's commitment, and in coordination with Presidential Council for Women's Equality, the Fund has supported the implementation of the gender-based approach in a number of specific points: i) the guarantee of economic, social and cultural rights of women, ii) the promotion of the participation of women in representation, decision-making and conflict resolution spaces, iii) prevention and protection measures which attend to the specific risks of women, iv) access to truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-repetition, demonstrating the different ways in which the conflict affected women, and v) institutional management aimed at strengthening women's organizations for political and social participation.

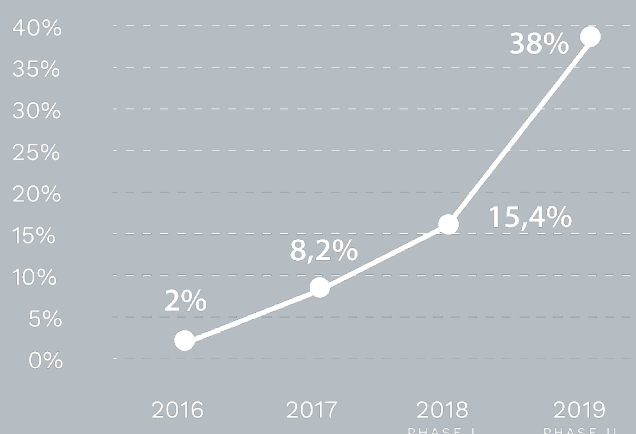
Therefore, the Fund has promoted the advancement of SDG 5, through its support for the effective incorporation of the gender approach in the implementation of the Agreement. To this end, it has set as a precondition for the funding of proposals a positive gender valuation, exclusively supporting projects which receive a gender marker of Code 2a (gender focus in some of the project's activities) or 2b (affirmative actions to advance gender equality)³⁹.

From the outset, the Fund has supported a total of 39 projects with a strong gender approach, of which 25 represent affirmative measures⁴⁰, and therefore allocate 100% of the resources to a gender approach. These initiatives have an estimated gender budget of 10.3 million dollars, divided amongst the Fund's four thematic areas: stabilization, reintegration, victims and communication.

The increase in allocation of resources for the promotion of participation and empowerment of women is proof of the Fund's growing commitment to gender equality. The Fund's gender investments rose from 2% in 2016 to 8.2% in 2017, and in 2018 they reached the first goal established by the Fund of 15.4%. In 2019, these investments reached a figure of 38.3% of the total resources allocated to projects, which exceeds the new commitment made by the Fund for 2019 to 2022, which stands at a minimum of 30%.



Resources allocated to gender:

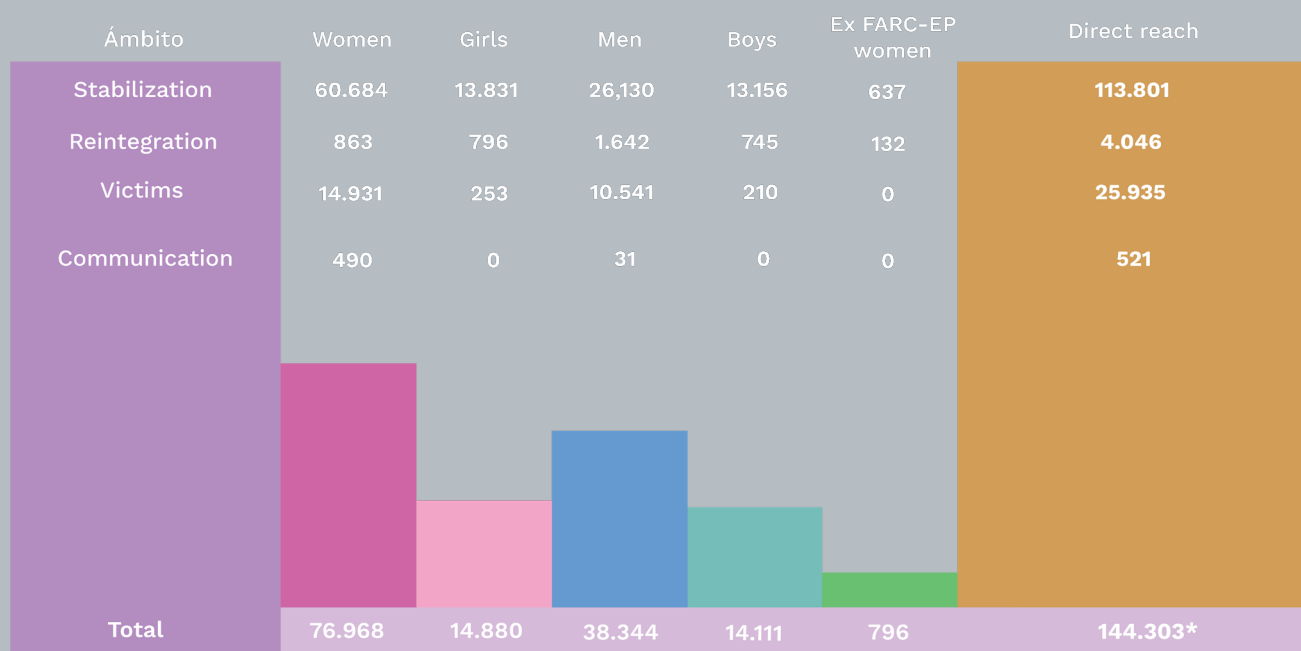


* Source: Technical Secretariat of the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for the maintaining of Peace.

³⁹ The Gender Marker is a tool which uses a scale of 0 to 2 to evaluate if a project is designed to ensure women/girls and men/boys benefit equally, and to contribute to gender equality.

⁴⁰ Affirmative gender measures refer to actions directed at combatting the effects of discrimination suffered by a particular group due to their sex, race, age, religion, ideology or ethnicity.

Direct reach of projects with a gender approach:



* The figures for female ex-combatants are not complete as they are included in the figures for women.

* Source: Technical Secretariat of the United Nations Multi-partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia.

The 39 projects with a gender approach have been implemented in 17 departments across the country, concentrating on municipalities in the PDET areas and municipalities prioritized for processes of reintegration of ex-combatants (where there is a presence of the old TATRs). The departments in which the greatest number of initiatives have been carried out are Cauca, Antioquia, Chocó, Meta and Nariño. These projects have benefitted a total of 144,303 people.

The Fund has focused its resources on the support for implementing and monitoring the Fund's gender-based approach, promoting full citizenship of women as development and democracy leaders: aiming towards their political empowerment, their leadership in local participation processes and the strengthening of women's networks, organizations and collective actions. The Fund has contributed to promoting the rights of women, among those the right to a life free from vio-

lence, improving attention to women who are victims of gender-based violence.

Some of the backed initiatives have focused on improving women's access to sexual and reproductive health services, and creating opportunities for their economic empowerment and independence. Women have been at the forefront of Fund-backed reintegration processes, as well as initiatives aimed at the substitution of illicit crops and humanitarian demining. As a result of the Victims' Summons, women in all their diversity have been able to make significant contributions to the mechanisms of justice and reparations.



«I was aware of my rights as an indigenous person, but I didn't know we had rights as women. After a training school I discovered what my rights were and learned that I had a responsibility to share them and explain what to do when someone is deprived of these rights. Organizing ourselves as part of the Network allows us to value ourselves as women, but also to value the families, boys and girls who make up part of these homes».

Maria Ximena Figueroa,

Network of Mujeres Chaparralunas por la Paz,
WPHF Women's Call for Proposals.



Progress in the tracking of the gender focus in the Agreement's implementation measures

With the aim of contributing to the monitoring of gender provisions included in the Agreement, under the stewardship of the Presidential Council for Women's Equality, the Fund has supported the Special Forum on Gender. This mechanism makes up the first of its kind in peace deals and acts as an example on a global level. The Special Forum has the capacity to influence the highest political levels. Its role is to keep track of the 130 gender provisions in the Agreement and make recommendations for their implementation, through the incorporation of the gender-based approach in public policy processes developed as part of the Agreement⁴¹, especially the Implementation Framework Plan (PMI).

The efforts of the Forum have guaranteed the widening and improvement of gender-focused indicators, the formulation and approval of a four-year action plan and the signing of a deal with the Presidential Council for Stabilization and Consolidation regarding the roadmap for action plans laid out in the Framework Plan's gender chapter.

«Ours are 16 lives, 16 stories from various, differing territories giving it their all for peace and life, without any form of exclusion, from the start of the Special Instance until today. We are a collective committed to the power of women and our sexually diverse population, who will leave behind our legacy, but for now we will continue with our commitment to the consolidation of peace and equal opportunities for women and the sexually diverse population».

Rocío Pineda,

Member of the Special Instance on Gender.

Strengthening of women's political participation and leadership in local development

The Call for Proposals for women's organizations, as a result of which 16 women's organizations were supported, had a direct impact on 11,097 women and girls, and 121 ex-combatants. Thanks to the close working relationship with the Presidential Council for Women's Equality and the technical support of UN Women for all these organizations, the political participation and leadership of women in decision-making and political impact spaces has been strengthened on a national and local level. The projects have contributed to the strengthening of capacities and increasing the knowledge of women in terms of public policies, women's rights, communication skills, participation and social activation, in order to qualify their political involvement in rural development planning scenarios (PDET and Borough Plans).

Thanks to these initiatives, 140 female leaders from the prioritized community councils and the areas along Cauca's Pacific coast, 250 rural women from north-eastern Colombia, 500 women from the north of Cauca and 200 women from Nariño increased their capacities in leadership training processes for the defence of women's rights under the framework of the Peace Agreement and covering topics such as protection, environmental sustainability, reconciliation and conflict management. Of these women, 16 were trained and supported in their involvement in the elections which

took place in October 2019, with 4 being elected.

The participation of women in the consolidation and sustainability of peace also increased thanks to the strengthening of the Special Forum on Gender, which ensured that 490 women and 132 female ex-combatants increased their knowledge, and put forward their proposals in political dialogue spaces with national and local entities in the 16 PDET areas and other spaces born out of the Agreement, such as the Government's High Level Forum on Gender⁴², the Cross-cutting working group for the national program for guaranteeing the protection of female leaders and human rights activists, the Sub-committee for security guarantees, national and international organizations, and academia.

⁴¹ The Special Instance created six documents of recommendations for the implementation, one for each point of the Agreement. In addition, it created recommendation documents for the National Development Plan and its derivatives, the Public Reintegration Policy and the National Search Plan for People Deemed Missing. The recommendations were accepted into the National Development Plan and in the action plan document for the Search Unit for People Deemed Missing. Final report, Women's Special Instance (2019).

⁴² Through the High Level Forum, agreements were made with 14 entities, two presidential councils and the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, responsible for ensuring the fulfilment of the 51 gender indicators in the Implementation Framework Plan.

Strengthening of women's organizational capacities, networks and collective efforts

All the initiatives supported by the Fund promoted gender-based and women's rights agendas, through the strengthening of women's organizations and the creation of strategic alliances between them, which contributes to an improvement in women's organizational processes, under the framework of the implementation of the Agreement and greater participation of women in collective efforts.

Thanks to the Women's Call for Proposals (participation of women in processes of peacebuilding, recovery and conflict resolution), 16 organizations today boast greater organizational and management capacities, which meant that four of them were able to sign new cooperation deals with other donors in order to increase their reach. Two hundred women from the Municipal Women's Working Groups developed organizational, participatory, leadership and political impact skills, centred around territorial peacebuilding, and four regional networks were set up in Nariño and Cauca, made up of female leaders and human rights activists, in order to promote dialogue between women, the authorities and territorial entities.

Equally, all of the civil society organizations strengthened their participation capacities in terms of co-existence and reconciliation, through alliances with grassroots organizations and other women's collectives, creating a network for the promotion of reconciliation and non-stigmatization exercises.

«We rural women have always been organized around the Rural Reserve Zone, we have earned places on the communal action boards, and our goal as rural women is to empower ourselves more and more every day in terms of organizational, political and community work, where we can contribute our experiences and our knowledge».

Irene Ramírez,

Rural Association of Valle del Rio ACVC,
WPHF Women's Call for Proposals.

Strengthening of women's economic independence

The Fund has increased economic empowerment for women, contributing to their independence and their capacity to generate their own income and resources as a result of access to paid work under equal conditions to men. Among these women, 976 have benefitted from economic empowerment initiatives in the Cauca and Antioquia departments, including the creation of revolving credit funds to support production projects, and credit and savings groups, which have benefitted 358 women and 145 men.

Equally, 1,052 women in 7 PDET municipalities in Chocó, Meta and Guaviare saw an increase in income and livelihood components thanks to the implementation of 389 domestic vegetable gardens and 10 community allotments which benefitted 857 families, under the framework of the "Trust and Peace" project.

Thanks to the joint project "Prevention, protection and attention for women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence" carried out in public and private spaces, 300 women from Nariño, Putumayo, Chocó and Norte de Santander increased their access to and control over economic resources, through training in entrepreneurial skills and management of production projects, and 250 of them, of whom 22 were female ex-combatants, benefited from the receipt of supplies to aid productive and economic activation.

Prevention of violence against women and girls and the promotion of non-violent, responsible masculinity

The territories continue to see high levels of gender violence, and as part of its commitment to a life free of violence for women and girls, the Fund has contributed to processes of awareness and transparency regarding situations of inequality and discrimination, aimed at strengthening protective spaces, giving special attention to cases of gender-based violence (GBV).

With this in mind, 433 women and 25 girls, victims of violence, were cared for by the “gender duos”⁴³ a psychological and legal support model for women in cases of discrimination and gender-based violence, created in alliance with the Ombudsman’s Office. This strategy has increased women’s trust in institutions and facilitated access to channels for filing complaints and receiving attention for survivors of GBV.

In addition, it has strengthened the institutional capacities of the national police force in terms of prevention, attention to and referral of cases of violence against rural women and children, by including the gender approach in its training core; 1,395 police officers and 60 members of the executive leadership have been trained in dealing with GBV. The institution increased the presence of female police officers in rural areas, increasing trust and promoting channels for people to file complaints.

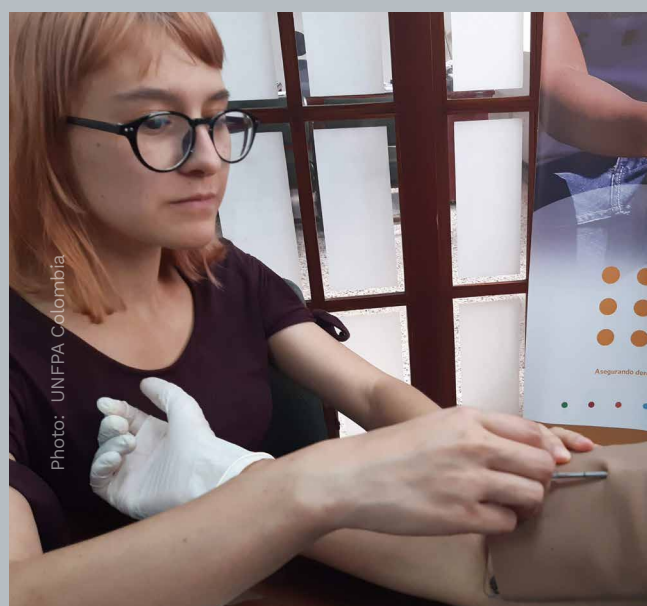
The community response with regards the prevention and redirection of cases of GBV was also strengthened in five municipalities located in the old TATR areas in Nariño, Putumayo, Chocó and Norte de Santander. In conjunction with local institutions, community networks were set up, which participate in conversation spaces with government entities and monitor working plans of institutions with regards to GBV.

All of this has generated processes of revaluing of the roles of women and men, promoting the creation of non-violent, responsible masculinity, using training and discussions on gender roles in educational institutions or with the community at large. One example of this was the development of artistic initiatives for transmitting messages which question the culture of patriarchy and the normalization of violence against women, which involved the participation of more than 700 men and boys in the municipalities of Policarpa, El Rosario, Leiva and Cumbitara in the Nariño department.

Women and teenagers accessing rights to sexual and reproductive health

Through the “Health for Peace” initiative, developed as part of the stabilization thematic area, the Fund has allowed for the strengthening of the response of local health systems in 25 municipalities with a lack of capacities and institutional presence, increasing the availability of services which respond to the needs of women and teenagers. This strategic accomplishment was achieved thanks to the training of 1,424 health workers in 25 hospitals, as well as comprehensive attention in maternal health and contraceptives, with 7,975 women gaining access to contraceptive methods.

As part of this same initiative, there was an increase in the participation of communities in preventive measures, the ownership of sexual and reproductive rights and attention channels for victims of sexual violence, through the training of 1,270 people, including community leaders and the general population in the TATRs.



⁴³ The gender duos are an attention and support model for women on the ground with professionals specializing in gender issues. The duos contribute their expertise in the strengthening of women's organizations in the territories, as well as offering support in cases of gender-based violence against women and girls.

The reintegration of women

Various Fund-backed initiatives have worked towards the reintegration of women, having a direct impact on 594 female ex-combatants. Of these women, 28 received skill-strengthening training in order for them to make up part of Humanicemos DH (Let's Humanize Humanitarian Demining), the only humanitarian demining organization in the country made up entirely of ex-combatants and whose administrative board is made up entirely of women.

Another 566 women undergoing their reintegration process began training as part of the 14 technical training stations operating in the old TATRs with specific

criteria, including gender and ethnicity criteria. In addition, the “Comprehensive Reintegration in Productive Settings” initiatives strengthened equality and the empowerment of women, promoting care solutions and driving the prevention of GBV on a community, local and national level, in reintegration processes.

Women leading processes of justice with a gender approach

Eight of the initiatives of the “Call for Proposals for victims’ organizations and their participation in bodies of the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition” have as their objective the empowerment of women. With these initiatives, the Fund has worked in 141 municipalities, with a direct reach of 14,931 women and 253 girls.

This call for proposals strengthened the capacities of female victims’ organizations and fostered their participation in the guarantee and protection of the right to the truth, justice, reparations and non-repetition, under the framework of the three bodies of the SIVJNR. Projects with a gender approach have contributed to progress in processes of creating reports for the CEV, and have promoted personal and territorial healing spaces, and spaces for the healing of sacred sites.

Furthermore, one of the results of the call for proposals has been that social organizations have received training in the systematization of processes, the documentation of violent incidents in their territories and the

application of investigation techniques. Nineteen organizations documented approximately 1,026 individual cases affected by the conflict, including gender violence, with relevant information for the UBPD, the CEV and the JEP, through a consolidated report on the dynamics of the violence in the territories.

For example, the “Indigenous women as protagonists in peacebuilding processes” project, implemented by CODACOP, allowed for the strengthening of psycho-social and psycho-cultural capacities of more than 80 indigenous women, as well as aiding in the progress of recognition of five of the most emblematic cases of female victims.

This same call for proposal supported the strengthening of institutional capacities of 27 victims’ and human rights activists’ organizations, as well as artistic initiatives aimed at the recovery of memory and the truth, with a gender, ethnicity and generational approach.



Photo: @ComisiónVerdadC



CROSS-CUTTING APPROACHES

for empowerment
and the
guaranteeing of
rights



Leaving no one behind

Under the 2030 Agenda's principle of leaving no one behind, the Fund has backed national efforts, integrating in each of its actions and initiatives and in a cross-cutting fashion, different approaches aimed at offering special protection and affirmative action to those demographic groups in vulnerable conditions, traditionally discriminated against or excluded, who particularly suffered the horrors of the violence. This contributes to closing gaps relating to gender, ethnicity and geography, and ensuring at the same time actions without harm and environmental sustainability.

Environmental sustainability approach

Control of natural resources and socio-environmental conflicts formed part of the causes of the conflict, largely in areas of high biodiversity. The fight for control of these territories may well be the source of new cycles of violence. This reflects an unquestionable fact: social and environmental dynamics are intimately linked, such that stabilization, peace consolidation and development rely as much on social sustainability as on environmental sustainability.

This is why the Fund has included an environmental approach in its interventions, with the aim of promoting social and environmental standards which contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, maintaining ecosystems, promoting sustainable management of natural resources and mitigating climate change. It has also promoted the protection of the rights of indigenous communities in terms related to their land, territories, traditional ways of life, cultures and resources.

The aforementioned has been especially relevant in initiatives with a direct impact on territories with greater biological, social and cultural diversity, as is the case with productive projects and humanitarian demining. Part of these, and all the other projects, has involved avoiding or minimizing environmental and health-related contamination generated by the activities, as well as promoting a more sustainable use of resources such as energy, land and water.

Therefore, with the incorporation of this approach, the Fund-backed interventions contributed to stimulating climate change mitigation measures, contributing to **SDG 13** and the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems outlined in **SDG 15**.



sis of the impact they could have in an environmental sense. During their implementation, actions are taken to reduce possible consequences that they might generate to a minimum. For example, the Asociación Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas (ACCCM) demining organization maintains a close relationship with Putumayo's environmental authority, with the aim of analysing the environmental impact of humanitarian demining interventions and understanding the guidelines in place for any demining activity in national park areas. Furthermore, their actions involved recycling strategies.

Due to the fact that land clearing activities have a direct impact on the land, demining organizations have adopted protocols to generate a minimal environmental impact in the municipalities where they work. Communities are constantly supported and once the interventions are completed, together with the locals, there are reforestation, cleaning and spring or water source maintenance

days, in order to, in some way, mitigate the effects caused by the implementation of these activities.

Another example is the building of intercultural territories of peace in Arauca, developed by the ONIC as part of the PDET strategy. This intervention included a diagnostic report on social variables, governance and environmental variables for territorial organization and the protection of water, forests and natural resources.

The construction of small or medium-sized infrastructure works has also been done in line with the various environmental guidelines, prioritizing the use of environmentally-friendly materials, like for example non-contaminating energy supply systems (solar panels).

Ethnicity approach

Through the incorporation of this approach, the Fund has contributed to giving a comprehensive answer to the particular needs of ethnic communities, starting with recognizing them as groups and individuals with rights, protecting their identity, autonomy, institutions, culture and world view, as well as preserving their territories, under international and national protection frameworks, and as outlined in the 2030 Agenda.

On a national level, the Fund backed the inclusion of the ethnicity approach in the SIVJNR mechanisms, given the fundamental role that indigenous communities have played in the processes, both in terms of truth clarification and in the search for missing persons. This is why, for example, protocols were established for relationships with indigenous communities and coordination between the special indigenous jurisdiction and the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP). Finally, as part of the widening and consolidation of the territorial reach of these bodies, the participation of victims, both from indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities, has been facilitated.

On a local level, the Fund supported the only PDET with an ethnic approach, as part of the joint “Trust and Peace” program, which encourages the participation of indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities in Cho-

có in the formulation of public policies which restore ecosystems and the social fabric, and which drive the region’s competitive social, political and economic development, in harmony with cultural and natural heritage, guaranteeing territorial autonomy, sovereignty and governance.

On a community level, the Fund has backed the installed capacities of indigenous and Afro-Colombian organizations which have carried out projects as part of 2019’s various calls for proposals. For example, as part of the PDET call for proposals, the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (ONIC) supported the creation in Arauca of development plans with a territorial approach, with a specific ethnicity approach, guaranteeing the full participation of indigenous communities. In the same vein, as part of the Victims’ call for proposals, the Women’s Association of Northern Cauca provided resources for the clarification of the truth, built alongside Afro-Colombian women.

The rebuilding of relationships also benefitted communities such as the Pijao and Nasa, located in southern Tolima, who saw their fraternity strengthened thanks to intercultural settings put in place by the projects related to the PDET, such as that implemented by the Mujeres Chaparralunas (Women of Chaparral).



Participatory approach

The initiatives and actions supported by the Fund, as has been highlighted throughout this report, have guaranteed and enriched the active participation of the most vulnerable sectors of society, especially in rural settings and the PDET territories.

The strengthening of the capacities and participation of these sectors, as will be seen in the section on lessons learnt, have resulted in their empowerment, increasing their involvement in decision-making, especially in terms of forming public policy, in enforcing their rights and in their role as citizen watchdogs, increasing transparency and accountability.

In this sense, as part of the PDET strategy, citizens play an active role in the prioritization and formulation of participation budgets and they strengthen guarantees of transparency in public actions involving resource assignment, the participatory formulation of programs and projects, reducing traditional discrimination and contributing to social cohesion and the strengthen-

ing of the rule of law.

The Revitalization Committees supported as part of the joint “Trust and Peace” program are a clear example of participation processes which include representatives from all demographic groups (ethnic groups, communal action boards, ex-combatants, women, children, young people, farmers) who, while prioritizing and defending the most urgent needs of their communities, had to learn to create a dialogue and think collectively in order to achieve common goals. Many of the members of these committees now make up part of the ‘driving groups’ which are negotiating with local authorities in order to achieve the inclusion of the PDET initiatives in the local development plans.

As part of the Women's call for proposals, Schools of political participation were created, not only aiding in the empowerment of the women, but also in increasing the number of candidates on a local level who now have greater levels of confidence when it comes to participating on the political scene and representing the rights of their communities.

A greater number of better relationships between people, communities, civil society organizations and state institutions on every level not only makes possible progress in the implementation of the Agreement, but it also means that public policies are better directed at improving people's living conditions.



Children and youth approach



The recognition of this approach promoted the incorporation of specific security measures for demobilized minor combatants, supported the development of specific transitional justice tools for minors, ensured that the opinions of children and teenagers were heard and considered, and developed specific materials for different ethnic groups, among other things. It also offered attractive opportunities for each demographic group and promoted their meaningful participation.

The Fund accompanied children and teenagers in their exit from the FARC-EP ranks, strengthening their identity, fostering their participation and facilitating their reintegration and social inclusion process with personalized support, focused on the strengthening of their life projects as fully legal citizens.

Likewise, 5 civil society organizations in Putumayo and Tolima developed peace communication strategies centred on children and young people. These projects provided young people with educational tools to improve their communication skills, in order to be able to spread information to the most isolated rural areas.

As part of the same call for proposals, 26 girls and boys in Planadas, Tolima, participated in the Coffee School, fostering skills related to the specialty coffee industry, as well as receiving training and education on the entirety of the value chain. The youths performed very well, and some now make up part of the ASOPEP team, acting as trainers to a new group of 50 young people in 2020.

Harmless Action Approach

The strengthening of the capacities of people, communities, organizations and institutions pushed forward alongside the application of the idea of action without harm, as an important contribution to peace consolidation. This allowed for the analysis, understanding and recognition of the political, economic, social and cultural complexities present on the ground, minimizing the risk of causing unwanted impacts, at the same time as increasing the potential for interventions to promote and strengthen dialogue and encounters between victims, former members of the FARC-EP, communities, civil society organizations and the state at its various levels.

The Fund's structure, both in terms of its terms of reference and the decision-making processes, means that all projects analyse the context, recognizing and identifying risks and opportunities for peace, making an analysis of the suitability of financed interventions throughout the entirety of their execution. This allows for the definition and, if necessary, redesign of actions in order to ensure they do not have a negative effect on communities or complementary processes.

All the implemented projects include entry and exit strategies, with the aim of measuring expectations, minimizing risks to the local population and generating ownership of projects. Local hiring and the constant accompaniment of the communities means that interventions are more responsible in terms of their reach and impact.

For example, in the Comprehensive Reintegration in Productive Settings projects, all initiatives approved by the CNR include an action without harm matrix, and guidelines, which allow for the monitoring of possible risks and conflicts, as well as mitigation measures based on alternative conflict resolution methods. The action without harm approach also applies to technical

training processes, in which the educational level of ex-combatants and their learning capacity is considered as part of the development of the sessions. This aims to ensure ownership of the knowledge and to help motivate them in their learning process.

Likewise, with the aim of ensuring that humanitarian demining activities do not generate counterproductive changes in the surroundings of the inhabitants of the included territories, local staff were hired and attempts were made to obtain as many supplies as possible from the local areas. This stimulated the local economy and encouraged a link with the communities as part of the process.

The construction of relationships of trust with the community has also been promoted, with the goal of allowing them to express their needs and concerns regarding the humanitarian demining activities carried out by the CCCM in their territory. The idea is for the community to see that the Campaign is a joint organization which works for the wellbeing of as many people as possible.

The Fund's decision to incorporate the cross-cutting approaches in its change theory, in all fields of influence and in the entirety of its programmatic cycle has ensured greater efficiency in terms of use of resources, a more effective search for identified results, a positive impact which goes beyond the proposed objectives and more relevance with respect to the context. It is also a guarantee of the sustainability of the Agreement and the interventions, as it has strengthened ownership and abilities among people, organizations and institutions on a national, territorial and community level.



Lessons learnt in the process of peace consolidation:

The Fund's interventions, as well as contributing to peace and development, offer a valuable source of information that is used as feedback on its work and that of public institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector and the United Nations system's agencies.

In this sense, the Fund operates in a context of knowledge, from which emerges information about what is and what is not effective in terms of addressing the challenges related to stabilization and peace consolidation, thus contributing to increasing the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of its actions, while at the same time generating a wealth of information and lessons learnt which may prove useful for similar processes in the future.

This chapter brings together five lessons learnt with regards to topics such as sustainable development, joint efforts, innovation and sustainability.

1. There is no sustainable peace without sustainable development

The 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) constitute a universal commitment to putting an end to hunger, protecting the planet and guaranteeing that everyone enjoys peace and prosperity by 2030, using an integral approach.


Just as the 2030 Agenda states, it is not possible to attain sustainable development without peace, nor is peace possible without sustainable development. In this sense, in order to achieve stabilization and peace consolidation, it is fundamental that we resolve the structural causes of the conflict.

In Colombia, there is a direct correlation between the development gaps and the areas most hard-hit by the conflict. Of the 170 PDET municipalities, 88% are located in rural or remote areas, with limited access to goods and public services, and they have high levels of multidimensional rural poverty, which is why they have been prioritized as part of the PDET strategy.

Therefore, under the framework of SDG 16, support given by the Fund has led to progress in the construction of more peaceful and inclusive societies, supporting an increase in the state presence and capacities in territories, where it had previously been absent as a result of the conflict, improving safety perceptions and citizens' trust in institutions, strengthening capacities for preventing conflict, instability and violence.







At the same time, the Fund has fostered the capacities of communities and civil society organizations with regards to their inclusive participation and representation in the formulation and monitoring of public policy, in such a way that it is effective, responds to their needs and makes any kind of discrimination impossible. This has been promoted through a continually improving implementation of resources by civil society organizations.

The aforementioned has contributed to increasing a feeling of ownership of rights among the local populations, strengthening enforceability as well as the transparency and accountability of institutions, contributing to the fight against corruption, better oversight and the monitoring of the implementation of public policies. One example of this was the participation of more than 7,400 people in the participatory community processes involved in the construction of the Fund-backed PDETs.

The political, social, economic and productive reintegration of ex-combatants, alongside the active participation of communities, has promoted reconciliation and confidence-building. The Fund's efforts in this field contribute not only to the effective implementation of the Agreement through the construction of just, peaceful and inclusive societies, but also to guaranteeing their sustainability, by dealing with and anticipating potential sources of future conflict, offering individual and community development opportunities to more than 2,300 people undergoing reintegration processes.

International human rights treaties are a common principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which has at its core the need for equality and non-discrimination. In this sense, peace consolidation and the strengthening of the rule of law, as laid out in SDG 16, require the participation of victims and the guarantee of their rights. Hence the Fund has supported the Colombian state in the fulfilment of its obligations regarding victims' rights, and has given a voice to more than 20,000 victims, driving their participation in transitional justice mechanisms. Finally, it has supported the inclusion of human rights and gender and differential approaches in national policies, in line with the national government's guidelines.

The implementation of the Agreement and the consolidation of peace offer a unique opportunity to drive the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals in these territories, closing historic equality gaps, in line with what is laid out in the resolution approved by the United Nations General Assembly on April 16, 2016: "The maintenance of peace includes activities aimed at stopping the outbreak, intensification, continuation and recurrence of conflicts".

2. Joint efforts and alliances are key

The Fund's initiatives have demonstrated that dialogue between different parties brings with it the creation of trust, which in turn has promoted joint efforts which have resulted in successful interventions.


For example, in the case of the economic reintegration of ex-combatants, there has been a need for interaction which considers the opinions of everyone, as well as efficient decision-making with technical criteria. Gaining the trust of the ex-combatant community, making decisions about the viability of or changes to projects and monitoring the execution of each project, were all challenges for which effective interaction was created between the United Nations agencies in charge of the Comprehensive Reintegration in Productive Settings project, the National Reintegration Council and the decision-making bodies of the FARC and the Agency for Reintegration and Normalization (ARN). This cooperation facilitated communication with ex-combatants and has allowed for the speeding up of approval and implementation processes for production projects.

Likewise, creating a favourable environment for former coca farmers to move into legality requires plenty of interaction between the territories' various actors. The "Contingency Plan" project became a collaborative platform which fostered interaction between various groups. For example, it promoted communication between farmers and institutions, such as that in the Anorí municipality which led to the setting up of the peace allotment, and the farmers' markets with logistical support from the national army.

The Fund also propelled alliances between ex-combatant cooperatives and the rural community. For example, in Tibú Norte de Santander, the Caño Indio ex-combatant community worked with the PNIS women in training processes, as well as in the building and management of productive infrastructure. Likewise, the Colinas Territorial Space opened its doors to women from the training program for the production of foodstuffs for fish and livestock; and in Anorí, women from the areas surrounding the old John Bautista Peña TATR started a beekeeping project, in a joint effort with the La Montaña beekeeping project developed by ex-combatants.

One lesson learnt as a result of the call for proposals carried out through civil society, is the clear importance of creating interaction dynamics, in which participants change their traditional roles in order to take on a shared responsibility in the process of peace consolidation. This comes from a perspective of understanding limitations, challenges and opportunities. These dynamics also bring with them a reduction in informational asymmetry which in turn reduces conflict creation.

An example of these dynamics is the creation of four Territorial Search Groups for missing persons, operating in mid-Magdalena, northeast Antioquia, the Carare Opon area and Catatumbo. These groups are made up of family members of missing persons, the National Search Committee for those missing as a result of the FARC-EP, victims' organizations which participated in the call for proposals, as well as regular attendance of UBPD delegates. In these groups, information is exchanged and compared regarding cases to support the work of the Unit. This strategy has allowed the Unit for Missing Persons to cover more territory in their search, and to develop joint actions such as locating missions, psychological support, identification and handover of remains, and impetus for local policies to support the search process.



In addition, as part of the call for proposals to strengthen women's organizations, thanks to knowledge exchange events, two organizational networks for the defense of human rights were created, the Women's Northeastern Coordination and the Sub-Regional Women's Alliance of the Nariño Range. These spaces have allowed for a greater impact on regional processes and joint actions for interaction with institutions.

Finally, there have also been joint efforts with academic institutions. For example, the FUNDECOS organization signed an agreement with the Faculty of Cultural Heritage Studies at Colombia's Externado university. This agreement covers the construction of a state-of-the-art search for remains of human bones in rivers, and the evaluation of specific cases to establish criteria which allow for the identification of areas with a presence of buried remains. This investigation is unique both in Colombia and the region, and demonstrates the importance of forging alliances in the construction of solutions to complex problems.

The innovative approaches put into practice by the Fund, with the participation of different actors, including academia, the private sector and other civil society organizations, will act as a reference in the future for other peace processes which may take place around the world. This refers both to the monitoring and progress of the implementation of the Agreement, and to the contribution to a more peaceful, just and inclusive society, reflected in SDG 16, at the same time driving the other objectives laid out in the 2030 Agenda.

So, the Fund makes up a fundamental tool in binding together and strengthening cooperation between public, national and local initiatives, civil society organizations and the international community, under the stewardship of the national government. In particular, on a local level, the Fund has created a base for building and promoting effective alliances between people, communities, institutions, civil society, the private sector and the international community of donors, making use of the experience and know-how of each of the actors in order to bring them together for a common goal: the construction of societies free of fear and necessity in those territories which were left furthest behind as a consequence of the conflict.

3. Innovation in order to communicate reconciliation



Generating empathy, identification and reconciliation has proved to be a labour that art performs extremely well. Hence civil society organizations and institutes have opted for this mechanism when attempting to increase community receptiveness to the projects financed by the Fund.

With this in mind, the UBPD converted a hundred families of missing people from six territories hit by the conflict into scriptwriters, directors, actresses and actors, in order to demonstrate, through the use of short films, the significance of the searches being carried out for their loved ones. These shorts, nominated for the India Catalina award 2020, are the result of an educational strategy called Circle of Creative Knowledge, whose aim was to raise awareness and recognition of, and give meaning to, the experiences of these people.

To explain the functioning of the SIVJNRN, the Región Corporation created the character Doña Clara Rosales de Paz, a 75-year-old woman from eastern Antioquia, whose mission was to inform about, in a simple and entertaining fashion, access to the three entities. The character was not only present at training sessions, but also played a part in radio bulletins, infographics and the podcast: “Doña Clara clears things up”. This strategy made it easier to gain access to people and generate trust for the collection of testimonies.

Likewise, the use of the Theater-Forum by the Corporación Alianza Iniciativa de Mujeres Colombianas por la Paz-IMP, as part of the PDET call for proposal, helped with the construction of social learning spaces, where those involved in the processes took on roles in controlled, fictitious scenarios, which helped to reveal stigmas which affect women, victims, social leaders and the rural community.

The “Seedbeds of Communication”, driven by REDMUNORCA in the Cauca department, encouraged the participation of young students in the creation of communication material for the generation of positive masculinity and the transformation of patterns of violence against women. This material was spread on school and community radio stations.

4. Knowledge as a basis for sustainability

Leaving behind installed capacities, both in institutions and in communities, promotes the sustainability of achieved results and creates processes of ownership of new peace consolidation dynamics. Fund-backed projects have found successful ways to leave behind installed capacities and make use of them in the implementation of new interventions.

The installation of capacities takes on even more importance when the beneficiaries suffer from rifts in the effective exercising of rights, as is the case with indigenous or Afro-Colombian communities. Knowledge of mechanisms which protect rights, as well as a better capacity to have an impact, means that, once the Fund's intervention has finished, these people can continue with processes of enforceability and exercising of their rights.

In this sense, the actions carried out by the Association of Councils of Norte del Cauca (ACIN), under the framework of the victims' call for proposal, for the empowerment of women within local councils with the aim of positioning a gender perspective and focusing on sexual violence in the process of documentation for the macro case 005 being investigated by the JEP, left behind capacities for the recognition of the rights of indigenous women in spaces both within and outside their communities.

Likewise, the educational model, "political coaching and electoral marketing", for the training of female leaders and their access to electoral political power, put in place by the Peaceful Women's Path, managed to help 7 women put forward their candidature in the local elections of 2019, for the councils in Quibdó, Valle del Guamuez, Puerto Caicedo, Anorí, and Corinto.

The majority of the initiatives with a gender approach left behind methodological capacities for the replication of their training experiences, a key component in ensuring the sustainability of their results. Furthermore, strategies aimed at strengthening protective and self-protection measures for female leaders and human rights activists were promoted. Among those, it is worth mentioning the school for training and strengthening of mediation and conflict negotiation skills in Yondó, Antioquia, developed as part of the Women's call for proposals, and the virtual and on-site education modules for the diplomas with a gender approach at the national police force.

The transmission of knowledge about the conservation of the environment in productive projects ensures that communities recognize the importance of including these practices in their daily activities. In rural parts of Chocó, women were trained to be environmental consultants, restorers, carers and promoters of native species. This measure reduces displacement and fosters an affinity between the women, their families and the territory.

In addition, through the development of small infrastructure projects, installed capacities and expertise were left behind in the Communal Action Boards, which will allow them to make progress with similar processes, resulting in the economic development of communities, responding to their needs and, in turn, the stabilization of the territories.

In terms of health, the Fund's interventions left behind installed capacities, both for the state and for communities. The Fund strengthened knowledge of sexual and reproductive health, mental health, infant care, as well as the abilities of staff at public hospitals and local healthcare providers, including the municipal health ministries. In terms of the communities, they were left with installed capacities for self-care, thanks to first aid and psycho-social training, as well as the creation of participation and support groups.



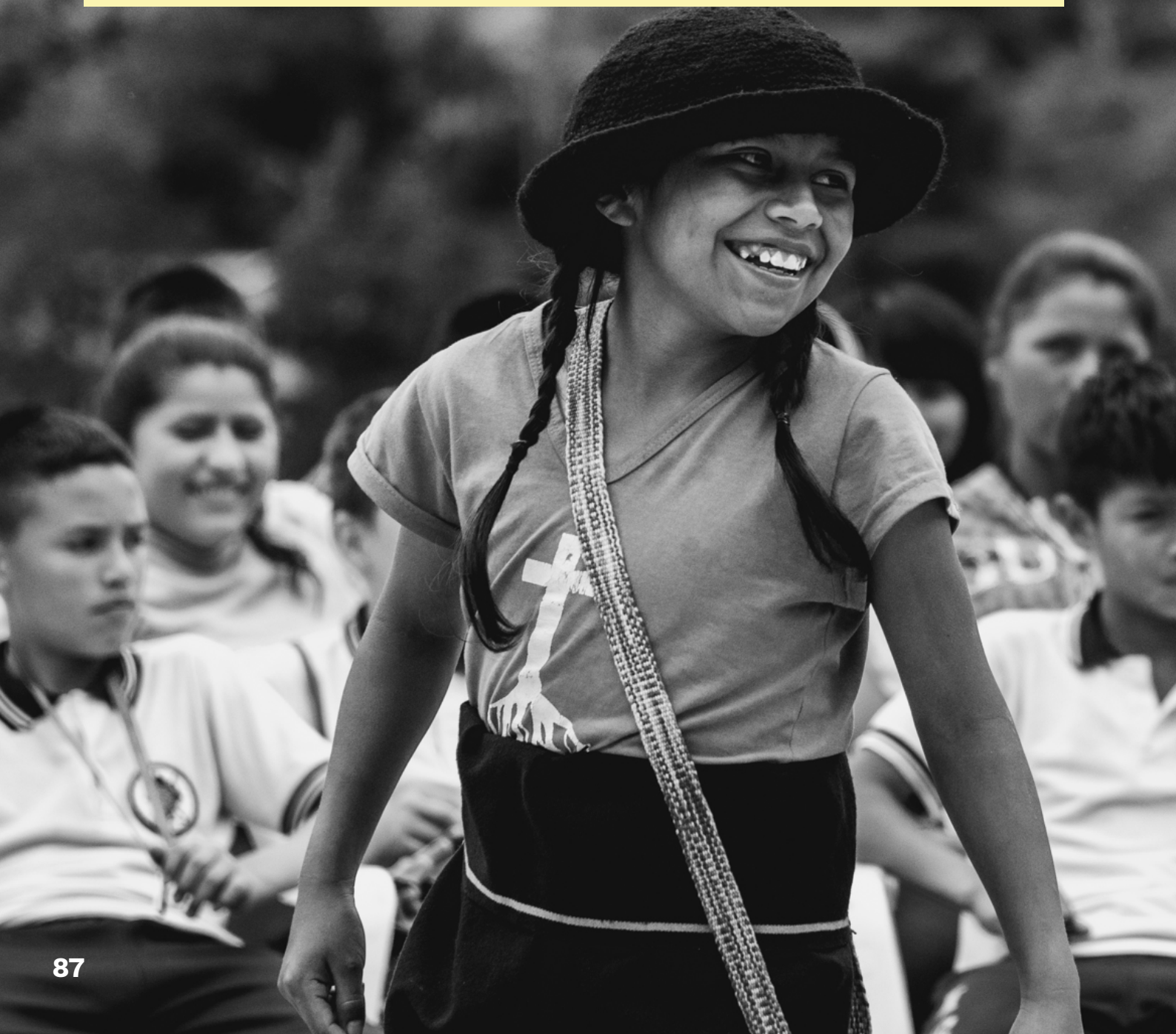
The continuous technical support that the “Local capacities for the implementation of the Development Program with a Territorial Approach – PDET” project provided to the 170 administrations in the PDET municipalities, allowed them to successfully close out the outgoing governments and facilitated the appropriation by the new administrations of the Territorial Planning Kit, as a methodological tool for the construction of development plans.

The Fund has thus committed to leaving installed capacities in the public territorial institutions. This commitment has proven to be a fundamental pillar in increasing the impact and sustainability of its interventions.

5. Results will last thanks to the exit strategies

In 2019, 51 projects were completed, each of them had developed different exit strategies with the aim of guaranteeing sustainability, defining challenges, needs and opportunities, and publishing the results obtained, giving accountability to all the actors involved.

For example, as part of the closing of the “Territorialization in the implementation of the Rapid Response Strategy (ERR)” project, the PDET path was communicated by the ART. These sessions were measured and the balance was a positive one, with the majority of participants confirming that they had substantially increased their knowledge of these plans. Likewise, surveys were carried out with civil servants about the SIPO, in order to check its relevance, effectiveness and usability. This information has been useful in generating feedback on the development of the tool.



Elsewhere, implementing an exit strategy aimed at gathering useful information for identifying existing progress and gaps is what the joint “Trust and Peace” program did, thanks to a survey which identified changes in food security and income generation for beneficiaries, as well as the gaps which still existed. For example, a community focus group was carried out in the Senú en Riosucio (Campoalegre) indigenous community, in which the participating women emphasized that the project defined clearly the activities which would take place in the community, making them feel “heard” from the outset; and in general the community expressed that the project helped promote community integration.

Exit strategies are opportunities to develop activities aimed at knowledge management, which allow for the identification of impacts and clear communication of future challenges. In the case of the “Support for the enrolment of the Unit for the Search of Missing Persons” project, the exit strategy was a knowledge management workshop which helped identify the main achievements, challenges and opportunities for the entity.

Likewise, “All Hands on Deck – phase 2” project developed as an exit strategy various knowledge exchange events with the beneficiary organizations and communal action boards. This project as closing event of each infrastructure did a symbolic handover act of the care and preservation responsibility of the built infrastructure to the beneficiary community.

The fulfilment of these closing events represents an opportunity to create ownership of the achievements for those involved. The exit strategy for the “Gender Approach in Police service” project was directed at bringing together the police bodies of seven municipalities with the National Police Directive, to hand over equipment (amphibious vehicles, motorbikes, radios, computers, among others), which will prove useful in responding to victims of gender-based violence in the country’s rural areas. It was a symbolic act, during which the entire institution committed to the implementation of a gender approach in its activities.

The PDET and Victims call for proposal also ended their processes with community-led actions, particularly in terms of handing over reports to the SIVJNR bodies.

Recommendations for 2020

As has been demonstrated throughout this report, the Fund, under the guidance of the national government, supports national peacebuilding efforts with a wide focus, preventing conflicts and addressing their root causes.

It contributes to the strengthening of the rule of law, promotes sustained and sustainable economic development, the end of poverty, social development, reconciliation and access to transitional justice. And it does so in a way that fosters accountability, good governance, gender equality, and respect for and promotion of human rights.

In this sense, the Fund is an effective mechanism for stabilization and the implementation of the Agreement, while at the same time fostering sustainable development. It puts in practice the words of the UN Secretary General: “The best means for the prevention of conflicts and sustaining peace is inclusive and sustainable development”.

Of the 2018 annual report’s recommendations, the following have been taken on and achieved:

1. Setting in motion the second phase of the Fund for a four-year period, in order to continue supporting the priorities established by the national government through the financing of institutional and territorial initiatives in areas related to the construction, consolidation and sustaining peace in the 170 PDET municipalities.

2. The increase in funds assigned to projects and programs which promote the participation and empowerment of women, surpassing the goal of 30% in Phase II.

3. With the development of the victims’ call for proposals and the continued support of the Truth Commission, the Fund continued to place victims at the centre of the implementation of the Agreement, strengthening their capacities and empowering them to participate directly in the mechanisms of transitional justice.

4. The increase of resources rolled out by civil society organizations, increasing from 40 organizations in 2018 to 81 implementing organizations in 2019. This is considering that projects implemented by United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programs include the participation of numerous grassroots and productive organizations which contribute to the implementation and ownership of the projects. In this sense, it is estimated that the Fund has supported more than 160 civil society organizations.

5. There has been continued support for the reintegration process of ex-combatants, aimed at generating comprehensive production projects which offer them viable alternatives and which include the communities in which they live in order to avoid the development of new conflicts and to promote reconciliation processes.

6. The identification of new mechanisms to attract private sector resources, through the “Blended Finance” initiative.

Despite the great strides made in the implementation of the Agreement across the country, the challenges that Colombia currently face in terms of sustaining peace continue to be great. The expansion of other armed groups seeking to control territories which previously included the presence of the FARC-EP and the systematic assassinations of social leaders, human rights activists and ex-combatants are once again generating serious humanitarian situations in the territories, destabilizing the communities and unsettling the development opportunities and trust which are being built.

With this in mind, there are two types of recommendation for 2020, the first relating to the thematic priorities and the second relating to new methodologies or working practices.

- 1.** Supporting the transition of the TATRs, driving lasting life solutions for ex-combatants, which result in the consolidation of peace and sustainable development in their communities.
- 2.** Driving comprehensive and catalytic interventions in critical PDET territories and strengthening the capacities of communities, guaranteeing sustainability of participatory processes of formulation and implementation of public policies, promoting peaceful management.
- 3.** Supporting the effective integration of the PDETs in municipal development plans, improving the efficiency and sustainability of initiatives aimed at stabilization and peace consolidation, and progress towards sustainable development.
- 4.** Implementing a line of institutional capacity strengthening for prevention and protection of communities and social leaders.
- 5.** Considering initiatives which support the creation of local networks while strengthening capacity for dialogue and prevention, and peaceful conflict management, giving access to community approaches, methodologies and dialogue and internal mediation tools, and fostering their close relationship with institutions such as the SAT and the Ombudsman's Office, or the municipal legal offices.
- 6.** Improving communication of progress in the implementation of the Agreement, in particular strengthening communication from and for local territories.

Methodology and new working practices

- 1.** Consolidating the involvement of other actors, in particular on a local level, such as the private sector and academic institutions, strengthening the strategic alliance that the Fund represents for peace and sustainable development in Colombia.
- 2.** Consolidating and widening the creation of a two-way communication between national and local levels, strengthening communication in the territories on how the implementation of the Agreement is progressing. Community communication initiatives backed by the Fund can serve as an example and the basis for achieving this.
- 3.** Maintaining the target of multiplying the number of local, grassroots organizations reached indirectly through the different initiatives. The transfer of knowledge and expertise to these organizations have an impact on the installed capacities mentioned in the previous point, and at the same time drive the sustainability of the Fund's interventions.
- 4.** Deepening and consolidating the inclusion of innovative funding models with the participation of the private sector, in line with progress made through "blended finance". The private sector plays a fundamental role in stabilization, driving access to formal employment, maintaining and widening production environments and the economic and social development of the regions.
- 5.** Strengthening inter-disciplinary approaches in the territories. One example could be the funding of initiatives which foster entrepreneurship, driving the use of avant-garde, disruptive methodologies by those closest to the solutions: the people. "Women Free of Violence", put in place by the National Women's Network, is an example of this.
- 6.** Maintaining a sustained increase in funds executed by civil society organizations. Their knowledge and interaction with communities and grassroots organizations installs capacities for peace and development in the territories, strengthening the capacity to make an impact locally as well as in the development of public policies, ensuring the sustainability of interventions.
- 7.** With the aim of making the most of the comparative advantages of the United Nations System, the Fund should support inter-agency projects, in accordance with the mandates of the Repositioning of the UN Development System (Resolution 72/279) and in a manner coherent with the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2023.

APPENDIX 1.

Financial Report⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Consolidated Annual Report of the Administrative Agent for the period January 1 to December 31, 2019. Multi-Partner Trust Fund, Management Directive. United Nations Development Program. Website: <http://mptf.undp.org>.



Photo: @ASOPEP_Planadas/Jorge Cocomá

Definitions

Allocation

Quantity approved by the Fund's Steering Committee.

Approved project/program

A project/program included in the budget etc, which is approved by the Steering Committee for resource allocation.

Donor commitment

Amount of resources committed by a donor to the Fund, through the signing of a Standard Administrative Agreement (SAA) with the MPTF Office in its role as Administrative Agent. The committed amount may have been paid or be pending payment.

Donor deposit

A cash deposit by a donor to the MPTF Office in fulfillment of the signed Standard Administrative Agreement.

Execution rate

Percentage of the funds utilized. Calculated by comparing the expenditure reported by the Participating Organization with the 'net financed amount'.

Cost of indirect support

A general cost not directly linked to a program or specific activity of the Participating Organizations. The United Nations Sustainable Development Group establishes a fixed percentage of indirect costs at 7% of program-mable expenditure.

Net financed amount

The amount transferred to a Participating Organization minus the amount returned to the MPTF Office by the Participating Organization.

Participating organization

A UN organization or organization of another inter-agency organism which acts as a partner in the execution of a specific fund, via the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for said fund.

Project expenditure

The sum of expenditure and/or payments reported by all the Fund's Participating Organizations, independent of the accounting criteria used by said organizations, for the information of donors.

Financial closure of a project

The financial closure of a project or program is understood to have taken place when all of an operationally completed project or program's financial obligations have been liquidated and no new financial costs will be incurred.

Operational closure of a project

A project or program is understood to have reached operational closure when all the programmed activities for which it received funding from the Participating Organization(s) have been completed.

Project start date

The date on which the first transfer from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization is made.

Total approved budget

Represents the total accumulated amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee⁴⁵.

Introduction

This Annual Consolidated Financial Report of the "United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace" in Colombia, has been prepared by the MPTF Office, as laid out in the Terms of Reference (TOF), the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Agreement signed with the contributors.

The MPTF Office, as the Administrative Agent, is responsible for resolving the MOU with the Participating Organizations and the SAA with the contributors. The Office receives, manages and handles the contributions and pays out the funds to the Participating Organizations. At the same time, it prepares and presents the annual financial reports and final consolidated reports to be spread amongst the Fund's contributors and partners.

This consolidated financial report covers the period between January and December 2018, and provides financial data related to the implementation of projects financed by the Fund, also available on the MPTF Office's Gateway: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/>.

The report's financial data has been provided using United States Dollars and, due to the rounding up of figures, the totals may not match exactly. This is applicable to all the figures in this report.

⁴⁵ The values reflected here are provided by the Fund's Technical Secretariat, based on the decisions of the Steering Committee.

Financial Activity 2019

This chapter presents the financial data and analysis for the “United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace” in Colombia, using an intermediary pass-through funding model, until December 31, 2019.

1. Source and use of resources

Since December 31, 2018, seventeen donors deposited **USD \$ 120,568,202**, other Funds deposited **USD \$ 23,500,000** and **USD \$ 1,693,172** was earned in interest. The accumulated total of funds rose to **USD \$ 145,761,374** (see tables 2 and 3).

Of this amount, **USD \$ 92,474,748** (net transferred amount) was transferred to twelve Participating

Organizations, of which expenditure of **USD \$ 77,323,520** has been reported. The Administrative Agent's fees, applied as the approved 1% over deposits, rose to **USD \$ 1,205,682**. Table 1 offers a general summary of the sources of funding, usage and the Fund's balance as of December 31, 2019.

Table 1. Financial summary as of December 31, 2019 (in US Dollars).

	2016- 2018	Year 2019	Accumulated
Source of the Funds			
Donor contributions	91.485.487	29,082,715	120,568,202
Contributions from other Funds	18.500.000	5,000,000	23,500,000
- Sub-total Contributions	109.985.487	34,082,715	144,068,202
Income from interest and investments obtained by the Fund	796.036	896,501	1,692,537
Income from interest received by Participating Organizations	-	635	635
Reimbursements from the Administrative Agent to the donors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-
Total: Source of funds	110.781.523	34,979,851	145,761,374
Use of funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	72.345.914	17,613,934	89,959,848
Reimbursements from Participating Organizations	(405.875)	(117,470)	(523,345)
Net financed amount received by Participating Organizations	71.940.039	17,496,464	89,436,503
Administrative Agent's fees	914.855	290,827	1,205,682
Direct costs; (Steering Committee, Secretariat, etc.)	2.103.985	934,350	3,038,245
Bank commissions	3.128	1,035	4,164
Other expenditure	-	-	-
Total: Use of funds	74.961.917	18,722,676	93,684,593
Changes in the Fund's balance with the Administrative Agent	En 2018 8,543,246	16,257,175	52,076,781
Fund's initial balance (January 1)	27,276,361	35,819,606	-
Fund's final balance (December 31)	35,819,606	52,076,781	52,076,781
Net financed amount received by Participating Organizations (including direct costs)	74.043.934	18,430,814	92,474,748
Expenditure of Participating Organizations (including direct costs)	53.668.973	23,654,547	77,323,520
Financial balance of Participating Organizations			15,151,228

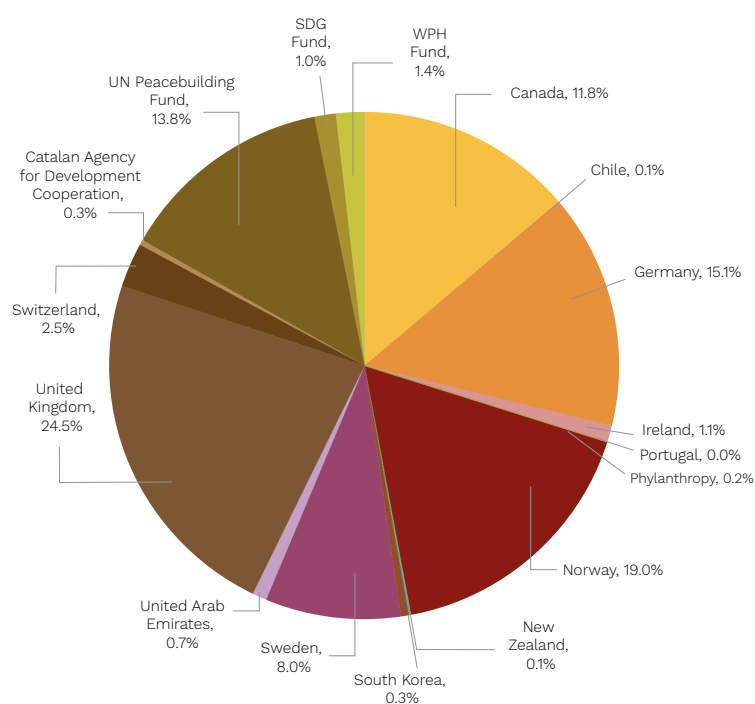
2. Partner contributions

Table 2 provides information on the accumulative total of contributions to the Fund, originating from all donors, as of December 31, 2019.

Table 2. Donor deposits up to December 31, 2019 (in US Dollars).

Donors	Total amount Committed	Years prior to Dec 31, 2018 Deposits	Current year Jan-Dec 2019 Deposits	Total Deposits
United Kingdom	35,364,705	25,054,145	10,310,560	35,364,705
Norway	27,483,471	18,925,372	8,558,099	27,483,471
Germany	21,871,556	16,347,970	5,523,586	21,871,556
Peacebuilding Fund	20,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
Canada	17,105,684	15,229,371	1,876,313	17,105,684
Sweden	11,619,076	9,492,667	1,602,025	11,094,692
Switzerland	3,582,173	3,090,580	491,592	3,582,173
WPHF Fund	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Ireland	1,606,508	1,169,412	437,096	1,606,508
SDG Fund - Spain	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
United Arab Emirates	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
South Korea	500,000	500,000	-	500,000
Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation	363,245	363,245	-	363,245
Philanthropy	283,443	-	283,443	283,443
New Zealand	140,605	140,605	-	140,605
Chile	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
Portugal	72,120	72,120	-	72,120
Total	144,592,586	109,985,487	34,082,715	144,068,202

Figure 1: Accumulated deposits by donor, as of December 31, 2019.



3. Interest earned

Interest is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds deposited with the Administrative Agent ('Interest earned by the Fund') and 2) on the balance of the funds deposited with the Participating Organizations ('Interest earned by the Agency') when its Statutes and Financial Regulations allow the reimbursement of interest to the AA. As indicated

in Table 3, as of December 31, 2019, interest earned by the Fund rose to **USD \$ 1,692,537** and interest earned by participating organizations rose to **USD \$ 635**, meaning the total of interests rose to **USD \$ 1,693,172**.

Table 3. Source of income from interest and investments as of December 31, 2019 (in US Dollars).

Interest earned	Years prior to Dec 31, 2018	Current year Jan-Dec 2019	Total
Administrative Agent			
Income from interest and investments earned by the Fund	796,036	896,501	1,692,537
Total: Interest earned by the Fund	796,036	896,501	1,692,537
Participating Organizations			
FAO		635	635
Total: Interest earned by Participating Organizations		635	635
Total Interest earned	796,036	897,136	1,693,172

4. Transfer of funds

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and paid out by the Administrative Agent. As of December 31, 2019, the AA transferred funds totaling **USD \$ 89,959,848** to twelve Participating Organizations (see the

following list). Table 4 provides additional information on funds received by the MPTF Office and the net financed amount received by each of the Participating Organizations.

Table 4. Amount transferred and returned, and net amount received by Participating Organizations, as of December 31, 2019 (in US Dollars).

Participating Organization	Years prior to Dec 31, 2018			Current year Jan-Dec 2019			Total		
	Transfers	Reimbursements	Net amount financed	Transfers	Reimbursements	Net amount financed	Transfers	Reimbursements	Net amount financed
FAO	1,351,396		1,351,396	1,023,996	(1,062)	1,022,934	2,375,392	(1,062)	2,374,330
IOM	10,509,703		10,509,703	1,998,436	(54,782)	1,943,654	12,508,139	(54,782)	12,453,357
NGO/UNDP	21,550,498		21,550,498	4,883,002	(55,829)	4,827,173	26,433,500	(55,829)	26,377,672
WHO/PAHO	427,821		427,821	249,766	(5,397)	244,369	677,587	(5,397)	672,190
UNDP	27,821,268	(405,875)	27,415,393	8,474,063		8,474,063	36,295,331	(405,875)	35,889,456
UNFPA	490,371		490,371	237,356		237,356	727,727		727,727
UNHCR	429,921		429,921	45,284		45,284	475,205		475,205
UNICEF	2,146,616		2,146,616		(400)	(400)	2,146,616	(400)	2,146,216
UNOPS	4,555,852		4,555,852	240,000		240,000	4,795,852		4,795,852
UN WOMEN	962,230		962,230	248,030		248,030	1,210,260		1,210,260
NGO/UN	1,641,662		1,641,662	214,000		214,000	1,855,662		1,855,662
WFP	458,576		458,576				458,576		458,576
Total	72,345,914	(405,875)	71,940,039	17,613,934	(117,470)	17,496,464	89,959,848	(523,345)	89,436,503

5. Financial execution and expenditure rates

All final expenditure reported during the year 2019 has been declared by the Participating Organizations and corroborated by the MPTF Office.

The expenditure of the projects is incurred by each Participating Organization and declared according to the agreed categories in the blended procedure of

inter-agency reports. The expenditure was declared via the MPTF Office's online report tool. Expenditure for 2019 is available on the Fund's website, at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4CO00>.

5.1. Expenditure reported by the participating organizations

In 2019, **USD \$17,496,464** was transferred to the Participating Organizations, and **USD \$ 23,030,693** was reported as expenditure.

As outlined in the following table, net accumulated transfers rose to **USD \$ 89,436,503**, and accumulated expenditure reported by the Participating Organizations

adds up to **USD \$ 75,843,007**. This equates to an execution rate by the Fund of 85%.

The three agencies with the highest execution rates are UNICEF (99%), followed by UNOPS (99%) and UNHCR (98%).

Table 5.1. Net financed amount, reported expenditure and financial execution of Participating Organizations, up to December 31, 2019 (in US Dollars).

Participating Organization	Approved amount	Net financed amount	Expenditure			Execution rate %
			Years prior to Dec 31, 2018	Current year Jan-Dec 2019	Accumulated	
FAO	3.058.056	2,374,330	369,199	823,641	1,192,841	50.24
IOM	18.642.304	12,453,357	7,686,280	2,965,312	10,651,592	85.53
NGO/UNDP	27,997,672	26,377,672	15.070.202	7,722,690	22,792,892	80.62
WHO/PAHO	844.097	672,190	422,424	13,149	435,573	64.80
UNDP	43,205,494	35,889,456	22.900.602	6946094	29846696	87.42
UNFPA	885,964	727,727	456,165	103,116	559,281	76.85
UNHCR	475,205	475,205	383,231	81,739	464,970	97.85
UNICEF	2,146,616	2,146,216	1,478,211	656,061	2,134,273	99.44
UNOPS	4,795,852	4,795,852	2,552,258	2,175,234	4,727,492	98.57
UN WOMEN	1,210,260	1,210,260	270,446	782,968	1,053,414	87.04
NGO/UNWOMEN	1,855,662	1,855,662	1,102,642	607,428	1,710,070	92.15
WFP	458,576	458,576	120,654	153,259	273,913	59.73
Total	105,575,758	89,436,503	52,812,314	23,030,693	75,843,007*	84.80

*Does not include expenditure on direct costs.

5.2. Expenditure per project

The Table 5.2. shows net financed amounts, reported expenditure and execution rate by Participating Organization per project.

Table 5.2. Expenditure by project within each sector, as of December 31, 2019 (in US Dollars).

Stabilization
Phase 1 of The Fund

Sector / number and name of project		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total approved amount	Net financed amount	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
Access to justice							
00102730	Local Systems of Justice	UNDP	In the process of closing	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,165	100.01
00110280	Gender Approach in Police Service	NGO/UNDP	In the process of closing	1,618,262	1,618,262	1,618,262	100.00
Access to justice: Total				2,918,262	2,918,262	2,918,427	2,918,262
Institutional capacity							
00101501	Strengthening of capacities	UNDP	In the process of closing	1,575,753	1,575,753	1,575,524	99.99
00102512	Hands on for peace	UNDP	In the process of closing	949,393	949,393	946,814	99.73
00102513	Territorialization of the implementation of the ERR	IOM	Ongoing	599,611	599,611	595,324	99.29
Institutional capacity: Total				3,124,757	3,124,757	3,117,662	99.77



Economic rehabilitation							
001025 11	All hands on deck for peace	UNDP	In the process of closing	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,090,004	99.52
001061 65	Prevention of recruitment	ONG/PNUD	In the process of closing	4,259,702	4,259,702	4,178,789	98.10
001068 37	Coordination plan for Prevention of Recruitment	IOM	In the process of closing	176,995	139,382	139,382	100.00
001068 37	Coordination plan for Prevention of Recruitment	UNICEF	In the process of closing	338,018	338,018	338,109	100.03
001074 35	Development of local capacities, Health I	IOM	Operationally closed	1,342,327	1,269,338	1,275,437	100.48
001074 35	Development of local capacities, Health I	PAHO/WHO	Operationally closed	427,821	422,424	422,424	100.00
001074 35	Development of local capacities, Health I	UNFPA	Operationally closed	320,852	320,852	320,319	99.83
001074 65	Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	Ongoing	500,000	500,000	497,986	99.60
001089 60	Women's call for proposal	NGO/UN WOMEN	Ongoing	851,206	851,206	812,624	95.47
001089 74	Manos a la obra por la paz fase II	UNDP	Ongoing	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,350,762	95.95
001090 15	All hands on deck for peace phase II	FAO	Ongoing	1,248,611	1,248,611	1,090,308	87.32
001090 15	Trust and Peace construction program	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	883,516	883,516		0
001090 15	Trust and Peace construction program	UNDP	Ongoing	1,426,066	1,426,066	2,000,484	140.28
001090 15	Trust and Peace construction program	UNHCR	Ongoing	109,921	109,921	109,921	100.00
001090 15	Trust and Peace construction program	UNICEF	Ongoing	441,694	441,694	431,081	97.60
001090 15	Trust and Peace construction program	UN WOMEN	Ongoing	148,832	148,832	147,858	99.35
001090 15	Trust and Peace construction program	WFP	Ongoing	458,576	458,576	273,913	59.73
001176 82	Development of local capacities, Health I	IOM	Ongoing	1,024,000	614,400	28,343	4.61
001176 82	Development of local capacities, Health I	PAHO/WHO	Ongoing	416,276	249,766	13,149	5.26
001176 82	Development of local capacities, Health I	UNFPA	Ongoing	395,593	237,356	81,383	34.29
Economic rehabilitation: Total				19,320,006	18,469,660	16,602,275	89.89



Sector / number and name of project		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total approved amount	Net financed amount	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
Conflict Management and Humanitarian Situation							
00101502	Strengthening of Capacities	UNDP	In the process of closing	1,313,254	1,313,254	1,312,596	99.95
00108961	Women’s call for proposal	NGO/UN WOMEN	Ongoing	1,004,456	1,004,456	897,446	89.35
00109026	Prevention, Protection GBV	UNDP	Ongoing	104,384	104,384	104,310	99.93
00109026	Prevention, Protection GBV	UNHCR	Ongoing	220,000	220,000	220,000	100.00
00109026	Prevention, Protection GBV	UNICEF	Ongoing	204,370	204,370	204,216	99.92
00109026	Prevention, Protection GBV	UN WOMEN	Ongoing	441,352	441,352	436,053	98.80
00112647	PDET call for proposal	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	1.064.021	1,064,021	1.044.685	98,12
Conflict Management and Humanitarian Situation: Total				4,351,837	4,351,837	4.219.306	96,95
Improving Security							
00103753	Demining call for proposal I	NGO/UNDP	In the process of closing	2,574,773	2,543,655	2,543,655	100.00
00108158	Demining call for proposal II	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	3,089,426	3,089,426	3,039,143	98.37
00109101	Territorial Management	UNOPS	Ongoing	500,000	500,000	467,493	93.50
00112644	PDET call for proposal	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	484,962	484,962	481,662	99,32
00119876	Demining call for proposal III	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	1.255.171			
Improving Security: Total				7,904,332	6,618,043	6,531,953	98.70

Stabilization
Phase 2 of The Fund

F2 Stabilization							
00117683	Local capacities for the implementation of the PDET	UNDP	Ongoing	3,540,095	2,124,057	1,219,395	57.41
00117684	PNIS Contingency Plan	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	2,060,000	2,060,000	1,648,000	80.00
00118904	Rural Territorial Stabilization	UNDP	Ongoing	3,000,000	1,800,000	791	0.04
00119013	Blended Finance 2.0	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	2.163.000	1,854,000		0
F2 Stabilization: Total				10,763,095	7,838,057	2,868,186	36.59

Reintegration
Phase 1 of The Fund

Building Democracy							
00106164	Strengthening of the CSIVI	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	2,175,081	2,175,081	2,174,886	99.99
00108556	Reintegration of ex-combatants	UNOPS	Ongoing	4,295,852	4,295,852	4,259,999	99.17
00109110	Comprehensive reintegration in productive environments	IOM	Ongoing	2,500,000	2,000,000	925,058	46.25
00109110	Comprehensive reintegration in productive environments	UNDP	Ongoing	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,346,400	67.32
00111648	Strengthening of the Prevention and Warning System	UNDP	Ongoing	1,425,016	1,425,016	690,223	48.44
00111648	Strengthening of the Prevention and Warning System	UNHCR	Ongoing	145,284	145,284	135,049	92.96
00111648	Strengthening of the Prevention and Warning System	UN WOMEN	Ongoing	225,076	225,076	154,051	68.44
00116693	Improving support capacities of the CSIVI	ONG/PNUD	Ongoing	717,756	717,756	574,204	80.00
00117681	Socio-economic integration	FAO	Ongoing	1,706,660	1,023,996	810	0.08
Building Democracy: Total				15,690,725	14,008,061	10,260,680	73.25

Reintegration
Phase 2 of The Fund

F2 Reintegration							
00120254	Peace and Reconciliation environments	UNDP	Ongoing	3,000,000			
00120254	Peace and Reconciliation environments	IOM	Ongoing	3,000,000			
F2 Reintegration: Total				6,000,000			

Victim reparations							
00101144	Support for the exit of children and teenagers from the FARC ranks	IOM	Operationally closed	183,191	182,978	182,978	100.00
00101144	Support for the exit of children and teenagers from the FARC ranks	UNICEF	Operationally closed	172,534	172,134	172,134	100.00
00101555	Support for the Collective Reparations Program	FAO	In the process of closing	102,785	101,723	101,723	100.00
00101555	Support for the Collective Reparations Program	UNDP	In the process of closing	2,897,215	2,897,215	2,884,363	99.56
00103157	Early Recognition Acts	ONG/PNUD	Operationally closed	22,822	21,922	21,922	100.00
00104525	Support for the JEP	IOM	In the process of closing	1,026,267	1,026,267	1,026,267	100.00
00104525	Support for the JEP	UNDP	In the process of closing	3,691,149	3,691,149	3,639,930	98.61
00105325	Contributing to guaranteeing the truth	UNDP	In the process of closing	766,141	766,141	763,240	99.62
00105531	Individual reparations	IOM	Ongoing	4,177,052	4,177,052	4,048,234	96.92
00105531	Individual reparations	UNFPA	Ongoing	169,519	169,519	157,578	92.96
00106022	Strengthening of organizations for forced disappearance	UNDP	In the process of closing	370,000	370,000	368,563	99.61
00106093	Supporting the Choosing Committee	UNDP	In the process of closing	677,784	677,784	677,695	99.99
00108557	Support for the exit of children and teenagers from the FARC ranks	IOM	Ongoing	510,000	510,000	510,000	100.00
00108557	Support for the exit of children and teenagers from the FARC ranks	UNICEF	Ongoing	490,000	490,000	490,749	100.15
00108818	Support for the CEV	UNDP	Ongoing	2,825,954	2,825,954	2,756,845	97.55
00108973	Contributing to the creation process of the UBDP	UNDP	Ongoing	2,239,777	2,239,777	1,767,811	78.93
00111509	Guaranteeing victim representation (PGN)	IOM	Ongoing	780,089	780,089	773,658	99.18
00113002	Victims' Call for proposal	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	2,772,802	2,772,802	2,636,801	95.10
Victim reparations: Total				23,875,081	23,872,505	22,980,490	96.26

Victims and Transitional Justice
Phase 2 of The Fund

F2 Victims and Trans. Justice							
00119011	Support for the CEV II	UNDP	Ongoing	2,000,000	1,200,000		0
00119012	Reparations and repayments PDET	UNDP	Ongoing	1,000,000	600,000		0
00120309	Satisfying the rights of victims (PGN II)	IOM	Ongoing	1,590,149			
F2 Victims and Trans. Justice: Total				4,590,149	1,800,000		0

Communication
Phase 1 of The Fund

Communication							
00101503	Strengthening of capacities	UNDP	Ongoing	825,243	825,243	823,586	99.80
00101799	Convocatoria Pedagogía	ONG/PNUD	In the process of closing	1,210,537	1,186,726	1,186,726	100.00
00101988	Fortalecimiento de la Estrategia de la OACP	UNDP	In the process of closing	1,228,270	1,228,270	1,227,195	99.91
00102544	Territorialización en la implementación de la ERR	IOM	Ongoing	1,154,240	1,154,240	1,146,911	99.36
00107397	Secretaría Técnica de los Notables	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	617,975	617,975	617,247	99.88
00107715	Iniciativa Barómetro	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	1,027,866	1,027,866	1,026,910	99.91
00111421	Fortalecimiento a la Instancia especial de mujeres	UN WOMEN	Ongoing	395,000	395,000	315,452	79.86
00120029	Fortalecimiento capacidades territoriales SIIPO	IOM	Ongoing	578,383			
Communication: Total				7,037,514	6,435,320	6,344,028	98.58
Total				105,575,758	89,436,503	75,843,007	84.80



Foto: @ARNColombia

5.3. Reported expenditure by category

Each Participating Organization monitors and reports incurred expenditure, following the agreed categories of the joint, inter-agency informational procedure. On January 1, 2012, the United Nations System Chief Executive Board (CEB) increased to eight the number of categories, as a result of the adoption of IPSAS.

Table 5.3 gathers information on the expenditure reported in the UNSDG categories.

Tabla 5.3 Expenditure by UNSDG budgetary category as of December 31, 2019 (in US Dollars).

Category	Expenditure			Percent of the total cost of the program
	Years prior to Dec 2018	Current year Jan-Dec 2019	Total	
Cost of employees and staff	4,692,497	185,831	4,878,328	6.80
Supplies and basic materials	2,246,434	2,470,511	4,716,944	6.57
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	1,691,487	595,986	2,287,473	3.19
Hired services	19,870,878	7,558,652	27,429,530	38.22
Travel	3,694,144	1,755,826	5,449,970	7.59
Transfers and subsidies	8,830,551	6,778,239	15,608,790	21.75
General operational costs	8,858,121	2,529,384	11,387,505	15.87
Total costs of the program	49,884,112	21,874,428	71,758,540	100.00
Total costs of indirect support	2,928,202	1,156,266	4,084,467	5.69
Total	52,812,314	23,030,693	75,843,007	

Costs of indirect support: The moment at which Costs of Indirect Support are registered depends on the regulations, rules and policies of each Participating Organization. These support costs can be worked out in advance, upon receipt of the transfer, during the functioning of the approved programs, or subsequently, in a period after implementation.

Therefore, the percentage of costs of indirect support may appear to exceed the agreed rate of 7% for ongoing projects, however upon financial closure of the project, the figure may not exceed 7%.

6. Cost recovery

The Fund's cost recovery policies are guided by the regulations established in the Terms of Reference, the MOU between the Administrative Agent and the Participating Organizations and the SAA signed between the Administrative Agent and the donors, according to the UNSDG's approved rates. The applicable policies as of December 31, 2019, were the following:

Administrative Agent's (AA) fees: A 1% fee is charged at the moment of executing the donor's deposit, which covers services provided with the contribution throughout the existence of the Fund. In the period analyzed, **USD \$ 1,205,682** in AA fees was deducted.

Indirect costs of Participating Organizations: The Participating Organizations may charge 7% for indirect costs. In the fiscal period analyzed, the Participating

Organizations incurred indirect costs of **USD \$ 1,156,266**.

7. Transparency and accountability

In order to provide efficient administrative services to the Fund and to facilitate the monitoring and information provision for the UN System and its partners, the MPTF Office has created a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway: <http://mptf.undp.org>. This website is updated in real time every two hours from an internal business resource planning system, and has become an example to follow in terms of providing transparent and accountable services by fiduciary funds.

The website provides, among other data, the following financial information: amounts committed and deposited by donors, approved programming budgets, transfers to Participating Organizations, expenditure reported by these organizations, interest

earned and other spending. In addition, the portal offers a general overview of the financial situation of the MPTF Office's projects and a wealth of information about each individual fund, including objectives, governance structure and relevant documents. In this sense, by facilitating access to an ever greater number of narrative and financial reports, as well as other documents related to the projects, the portal brings together and retains an important archive of knowledge on an institutional level, and facilitates its exchange and management between UN organisms and its development partners, thus contributing to the coherence of the UN System and the effectiveness of development cooperation.

8. Direct costs

The Fund's governance mechanism can approve the allocation of resources to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with the Secretariat's services and general coordination, as well as revisions and evaluations made by the Fund. These allocations

are referred to as 'direct costs'. In 2019, the direct costs increased to a total of **USD \$ 3.038,245**,

Participating Organization	Approved amount	Net financed amount	Expenditure	Execution rate %
UNDP TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT	2,102,361	2,102,361	1,164,225	55,38%
UNDP/MANAGEMENT AGENT	791,546	791,546	148,710	18,79%
Blended Finance Direct costs	837,000	180,000	70,970	39,42%
UNWOMEN/NGO	144,338	144,338	96,608	67%
Total:	3,875,245	3,038,245	1,480,513	49%

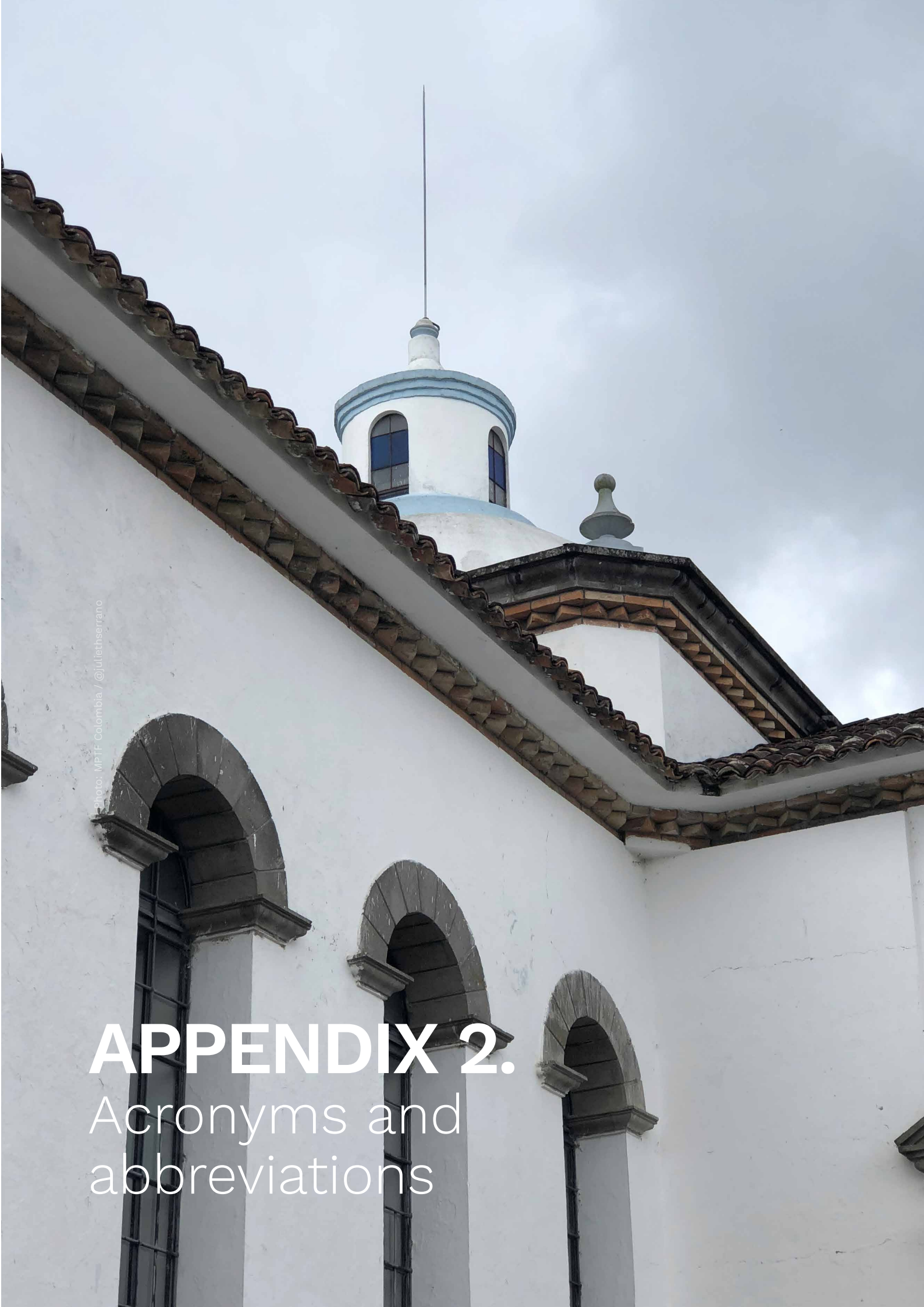


Photo: MPTE Colombia / @juliethserrano

APPENDIX 2.

Acronyms and
abbreviations

Acronyms and abbreviations

UNHCR

United Nations Refugee Agency

AICMA

Comprehensive Action Against Anti-personnel Mines

ARN

Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization

ART

Territory Renewal Agency

CERAC

Resource Center for Conflict Analysis

CEV

Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition

CINEP

Research and Popular Education Center

CIV

International Verification Component

CSIVI

Commission for Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement

CNR

National Reincorporation Council

IHL

International Humanitarian Law

FAO

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

JAC

Community Action Boards

JEP

Special Jurisdiction for Peace

OACHNUD

Office in Colombia of the High Commissioner of the United Nations

IOM

International Organization for Migration

UN WOMEN

United Nations Organization for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

PAHO

Pan American Health Organization

MPTF

Multi-partner Trust Fund

PATR

Action Plans for Regional Transformation

PDET

Development Program with Territorial Approach

PNIS

National Comprehensive Crop Substitution Program

PMA

World Food Program

PMI

Implementation Plan for the Peace Agreement

UNDP

United Nations Development Program

SIVJRNR

Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of Non-Repetition

SNU

United Nations System

SRC

Subjects of Collective Reparation

TATR

Territorial Areas for Training and Reintegration

UBPD

Search Unit for Missing Persons

UNFPA

Population Fund of the United Nations

UNICEF

United Nations Children's Fund

UNMAS

United Nations Mine Action Service

UNOPS

United Nations Office for Project Services

WPHF

Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund



UNITED NATIONS
MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND
FOR SUSTAINING PEACE

