



UNITED NATIONS
MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND
FOR SUSTAINING PEACE



Annual Report 2020



El futuro
es de todos

Gobierno
de Colombia

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Embera Catiós Indigenous
Río Baudó, Chocó, Colombia.
Tribute to indigenous peoples
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Editorial

The Fund, the strong arm embracing peace

November 24, 2016 was perhaps one of the most important dates in Colombia's history. From the most remote regions to the wider international community, people followed with suspense the moment which would mark a change in what has been the end of a cycle of violence in the country which had impacted the lives of thousands of people. The word 'peace' was beginning to be a part of the new daily life and echoed in the air.

This society, which had suffered decades of violence, started to envisage the hope of working together to bring about change, the foundation on which the yearned-for peace would be built.

As part of that path of collective building, the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia (hereafter the Fund) was created as a tripartite mechanism between the government, donor nations, and the United Nations in order to initially support the rapid response to early implementation of the Agreement, and subsequently promote actions which to sustain peace in the territories.

Despite the continued efforts of the government to promote peace and reconciliation, violence is still palpable in numerous regions, given the increase in activity of other criminal groups which were present in these territories even before the signing of the Final Agreement.

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to additional challenges for the country, not only in terms of healthcare, but also on a socio-economic level and in terms of local presence of state authorities as well as a new climate of insecurity in many communities. In spite of this, the populations of the most affected territories, as well as institutions, have shown their resilience.

In those regions, where the violence persists, the voices of communities and human rights activists have become essential in protecting their own lives, alongside the institutions charged with that task, and in raising awareness of violence, inequality, and the need for change.

Without these voices representing the diversity of regions, cultures, landscapes, and ideologies in the territories, the consolidation of peace would be even harder than imagined. That is why, in 2020, The Fund proposed prioritising those who protect peace with their lives and strengthening civil society organisations so that, based on their own vision, they can find pathways to work on trust-building with the state.

It is for that reason, and with the goal of drawing attention to these resilient communities, women, young people, local leaders, ex-combatants, and ethnic communities, as well as public servants, all of whom work tirelessly for peace in the territories, that The Fund decided to tell the story of 2020's progress through their voices and transformative experiences.

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This report contains QR codes.

¿How to use them?:

1. Open your cellphone camera and put it in front of the code.
2. Some phones scan it automatically, others require pressing the camera button.
3. If your cell phone does not open it automatically: open GoogleStore or AppStore and download a QR reader application.



THE FUND:

A strategic and catalytic mechanism



Photo: ©Fabio Cuttica

The United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia is a tripartite tool made up of the Colombian government, the United Nations and donor nations, and its goal is to coordinate the investments from the international community with national priorities in terms of efforts to implement the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace (hereafter the Final Agreement), signed between the Colombian government and the FARC-EP in 2016.

In the early stages after the signing of the Final Agreement, it was difficult to foresee the bottlenecks which could hold up some processes. However, at the time, there was a need for an immediate response and for rapidly generating peace dividends in order to manage and meet the country's high expectations in the areas most affected by the violence and poverty. It was necessary to combine efforts from multiple actors and international cooperation in order to take advantage of their expertise and financial resources, with the aim of channeling them and thus supporting the government in meeting the objectives of the implementation of the Final Agreement.

That is how, in 2016, The Fund was born, with its main focus being mobilising and coordinating the financing and cofinancing of catalytic interventions to support the implementation of the Final Agreement. Catalytic investments are understood as those which are intended to close strategic funding gaps when there are no other available resources, investments which unblock or permit processes which are vital for peace consolidation, or equally, financial resources which support innovative or high risk approaches which partners cannot support. The Fund is Colombians' strategic partner for peace.





This unique and coordinated mechanism is characterised by being rapid, flexible and innovative, and aims to support Colombia's historic efforts to seek the end of a violent conflict which lasted for decades and which has left entire regions under the grips of violence caused by various armed actors. Those decades have also left entire communities destroyed and hundreds of thousands of victims timidly looking towards the future in the hope of rebuilding their lives and beginning production alternatives in the midst of an environment of security, legality and guaranteeing of their rights.

In this sense, The Fund has set itself up as a valuable and innovative instrument for financing development and peace consolidation. Through its investments to close gaps in the territories, The Fund is also promoting compliance with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly with efforts to do with economic and production rehabilitation, substitution of illicit crops, and incorporating an environmental and gender perspective with an emphasis on providing assistance to the areas most affected by the conflict, known as the Development Plans with a Territorial Approach (PDET, for its Spanish acronym), which will be covered more later.

Without doubt, The Fund's contribution to SDG 17 – Partnerships for the goals – is an international example of how an alliance between the government, civil society, the private sector and the international community can promote joint progress towards peace and sustainable development in Colombia.





The United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund has been by our side to complement our efforts in a coordinated, efficient manner for the execution of resources and launching of technical capacities which aim to generate change in the territories. It has also become a space in which the government and cooperating partners come together with a common goal, that of doing right by the communities and paying back the country's historic debt with these regions, demonstrating the solidarity and support of nations.

The results we have seen up to now offer a message of optimism for the victims of violence, a message that says they are the central focus of our actions, for the 13,000 ex-combatants moving into legality, the nearly 100,000 families that are undergoing the process of voluntary substitution of crops, for those who live in the most vulnerable territories, where we continue to arrive with projects and opportunities, and in general for all our compatriots, who can be certain that we are taking well-aimed steps to ensuring that the violence disappears for good.

Emilio José Archila Peñalosa
Presidential Counsellor for Stabilisation
and Consolidation



The Multi-Partner Trust Fund has been a coordinating vehicle which has allowed us to reach the most affected areas, providing new opportunities for communities and promoting the reconstruction of the social and community fabric, as well as reactivating the economy, which has been so affected by COVID-19. These components are indispensable to making progress in stabilising territories, consolidating peace and meeting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In these 5 years, The Fund has been able to contribute to the implementation of the Final Agreement with tangible results. Without ignoring the challenges which still exist, we continue to be committed to the country, working alongside the most vulnerable groups, including women, victims, children, adolescents, ethnic communities, disabled groups and the elderly, in order for nobody to be left behind. We will also keep working with civil society organisations, government institutions, the private sector and social leaders, putting at their disposal the United Nations System and our technical assistance to serve the Colombian people.

Jessica Faieta,
Resident Coordinator a.i. United Nations Colombia

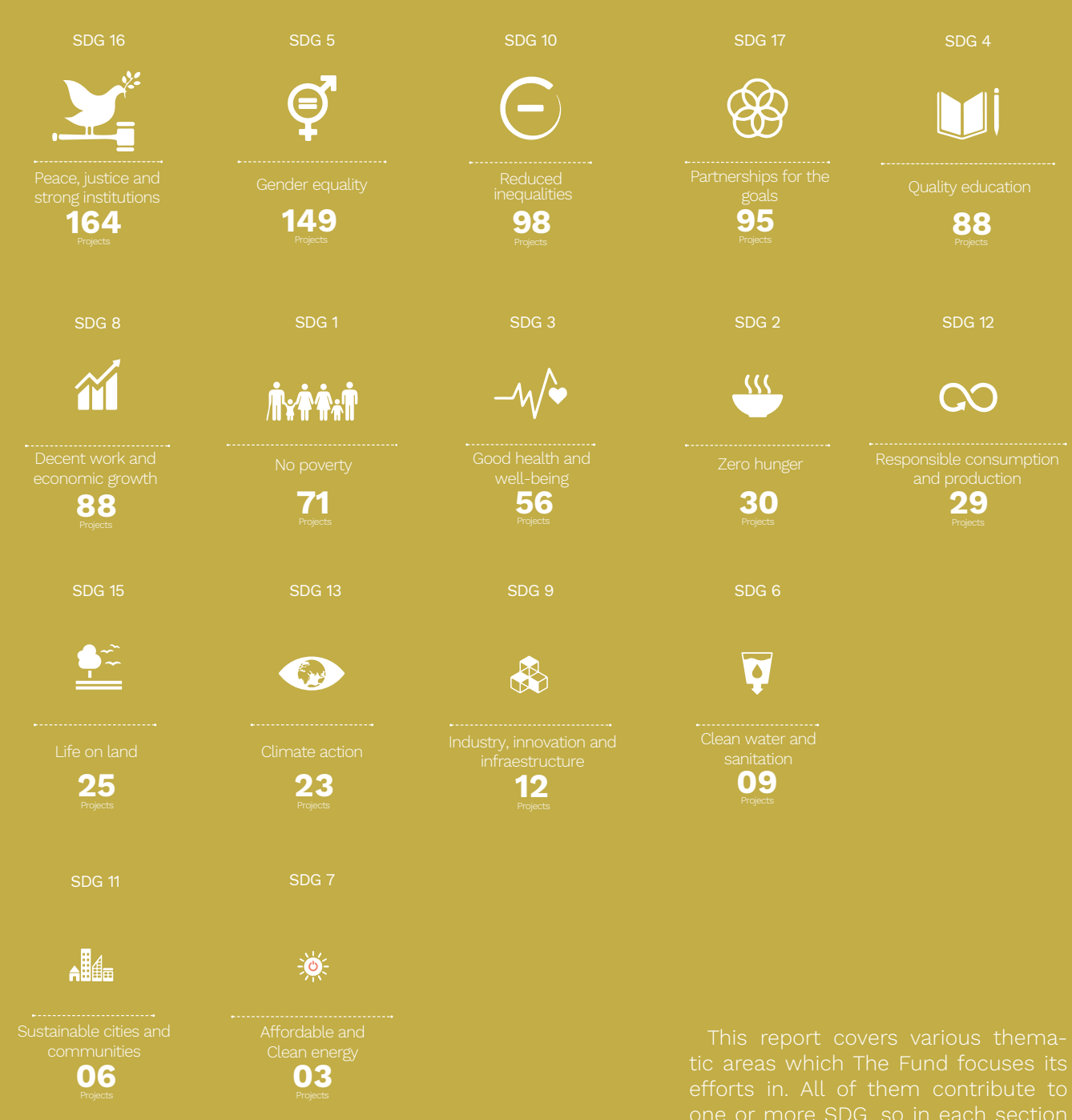




The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) were born out of the United Nations framework in 2015, when its member states adopted them as goals to reach in order to put an end to poverty, protect the planet and improve people's lives by 2030. The "2030 Agenda" is made up of 17 SDG, and each one aims to tackle different issues, with 169 comprehensive and inseparable targets, including economic, social and environmental issues, with the premise of leaving no-one behind, speeding up progress for the least developed countries.

The Sustainable Development Goals

The Fund's work contributes to 16 of the 17 SDGs:



This report covers various thematic areas which The Fund focuses its efforts in. All of them contribute to one or more SDG, so in each section the SDG which the chosen area contributes to will be highlighted.

Throughout its years in existence, The Fund has also become an example of the UN reform proposed by current Secretary General Antonio Guterres, who, since 2017, has backed the transformation of the System, fostering strategic spaces for dialogue, encouraging joint planning and supporting the creation of alliances to resolutely fulfil the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



“The objective of the reform is a 21st century UN, focused more on people and less on processes, more on delivery and less on bureaucracy. The real proof of the reform will be measured in the tangible results in the lives of the people we serve and in the trust of those who maintain our work.”

United Nations Secretary General, António Guterres,
27 November, 2018

Under the framework of the joint programming promoted by the United Nations System reform, The Fund has been a key instrument in achieving this objective in Colombia. In 2020, of the 8 projects approved for implementation by United Nations Agencies, 7 were inter-agency interventions, that is to say that they include 2 or more agencies from the System, which contribute their expertise and mandate in order to meet the objectives.

In Colombia, in 2020, the United Nations and the national government signed a new cooperation framework for sustainable development, valid for the next four years. This cooperation framework not only reflects the priorities of the UN Secretary General's reform to accelerate compliance with the SDG, it also establishes key areas in which the United Nations, in line with its mandate, will support the country's efforts in relation to the National Development Plan 2018-2022, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This plan has three priorities: Stabilisation: Peace with Legality; Migration as a development

factor; and technical assistance for the acceleration of the catalysing Sustainable Development Goals.

The Fund fits into this Cooperation Framework¹ as a funding mechanism, as well as a unifier of actors, which not only allows for the promotion of strategic alliances, but also for the leverage of resources and additional efforts to complement the government in the ultimate goal of peace consolidation and stabilisation in the territories.

“

From his first meeting with Secretary General António Guterres, President Iván Duque expressed his intention to turn Colombia into an example of the implementation of the principles of the UN development system reform. The UNSDCF 2020-2023 is an example of Colombia's strong commitment to strengthening multilateralism as the vehicle for promoting and accelerating sustainable development in order to benefit all of the world's societies. The UNSDCF will optimise resources from partners and the national government, permit a specialised focus for on-the-ground actions and facilitate results geared towards the generation and strengthening of local capacities. This creation of capacities is a requirement for making development efforts by the United Nations and states sustainable.

Claudia Blum
Colombia's former Minister of Foreign Affairs
March 2021

”

1. In the Stabilisation: Peace with Legality area.

The Fund's first five years

In its fifth year of operation, The Fund has established itself as a solid instrument, creating a success story and acting as an example on an international level of how to join forces with all of the country's actors for a common goal: the consolidation of peace.

In its outset, from 2016-2018, The Fund focused its efforts on supporting the preparation and early implementation of the Final Agreement. In order to do that, it supported catalytic interventions, such as, for example, the early delivery of peace dividends to the populations most affected by violence and poverty, the re-establishment of victims' rights and supporting the state in its reparation and assistance strategy, the creation of the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition (SIVJRN, for its Spanish acronym), the rebuilding of trust and territorial peace, and supporting the social, economic and political reintegration of ex-combatants.

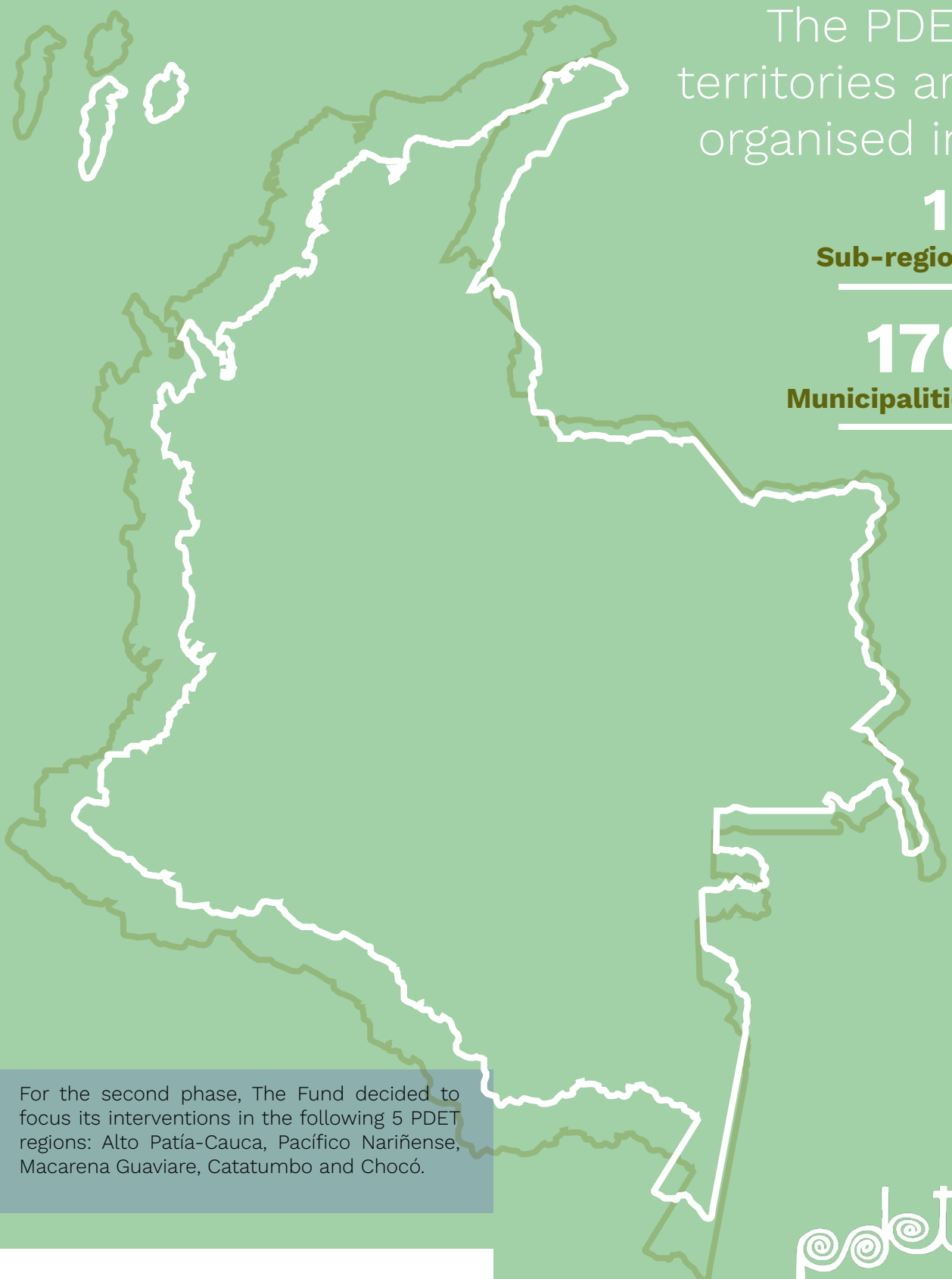
In late 2018, the Directive Committee, The Fund's decision-making organism, approved a second phase of The Fund, with the aim of focusing its interventions on the promotion of stabilisation in the territories most affected by violence and poverty, the reintegration of ex-combatants and victims, and transitional justice, as well as communication of the progress made in terms of the implementation of the Final Agreement.

In 2019, The Fund became a strategic partner for the implementation of the Development Plans with a Territorial Approach (PDET, for its Spanish acronym), the national government's local development initiative built by and prioritised for the communities themselves, supporting economic and productive reactivation initiatives in territories which had seen their processes of economic development and production halted by the violence, including actions aimed at the substitution of illicit crops. In this sense, projects which contributed to the political, social and productive reintegration of ex-combatants were promoted and strengthened, as was the participation of victims in transitional justice, a fundamental element in keeping them at the centre of peace consolidation and sustaining processes, as well as support for the verification of the implementation of the Final Agreement through the agencies set up for the purpose³.

For the United Nations, peace dividends are understood as the tangible and opportune results which, in particular contexts, can facilitate social cohesion and stability, generating trust in the peace process and supporting the state in increasing its legitimacy under challenging conditions. Furthermore, these can also demonstrate the state's capacity and willingness to help populations affected by the interruption of services during a conflict, and to motivate them to opt for peace. It is important for the community to attribute the peace dividends to national authorities². For example, during The Fund's first phase, the resources directed towards the territories allowed for, among other things, the Ministry of Justice to open 51 new local routes for access to justice for 6,815 people, promoting, alongside the national police force, a reduction in gender-based violence, among other phenomena; the socio-economic rehabilitation of the ARN through support of the ex-combatant community's production projects with the involvement of surrounding communities; the creation, alongside the ART and local mayor's offices, of 237 small-scale infrastructure works which strengthened production and community processes in more than 52 municipalities, benefitting more than 52,512 people; and the development of local capacities in 25 municipalities for the promotion and widening of basic services, such as healthcare, water and sanitation.

2. (https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/sites/www.un.org.peacebuilding/files/documents/peace_dividends.pdf)

3. To see The Fund's results from its inception, visit www.fondonuol.org and see the section on annual reports.



The PDET territories are organised in:

16
Sub-regions

170
Municipalities

For the second phase, The Fund decided to focus its interventions in the following 5 PDET regions: Alto Patía-Cauca, Pacífico Nariñense, Macarena Guaviare, Catatumbo and Chocó.

The Development Plans with a Territorial Approach (PDET) are special, 15-year planning and management instruments whose goal is to stabilise and transform the territories most affected by violence, poverty, illicit markets and institutional weakness, and achieve the rural development that these 170 municipalities need.

https://www.renovacionterritorio.gov.co/especiales/especial_PDET



11.000
Settlements

By the end of 2020, the period covered by this report, \$172.6 million dollars had been mobilised by The Fund's contributors, of which \$136 million had been invested in 188 projects as of December 2020. As well as the resources invested by The Fund, \$229 million dollars was added to these projects as a counterparty investment or leverage⁴, resources which come from public institutions, United Nations agencies or from the private sector. These projects have benefitted 1,858,730 Colombians in 423 municipalities across the country, with a special impact on the 170 PDET municipalities.

In terms of actors, The Fund stands out internationally⁵ for being inclusive. An example of this is the exponential growth of work with civil society organisations over the years. The Fund is aware that, to achieve stability in the territories and contribute to the sustainability of peace, it is imperative to take into account those who know the reality first-hand, which is why each year more organisations are involved as direct or indirect implementers of the interventions.

As a result, around 214 organisations were involved in The Fund's first phase. By the close of the period covered in this report, a total of 545 made up part of this joint effort for peace consolidation. Without the resolute support of civil society, it would not be possible to reach the objectives laid out across the country.

The biggest change in 2020 has been the implementation of "Blended Finance" projects, a complete innovation in the United Nations System. The idea

is based on The Fund using its resources to reduce risks for private actors who, without this instrument, would not invest in projects considered of high economic risk in the PDET municipalities.

The initiative has been so successful that it has allowed for an average of six times (\$13M) the amount invested by The Fund (\$2.1M) to be leveraged from the private sector. It is clear that the Blended Finance projects produce catalytic, exponential results by mobilising resources from the private sector in line with the SDG agenda, at the same time as building financing bridges for projects which generate an impact on development and which positively contribute to the stabilisation of the territories most affected by the violence and, in turn, the sustaining of peace in the country.

Without doubt, 2020 was a year which marked world history with the COVID-19 pandemic which affected numerous sectors. The Fund, and the implementation of its projects, was also affected, due to the restrictions which were imposed. However, its operations did not cease; on the contrary, The Fund showed itself to be a flexible and adaptable instrument when faced with sudden changes to the scenario, minimising negative effects, reinventing itself and increasing the flexibility of its processes, as well as maintaining The Fund's catalytic effects, which would have been impossible to achieve through traditional funding mechanisms.

4. Counterparty investment is understood as those additional resources which make up part of the project's operational budget but which come from other sources, allowing for the financing of a Fund-backed project and increasing its reach. Leverage refers to those additional resources which contribute to the sustainability of an intervention once the Fund-backed project ends, that is to say that these resources do not complement the project's specific activities, nor do they make up part of the operational budget.

5. Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, Realising Inclusivity The role of the United Nations in promoting inclusion at the country level, 2021, pag. 38 <https://www.daghammarskjold.se/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/realising-inclusivity.pdf>



“

Over the last few years, progress has been made in the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement, but there is still work to do to achieve the desired stability and peace. For Norway, The Fund is one of the main mechanisms for supporting its implementation. We should praise the catalytic effect it has had, particularly in supporting and setting in motion the transitional justice system and accompanying the formalisation of the PDET. Next year, The Fund will invest new resources aimed at improving, using an innovative, differential focus, the safety of human rights activists, social leaders and ex-combatants. This will be fundamental to achieving the stability needed for peace in Colombia.

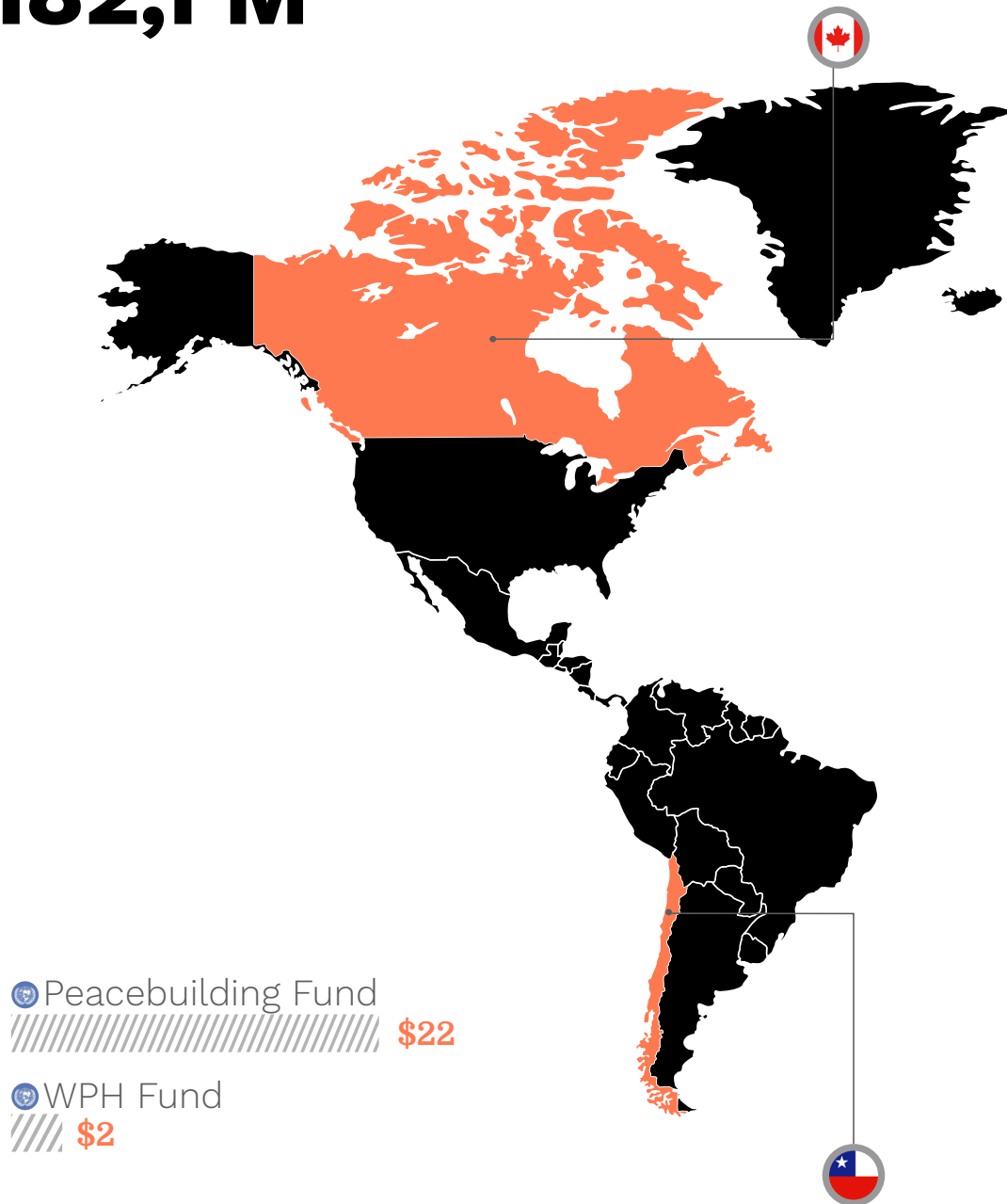
Jhon Petter Opdahl
Norwegian Ambassador to Colombia

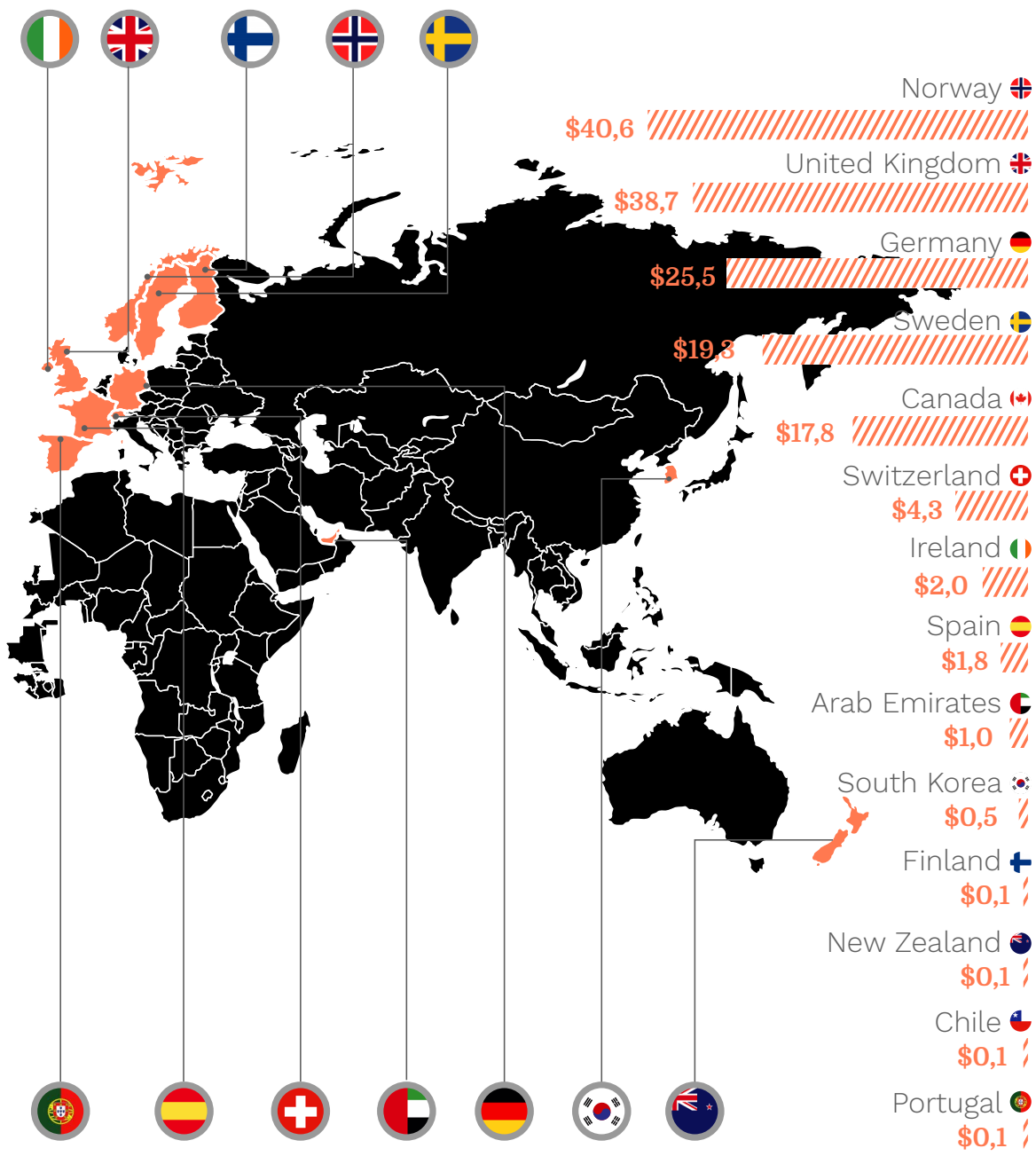


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Contributions 2016 - 2021

USD \$182,1 M





Expansion: The Fund in figures

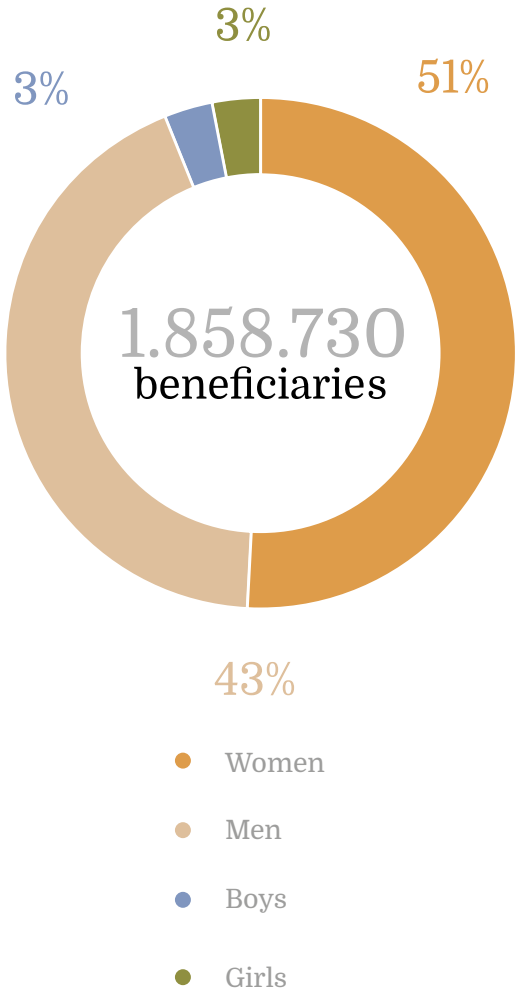
Total approved projects by 2020

188

423

Municipalities reached

with a particular impact on the 170 PDET municipalities



Implementing partners and counterparties



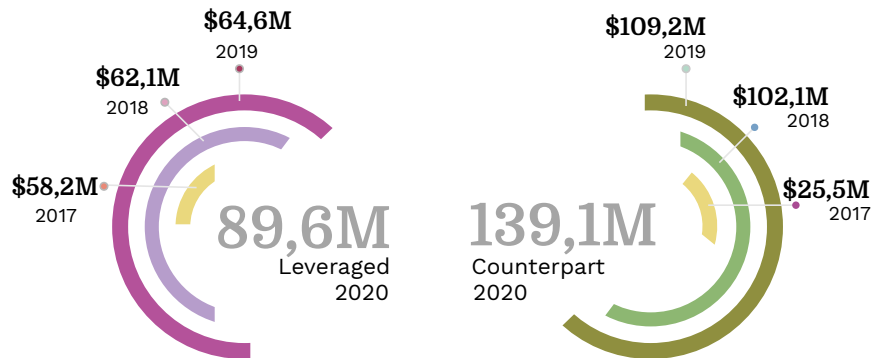
United Nations System:

14: UNDP, IOM, FAO, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, UN-FPA, WHO/PAHO, UNOPS, WFP, UNHCR, UN-MAS, UNHR, UNODC, Unite Nations Verification Mission in Colombia.

Civil society organisations:

429 indirect

113 direct



The results framework of phase 2 of the Fund is aligned with the indicators of the Implementation Framework Plan (in Spanish). The results framework of the Fund has a battery of perception-related and quantitative indicators for each area (Stabilization, Re-incorporation, Victims and Transitional Justice, and Communication), as well as gender. To learn more about the progress in 2020, please click here:

The results framework of the Fund

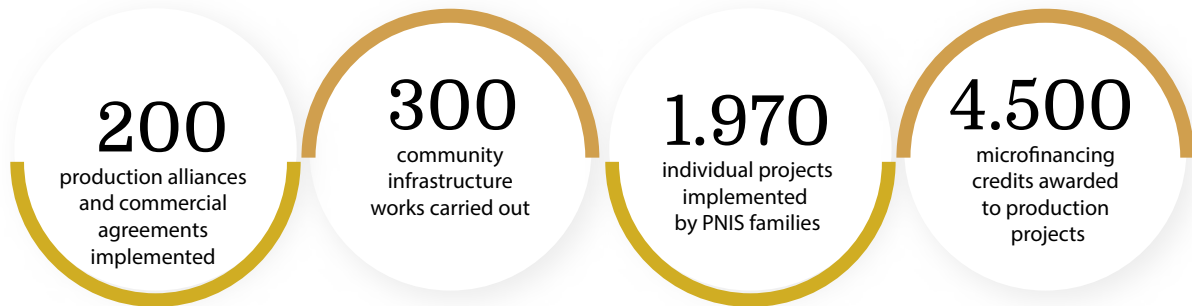


Implementation Framework Plan



Selected figures of results from 5 years of operation

Economic and productive reactivation in PDET



Citizen security and trust

46.953

people benefited by humanitarian demining and mine risk education

30.026

children and adolescents participated in the national strategy for the prevention of recruitment

7,941

social leaders trained in fostering participation in their communities

3,373

women trained in rights and political participation

Strengthening of local institutions' capacities and basic services

7,387

people with access to water

5,912

people with access to sanitation solutions

54

health centres built or improved

346,982

people in rural areas gained access to health services

Access to rural justice

1.305

people gained access to alternative mechanisms for conflict resolution

Reintegration with a community focus

62

collective projects supported

200

Individual projects supported

3.713

beneficiary ex-combatants

4.715

beneficiary ex-combatants

1.327

female ex-combatants

Psycho-social support for people in the process of reintegration

Educational training programs for people in the process of reintegration

1.685

excombatants trained in technical and soft skills

235

women trained in technical and soft skills

Reparation and collective attention for victims

42.251

victims received individual reparations

28

collective reparations

65.376

victims received psycho-social care, of which 30,541 were women

124

minors leaving the ranks of the FARC-EP were supported in their reintegration process

Support for the SIVJNR

62.911

people who participated in the Comprehensive System

1.341

cases handed over to the UBDP

Communication: progress in implementation

129 reports

on monitoring and verification of the Agreement

119 reports

on monitoring and verification of the gender focus

1.111.347 people

have received information on the Final Agreement and progress in its implementation.

Growing with the regions

Considerable results: summary of achievements

In total, by 2020, The Fund invested more than \$136 million dollars in 188 projects belonging to the four thematic areas, with the participation of 545 civil society organisations, 14 agencies from the United Nations system and 24 state counterparts.



1. Stabilisation 92 Projects US \$69 Million



Building trust in the most vulnerable territories, and rebuilding the social fabric and socio-economic dynamics are the basis of the Stabilisation strategy, through the promotion of spaces for dialogue between state entities, social organisations and communities.

The initiatives supported under this thematic area aim at closing historic gaps, reducing inequality and increasing security through the promotion of justice, socio-economic rehabilitation, the prevention of forced recruitment, the development of local capacities, the strengthening of institutional capacities, territorial management and anti-mining actions.

The PDET strategy is the backbone of this thematic area, with its ambitious mission to stabilise and develop the 170 municipalities most affected by the violence. In previous years, The Fund supported the structuring of these Development Plans (10 PDET and 4 PATR) but, without doubt, 2020 saw The Fund become a strategic ally for the Agency for Territorial Renewal (ART, for its Spanish acronym)¹⁰, thus strengthening 80 community organisations in terms of production capacity in order to implement the PDET initiatives in 60 municipalities in 5 sub-regions, directly benefitting 4,559 people.

It also supported local institutions, resulting in the inclusion of 12,357 PDET initiatives in the Territorial Development Plans in the municipalities, which corresponds to 38% of the total number of initiatives in the country. Thanks to the management of community representation groups and the strengthening of capacities of public servants in 59 municipalities, support was given to 68 projects covering areas such as infrastructure and land adaptation, health, rural education, early childhood care and rural housing.

Throughout 2020, an effort was made to promote human rights through the protection and self-protection of its activists. Through a call for proposals for civil society organisations, 11 initiatives were supported, driving the conditions for the stabilisation of territories by providing safe surroundings and strengthening the joint efforts of the human rights activists in the PDET territories.

These initiatives have led to the reactivation of the Territorial Guarantee Boards, the construction of agendas and impact plans for strengthening their participation in the territory, communication with institutions, guarantees for the defence of human rights, and the development of monitoring mechanisms for public policies, which allows for citizen oversight, not only through dialogue spaces, but also through the construction of indicators and tracking mechanisms which allow for a more rigorous exercise.

The 7 private sector investments, made under the Blended Finance mechanism, have also been put into place in the PDET municipalities. These have benefitted more than 2,000 farmers in Chocó, Antioquia, Cauca, Córdoba, Putumayo and Bolívar, through: production projects carried out by the victim population, ex-combatants, women and indigenous people, and the structuring of 2 credit lines. The first, which, through the availability of more than 4,500 credits, benefitted farmers and rural producers in southern Colombia's departments; and the second, in alliance with Bancoldex, through which around 2,400 farmers and small agricultural companies will be able to access resources to invest in technologies for the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change.

“

In order to take peace forward, it is essential for us to combine our efforts. That is why I like the 7 “Blended Finance” projects so much. Their implementation by The Fund represents a great achievement and a very important innovation, not just for The Fund itself, but also in terms of the whole United Nations system.

I am convinced that these projects are examples of a very innovative and catalytic way to work with the private sector. In this type of project, I see plenty of potential for the future, with a look at also increasing the efficiency and sustainability of support activities in post-conflict settings.

**Peter Ptassek,
German Ambassador
to Colombia**

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Aware of the importance of protecting future generations, who will be those responsible for contributing to the sustainability of peace, a new strategy for the prevention of recruitment and use of children and adolescents, “Join in for me” (“Súmate por mí”), was launched, with protective activities in 86 municipalities, reducing the risk of recruitment for 12,500 children and adolescents, in addition to the 30,000 children who were beneficiaries of The Fund's first phase. This is a joint strategy, led by CIPRUNNA¹¹, and supported by the Presidential Council for Human Rights, the Ministry of Education, the Colombian Institute for Family Well-being (ICBF, for its Spanish acronym), the Agency for Reintegration and Normalisation (ARN), and with technical support from the IOM, UNICEF and contributions from The Fund.

10. Government agency responsible for coordinating the intervention of national and territorial bodies in rural areas affected by the conflict and prioritised by the national government, through plans and projects aimed at the territorial renewal of these areas, which permit their economic and social reactivation and their institutional strengthening so that they can be part of the country's development in a sustainable fashion. www.renovacionterritorio.gov.co

11. Inter-agency Commission for the Prevention of Recruitment, Use of and Sexual Violence Against Boys, Girls and Adolescents by organised armed groups and organised criminal groups.

In terms of this thematic area, the Ministry of Health has also been supported in its rural healthcare policy, as a result of which 300,000 people gained access to healthcare services in the PDET municipalities.

Additionally, security in the territories is essential for making progress towards a sustained peace. That is why clearing the territories of mines is vital to the use of land and promotion of development. In 2020, 7,500 m² were cleared and returned to communities for their productive use in Puerto Asis, Putumayo and Ipiales, Nariño.

In the Stabilisation chapter, through the voices of the beneficiaries, we will hear how communities have been worked with in order to achieve these results.



Photo: UNDP Colombia

2. Reintegration

27 Projects

US \$24 million

Reintegration seeks to promote territorial peace, co-existence, reconciliation and the non-stigmatisation of ex-combatants, allowing for progress towards generating and strengthening trust in the community, with the aim of breaking the link between politics and violence and moving towards economic and social inclusion. This thematic area is worked on alongside the Agency for Reintegration and Normalisation (ARN) in projects aimed at the political, social, economic and comprehensive reintegration of ex-combatants.

By creating development programs which take into account environmental sustainability and the stability of ex-combatants and affected communities, this thematic area encourages technical-labour training programs in the fields of agriculture, livestock breeding and eco-tourism in production, commercial and organisational terms, generating a circular impact which promotes peace and development.

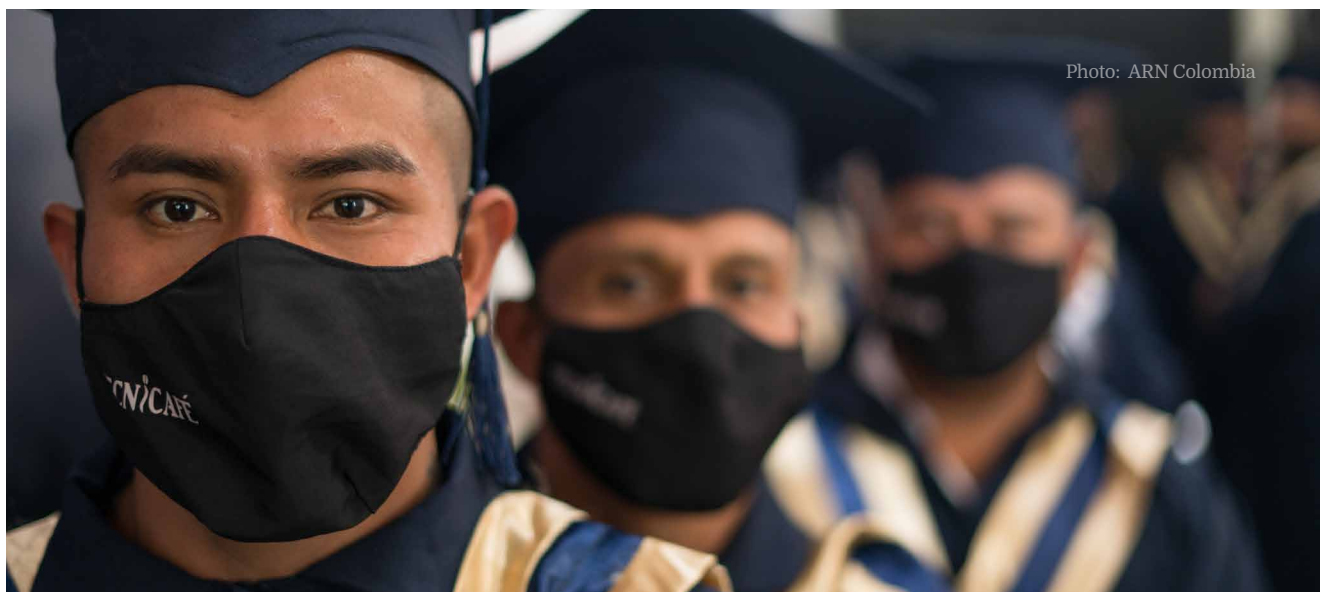


Photo: ARN Colombia

To date, 3,713 ex-combatants have made up part of 62 collective projects and 200 individual projects, thanks to the support of The Fund, and 1,685 reintegrated ex-combatants, of whom 235 are women, were able to graduate with technical apprenticeships. This corresponds to 41% of the total number of people in reintegration processes registered by the ARN.

In late 2020, 20 initiatives implemented by civil society organisations were selected to promote reconciliation and coexistence through joint work initiatives between the community and those undergoing reintegration processes, promoting the non-stigmatisation of ex-combatants and protective spaces for children and young people.

See the complete chapter on Reintegration to see The Fund's work with the reintegrated population close-up and how this has fostered the reconstruction of the social fabric and reconciliation with communities.

3. Victims and transitional justice

51 Projects
US \$34.3 Million

The projects financed by The Fund have given prominence to the victims, placing them at the centre of the process, not simply as recipients but as essential agents in the search for the truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition.

This thematic area looks to support the state in its strategy of reparations and collective assistance for victims and to support Transitional Justice, through the creation and strengthening of the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition (SIVJRNR) in its mandate, as well as by supporting victims and their organisations with their participation in transitional justice.

By 2020, through The Fund's interventions, more than 20,000 victims had benefitted from 8 Return and Relocation projects and 10 collective reparation measures carried out by the Unit for Comprehensive Reparations and Attention to Victims (UARIV) in Cauca, Chocó, Meta, Nariño and Norte de Santander. Included among these actions is the adaptation of educational and sporting centres, community centres, cultural centres, radio stations, memory centres and the strengthening of school curriculums appropriate for indigenous communities.

Support was given by the National Attorney General's Office to victims in the case 001, "Illegal Retentions by the FARC-EP", and to the delivery of the 10-year balance of the Victims Law and recommendations for entities

responsible for guaranteeing victims' rights, as well as the handover to the JEP of 2,181 cases of violations perpetrated by agents of the state during the conflict.

As part of civil society's participation in the SIVJRNR, victims' organisations handed over 6 reports to the JEP, with 723 testimonies and a contextual analysis of 5 macro-cases. The Truth, Coexistence and Non-Recurrence Commission (CEV) received 11 reports on the conflict dynamics in the territories and the differential impact on the population. And finally, the Unit for the Search for Persons deemed Missing in the Context of and Due to the Armed Conflict (UBPD) received 6 documents with information on 641 cases of forced disappearance, which include evidence, testimonies and descriptions of the possible sites of discarded bodies.

It is also worth highlighting the numerous truth clarification days, carried out by the CEV throughout the country in preparation for its final report, in which the participation of 300 indigenous people in the recognition and clarification of acts against their communities stands out.

Finally, in order to deal with the challenge of providing a unified response to victims and not just isolated measures, The Fund supported the coordination of the agendas of the SIVJRNR entities, with the participation of more than 120 public servants on a centralised and territorial level. Alongside victims, concerned parties and





Photo: @ComisiónVerdadC

the general public, support was given to the construction of strategic actions for the dialogue between communities, organisations and collectives, using the complementarity of mandates, with relatable language, readings of the local context and the development of strategic alliances with local and national entities.

This exercise turned into a space for the discussion of public policy, an example of the participatory and territorial planning which must be applied in order to generate responses which are more in line with the needs of the communities. Thus, joint actions were agreed upon for the collection of information, teaching, differential focuses and communication, as well as the creation of a risk prevention model for the SIVJNR, which includes actions for risk identification, emotional support and the activation of alerts for cross-institutional management.

4. Communication

18 Projects
US \$8.8 Million

Based on the commitment to constantly monitoring and effectively and periodically communicating progress in the implementation of the agreements and the stabilisation process, the communication thematic area allows for the neutral, impartial and rigorous development, implementation and sustainability of the monitoring of the implementation of the Final Agreement.

Providing evidence-based information to the government, civil society, the international community and other territorial actors, the communication area prioritises cross-cutting dialogue spaces in the territories for the generation of recommendations for the actors related to peacebuilding.

2020 was defined by the strengthening of capacities in the entities charged with the verification of the implementation of the Final Agreement.

This year, support was given to the installation of the Special High Level Body for Ethnic Peoples (IEANPE, for its Spanish acronym), a consultation organism for the Commission for Monitoring, Promoting and Verifying the Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI, for its Spanish acronym), which has presented a balance of progress in the 97 ethnicity indicators.

For its part, in 2020, the Women's Special Instance for the Gender Focus in Peace continued its work on influencing and monitoring, in particular with relation to the SIVJRN bodies, the inclusion of the gender focus in its activities, and published two reports on the situation of women in the COVID-19 context.

The Technical Secretariat of the international verification component of the CSIVI, made up of the CINEP and CERAC¹² organisations, has been carrying out the monitoring of the implementation of the Final Agreement and, in 2020, presented the first report on the monitoring of the ethnicity focus, the fourth on the monitoring on gender provisions and the seventh report on general progress.

With the aim of monitoring the progress of the implementation of the Agreement, in 2018 the Comprehensive Information System for the Postconflict (SI-IPO, for its Spanish acronym) was created, which, in 2020, had the support of The Fund, allowing it to gain public recognition. Furthermore, work was carried out on the strengthening of territorial capacities to improve the quality of information being reported from the territories.

Communication of the implementation of the Final Agreement is important for finding out in detail about its progress and challenges, and it is in that vein that the strengthening of the verification bodies has allowed proximity with the actors involved in the Final Agreement, as well as the communities monitoring this process. In the chapter on communication there is an in-depth look at this topic.



Cross-cutting focuses

The Fund, in all of its interventions, highlights the inclusion of different focuses, with a special emphasis on the promotion of a gender focus and environmental sustainability. Other focuses, such as action without harm, the right to participation, human rights and ethnic focuses also make up part of its initiatives, depending on the nature of their implementation.

Throughout this document, The Fund's actions will be made clear, with a special look at the gender focus and the ethnicity focus in a cross-cutting fashion, as well as protection of the environment and its relationship to peace consolidation.

The gender focus in The Fund is particularly evident, as it is in the Agreement, which is considered to be an international model of inclusion and the participation of women in peacebuilding processes. It includes 130

articles¹³ which seek to deal with and fix the particular effects of the conflict on the lives of women, and which recognise the fundamental role that women play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and the consolidation of peace and stabilisation in the territories.

Furthermore, in line with Security Council Resolution 1325¹⁴ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, The Fund has resolutely driven gender equality and the empowerment of women. Since 2019, all financed projects allocate a minimum of 30% of their budget to actions in favour of gender equality, a figure which reached 35% in 2020, surpassing that which is established in international best practice with a direct

accumulated investment in this area since The Fund's creation of \$28.9 million dollars to date.

The Fund has launched specific calls for proposals to drive the empowerment of women and girls, and in order to guarantee the leadership of women in peace consolidation. In total, it has financed 42 projects which directly support, in their entirety, affirmative actions for making progress in gender equality, of which 17 have been implemented by women's organisations.

“ The Fund has been a mechanism for coordinating international and national efforts for the implementation of the agreement, the protection of natural resources and the promotion of sustainable development with initiatives such as eco-tourism, environmental services, sustainable agriculture and other forestry products. By supporting this type of activity, we also drive the PDETs, which are so central to the peace agreement. The international agenda on the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change offers new opportunities for financing and supporting peace and stability. And Colombia is at the centre of this whole process.

Colin Martin-Reynolds
The United Kingdom Ambassador
to Colombia



12. Centre for Popular Investigation and Education (CINEP, for its Spanish acronym) and Resource Centre for the Analysis of Conflicts (CERAC, for its Spanish acronym).

13. Kroc Institute (2018). Special Kroc Institute Report, with international support from UN Women, FDIM and Sweden, on the monitoring of the gender focus in the implementation of the Final Agreement.

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

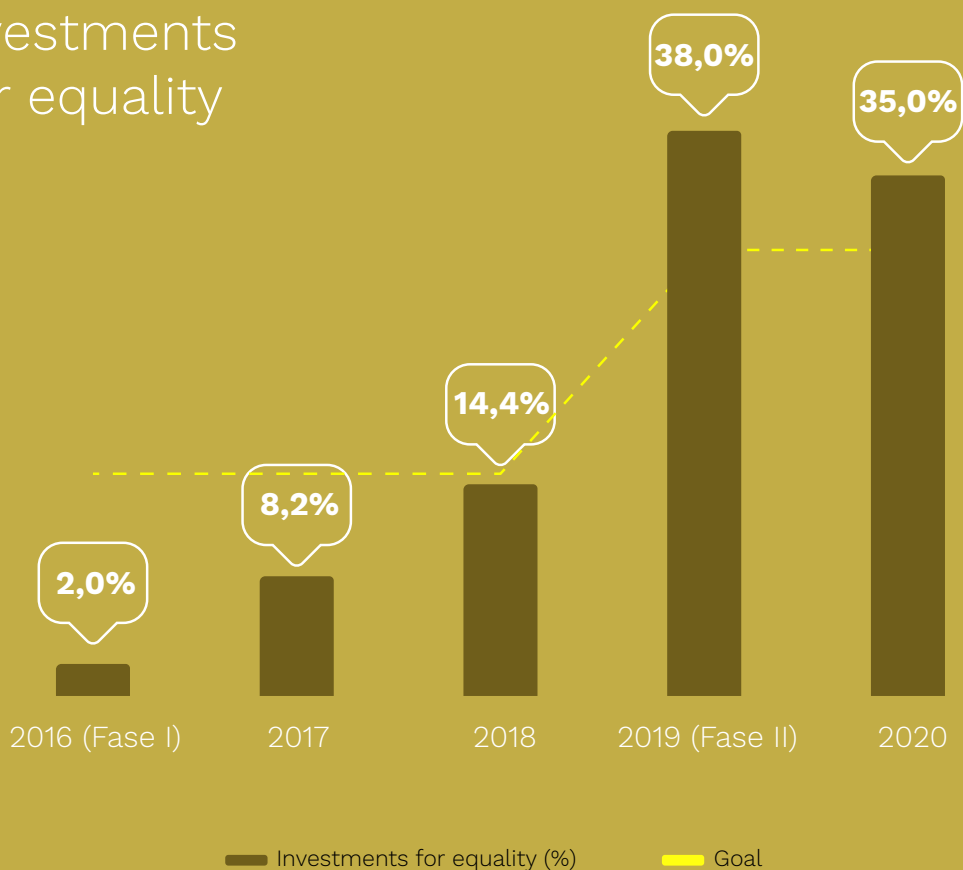
“Understanding the implications of the Peace Agreement for the lives of women is supremely important. And from there, by contributing, building, weaving networks for us women to always be united, we can join forces to prioritise our rights, our voices and the lives of everyone, so that war does not repeat itself in Colombia and that there is truth, justice and reparations”.

Miriam Moreno Castro,

Social leader in Meta, participant in the Women’s Special Instance project.

With all the executed actions between 2016 and 2020, The Fund has benefitted 950,389 women and 57,575 girls, which represents 51% of the directly impacted population.

Fund’s investments for gender equality



Progress in the implementation of the Agreement's gender provisions

According to the monitoring carried out by Presidential Council for Stabilisation and Consolidation with respect to compliance with the gender focus in the implementation of the Agreement, of the 51 indicators laid out in the Implementation Framework Plan, 7 have been completed (14%), 43 are being executed (80%) and 1 has seen no progress. Of the 43 being executed, 3 require their implementation to be accelerated. In terms of fulfilment cycles, of the 16 indicators which must be fulfilled by 2022, 7 are already complete, 6 are being executed and 3 require acceleration. For their part, of the 35 indicators which must be fulfilled between 2026 and 2031, all of them have seen concrete progress. These advancements show the institutional commitment to the effective implementation of the Final Agreement's gender stipulations, but also of the inherent challenges to their completion.

All of the projects financed by The Fund have included a cross-cutting focus which addresses the multiplicity of being a woman or a girl in the prioritised territories. That is why, with each of its initiatives, calls and projects, The Fund aims to "leave no-one behind". For projects with affirmative gender-based and female empowerment actions, this commitment has translated into a cross-cutting nature of the gender focus, which equates to focusing investments on those groups of women who have historically been excluded from the country's development dividends or who have suffered disproportionately from the impacts of violence in Colombia, including: indigenous women and girls, Afro-Colombians, women in rural areas, those in the LGBTI community and victims of the conflict. This focus was seen in the case of projects aimed at economic empowerment, access to healthcare, victim reparations, among others.

“ The armed conflict in Colombia has had a disproportionate impact on women, girls and the LGBTI community, exacerbating different forms of sexual and gender-based violence. Their active participation in the prevention and resolution of conflicts is fundamental to the construction of an inclusive and sustainable peace.

Sweden is a partner for peacebuilding in Colombia. Our feminist foreign policy implies always promoting gender equality in all of our actions. Therefore, we should highlight that The Fund, as well as strictly integrating the gender focus in all of its projects, has managed to allocate 35% of its resources to actions which promote gender equality in 2020.

Helena Storm
Swedish Ambassador to Colombia



SPECIAL CHAPTER

BLOOMING AGAIN:

The other story of Cauca

For six decades, Cauca was one of the main settings of the conflict and violence in Colombia. Some of its towns were a constant battleground between the conflict's actors, with occupations, long nights of combat, bombs and minefields.

This department has historically been a strategic corridor for drug-trafficking and scene of dispute over the geographic routes, one of the main reasons for the constant combat. There are various corridors relating to the drug trade in Colombia, but the majority converge in Cauca.

Nariño and Norte de Santander together contain more than 50% of the country's entire coca plantations. Add to these Putumayo and Cauca, and these four departments concentrate 78% of Colombia's coca crops, according to figures revealed by the Comprehensive System for Monitoring Illicit Crops.

Another of the reasons for conflicts in the department has been land. Ever since colonial times there have existed disputes over ownership between indigenous communities and settlers, as well as the majority of Afro-Colombian and indigenous community councils in the area, which is why Cauca is

the Colombian department where indigenous organisations put up the most resistance in the fight for their territories.

All of these factors came together to make this department one of those which suffered the highest number of victims of the violence, a number which is close to 400,000 people, according to official state figures from the Unit for Victims.

Therefore, when the Final Agreement was signed, a territory like Cauca needed a coordinated strategy from the Colombian government in order to be able to rebuild the social fabric, and change decades-long dynamics and differences and thus achieve the goal of generating trust among the citizens, above all those who have experienced the problems in the regions first-hand.

The Fund has financed numerous projects which, although they are independent, complement each other to achieve a shared goal: healing the territories most affected by the violence and allowing for the implementation of the Final Agreement in order to make progress in peacebuilding.

The mountains of Cauca: echoes of rebirth

Dressed in dark grey and donning a Keffiyeh¹⁵ around his neck to protect himself from the mosquitoes and dry his sweat; Cauca's mountains can be very hot during the day when the sun burns the skin, but the nights are cold. The landscape transmits a feeling of calm, but this department has been one of the heartlands of the conflict in Colombia for decades. William always smiles at his companions, and he appears to be a natural leader, one of those who knows how to make the hardest challenges seem easy.

William, 35 years-old, knows everything about pig breeding and the circular economy, confidently moving between the animals, knowing which ones are growing up well and which ones need special care, he can even calculate their weight with just one look.

"Get behind him", he shouts at a companion who is trying to push a rather fat pig into a truck. "You have to use your legs, don't let him turn back!" But the squealing pig escapes and mixes in with the others; William laughs and goes over to show them once again how the job is done. He exudes an air of calm, such that nobody would imagine that, in another life, he was a victim of violence and had to flee along with his family. *"I was 9 when the paramilitaries arrived and, with them, the massacres of our people", he explains. "My mum had to escape with my younger brothers and me to save us. We left with nothing, like a lot of other people, and we made it to another region where there was a guerrilla presence, and that's where I met the guerrilla".*

William spent his teenage years with the FARC-EP guerrilla, making up part of the reality of so many boys and girls who, living in the midst of war and in territories with a limited presence of state institutions, with no future, were recruited to bolster the

ranks of the guerrilla. *"At the age of 15 I arrived in Cauca with my sister", he continues, "also a guerrilla fighter, and we joined the Jacobo Arenas mobile column".*

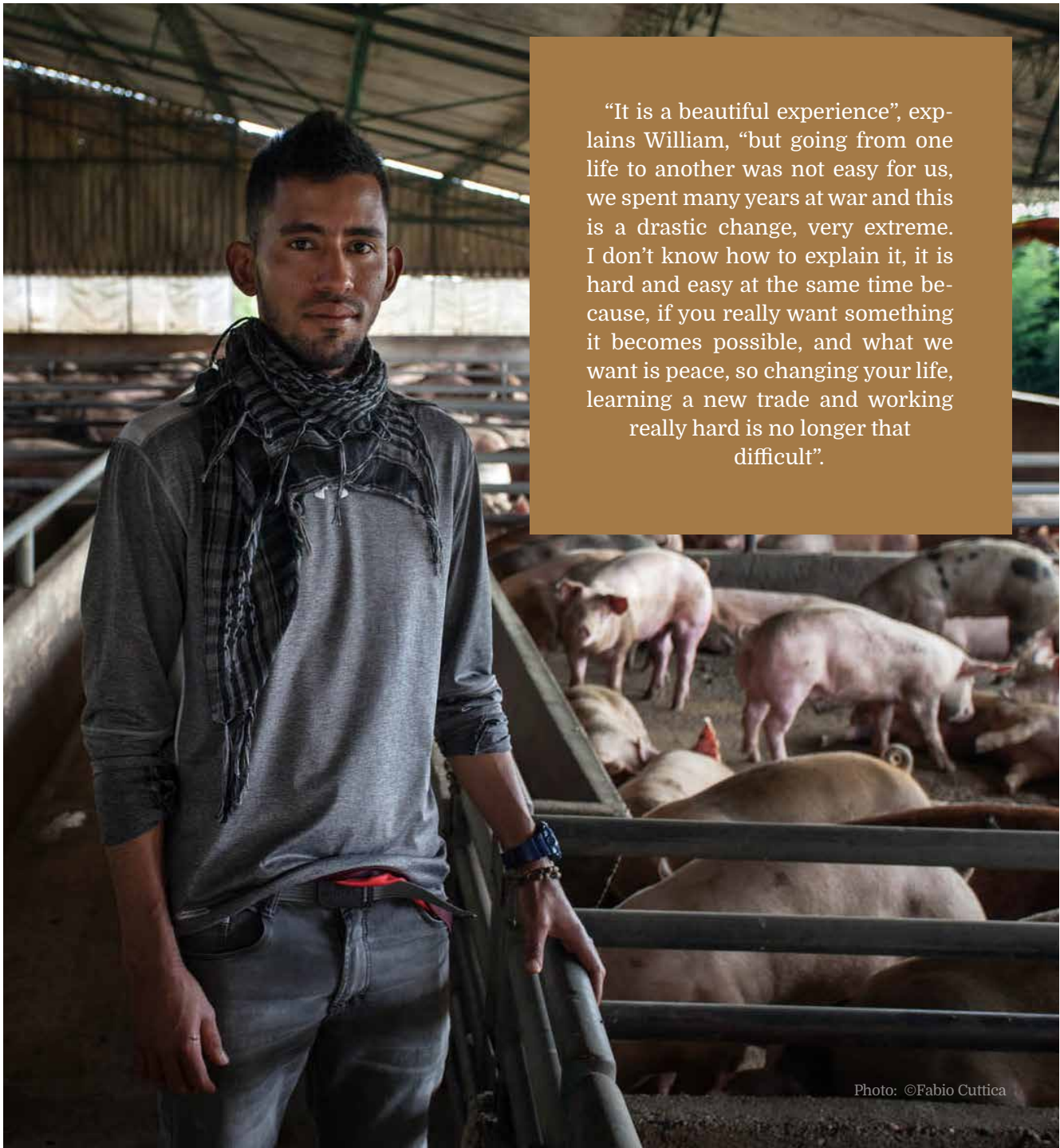
The two youths spent many years going from combat to combat, the Jacobo Arenas was like the elite force of the old FARC guerrilla, which has been demobilised since the signing of the Final Agreement in 2016.

Time passed and, when the signing of the Final Agreement took place in 2016, William was living another of his lives, that of the prisoner, with a 10-year sentence for rebellion: *"I knew that my life was over, because at first they sentenced you to 10 years, but then another 10 years and another, and I was certain that I would never walk free".* However, the arrival of the Final Agreement allowed him to get out of jail, thanks to the more than 9,000 submission agreements submitted to the JEP by ex-combatants and members of the armed forces which the entity's Executive Secretariat was able to collect in 2018, with the support of The Fund. Thanks to that, William was able to lay down his arms and join a production project.

Just as it did with William, The Fund has helped with the reintegration into civilian life of the FARC-EP's ex-combatants, helping them recover their dreams and live a life which promises to create from the roots, from within the regions.

A number of the members of the Jacobo Arenas mobile column set up the Coomep cooperative which, with the support of the UNDP and IOM, started an ambitious circular economy production project in which each production depends upon and is fed into by the others, prioritising the region's natural resources.

15. Keffiyeh: Scarf or headdress of Palestinian origin.



“It is a beautiful experience”, explains William, “but going from one life to another was not easy for us, we spent many years at war and this is a drastic change, very extreme. I don’t know how to explain it, it is hard and easy at the same time because, if you really want something it becomes possible, and what we want is peace, so changing your life, learning a new trade and working really hard is no longer that difficult”.

Photo: ©Fabio Cuttica

This ex-combatant, who today heads the production project of 600 pigs, hopes to increase his production to 2,000. The pig manure is used as a fertiliser for Hass avocados, while a trout farm provides fertiliser for special fodder used to feed the pigs and cows. William is living his dream of returning to civilian life: *“without having studied, without having worked legally, and with no knowledge of how to use a computer, the return to civilian life would not have been viable for us, but with the support of The Fund we are learning and we are an example to Colombia and the international community, showing that it is possible to have peace.”*

It isn’t easy to leave the war, displacement and prison behind: *“The memories remain in my head, I think about my sister who, like me, got caught up in the war as a child and didn’t survive, and sometimes I think about what I have lived through, at times it is hard to sleep, but I have never thought about going back to my past; I have a life that I like, hard work that I love and we are giving our all with the cooperative and this new idea, and, based on this change, we believe that peace in Colombia is possible.”*



The conflict also affects assistance and basic services such as healthcare, water and sanitation. The lack of attention and minimal resources allocated to these sectors has perpetuated conditions of poverty in the affected areas. Little by little, and on that path of territorial transformation, these sectors must also transform.

In the municipality of Miranda, which is also in Cauca, near the Pan-American Highway at the feet of the western mountain range, the inhabitants have suffered greatly from the violence, with this being the setting for battles between guerrilla fighters and groups on the fringes of the law.

In this sense, the Ministry of Health's response, through the "Health for Peace" project, implemented by United Nations Agencies, IOM, UNFPA and PAHO, and backed by The Fund, has been to strengthen the hospital network in the departments which have suffered the greatest effects of violence and poverty.

The coordinator of Miranda's health centre, Oscar Angola, explains that *"this little hospital used to receive patients suffering bullet wounds or from explosions. Now, this project has permitted the growth of the population, progress in meeting health indicators and a reduction in social inequality and lack of access to healthcare. It has also allowed us to believe in the healthcare system again, because we have the supplies and instruments which help us guarantee quality of care"*, he said.



Photo: www.indiegrow.co

The “Health for Peace” project, focused on strengthening local capacities for improving access to comprehensive primary healthcare services, has adapted to new problems and situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic, in order to be able to attend to the healthcare emergency, as Oscar explains: *“The project gave us access to personal protection elements, such as gloves, face masks, robes and additional washbasins.”*

It is also important to highlight that half of the face masks distributed by the project were made by some of the cooperatives involving ex-combatants who, like William, have decided to lay down their arms and dedicate their lives to their start-ups.

At the same time, other Fund-backed initiatives, which were focused on generating economic stability and security in the communities and regions, are also responsible for helping them start or develop economic activities which allow them to improve their lives.

Colombia is one of the world’s largest coffee-producing countries, so much so that it represents around 3% of the country’s GDP, making it the world’s third largest producer, but it still has a lot of potential.

“Here, nobody gave us loans. If you go to a bank, they will carry out a study and you have to meet certain requirements, and when they see that we live in a conflict

zone, with no guarantors or assets, it is very hard for us to meet those requirements,” explains Ilda Julieta Ríos, one of the 150 women who make up the Association of Female Coffee Growers of Cauca (AMUCC, for its Spanish acronym).

These situations are very common in the rural areas of Colombia where the conflict took place. The Fund identified an opportunity for the private sector to invest in the most isolated areas which had been most affected by the violence, because without them there is no chance of development and, therefore, peace. Thus, in 2019, the Blended Finance projects were born, an innovation in the United Nations System and a global example. The basic idea of Blended Finance is that The Fund’s cooperation resources help to reduce the risks for private companies who, without this instrument, would not invest in projects considered to be of high economic risk.

Melinda also makes up part of one of the Blended Finance call for proposals’ projects and, alongside other women in Tambo, Cauca, was supported in the creation of their coffee brand, “50 Friends”, which brings together 50 coffee-growers with decades of experience in the production of organic coffee in this municipality in Cauca.

“All of these flowers tell me that there is going to be a good harvest,” says Melinda, hopefully. She knows her land in Cauca well and knows how to recognise the years which will bring a good harvest, as well as the harder years. *“I have always grown coffee, and I learnt from my dad who, when he was a child, ran through his parents’ coffee plantations. And I raised them,”* she says, looking at her children, *“around coffee.”*

The women from “50 Friends” have been involved with coffee-growing all their lives, and they have learnt from their parents and grandparents. Coffee is not just their business, it is an identity which they are passing on to their children and grandchildren.

This strengthening allows coffee-growers to earn up to five times more than if they were to sell their product the traditional way, it has helped them to create their own brand and gain access to the international market through direct “tree to cup” sales of their specialty, organic coffee.

Argelis is another of the beneficiary coffee-growers who smiles as she explains: *“we take care of the planet and our own farm. That makes me feel so proud. And I am also teaching my children to care for the environment. I like what I do. We are working on the use of solar energy on the farm and we make compost. We “50 friends” are fighters. We never give up. Thank you for believing in us.”*

Of the 170 PDET municipalities, 88% are located in rural or remote areas with limited economic capacities, lack of access to quality public goods and services, low coverage and quality in terms of education, health and social welfare and high levels of informal employment. Therefore, it is very difficult for the private sector to make an autonomous decision to invest in these areas of the country, given that the risk of investment would be too high.

The creation of the “50 Friends” brand closed the gender gap and generated respectable employment and empowerment for these rural women and coffee-growers, who were able to gain access to a direct sales platform for their products, making them even more self-sufficient in terms of meeting their needs and accomplishing their personal and family dreams.

For all the beneficiary coffee-growing women, the support of the private sector is an opportunity to

support peace: “*the benefits that we are seeing little by little are long-lasting. This process doesn’t just benefit those who were involved in the conflict, but all of us living in these areas*”, explains Melinda.

Cauca has also been greatly affected by the vestiges of war, such as unexploded artefacts like home-made landmines or other military artefacts. These remnants of the war are extremely dangerous for the civilian population and act as obstacles to development. According to the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, of the 12,053 APM and UXO¹⁶ registered victims to date, 4,805 are civilians and 7,248 are from the armed forces.

This department has been one of the most affected by this phenomenon, with 613 APM and UXO victims, according to Descontamina Colombia¹⁷. Conscious of the importance of having safe territories for the population to be able to implement projects for

“

I’m very happy, but if I could earn more money with my coffee I would love to fix the house. I need to improve the coffee drying area. My dream is to buy more land to grow more coffee.

”



16. Anti-Personnel Mines and Unexploded Ordnance.
17. An agency of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP, for its Spanish acronym), which is responsible for the strategic direction of the Comprehensive Action Against Mines (AICMA, for its Spanish acronym), as well as its management, coordination and monitoring, and contributes to the development of public policy on the topic. www.accioncontraminas.gov.co

the stabilisation of territories or reintegration projects for the ex-combatant community, The Fund acted rapidly in the first phase to return more than 160,000 square metres, and allow for the risk-free return and activities of the civil population.

In Cauca, demining efforts took place in the Cajibío municipality, with interventions in 68 settlements, benefitting 13,369 inhabitants. At the same time, the capacities of affected populations and local actors were strengthened in terms of managing the risks of landmines, ensuring a positive impact on human security and sustainable socio-economic development. Furthermore, 72 people participated in a process of physical and psycho-social rehabilitation, supported by the recovery of freedom of movement in their territory.



METRES SQUARED CLEARED IN MUNICIPALITIES IN CAUCA according to Descontamina Colombia

BALBOA	8,945
CAJIBÍO	25,245
CORINTO	3,306
EL TAMBO	5,076
MIRANDA	490
PURACÉ	410
TOTAL	43,472

“I am proud to be doing something to secure peace in my country. I will continue until Colombia is free of mines”, Angie, deminer in Cajibío, Cauca, part of the Halo Trust.

These actions permit, among other things, the productive use of the territories and, with that, their economic development, the latter being an indispensable factor for peace consolidation.

Helping a society battered by violence to rise up and build a new life project, while giving the territory back is not enough if, at the same time, work is not done on the reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life. William, who we met not long ago, and his companions, are a good example of how reintegration projects can bring development to territories which were previous-



Photo: UNDP Colombia

ly conflict zones. There, at the same time, work and a future are guaranteed for the ex-combatants. The Fund, with its funding, has supported the creation of the COOMEPE cooperative, which William participates in, step-by-step; still, other ex-combatants choose to follow different paths.

“Pazcafe” is another of the companies which was born in this context, and John Alexander, in the process of re-integration, is one of the owners: “coffee innovation is my path”, he says with a big smile. Tecnicafe (the technological coffee innovation park) encourages ex-combatants to rekindle their passions born out of their culture, to help them innovate in this sector. John Alexander learned to sow and care for the plants, to harvest and dry the beans; but he realised that a lot of waste is generated in that process. *“When the beans are harvested, they are contained within a red shell, known as the cherry, which is very tasty, and it struck me that these products were being discarded and creating contamination.”*

Today, this curiosity is Pazcafe, the only company in the world which reuses waste products from coffee production to make coconut cookies, dulce de leche, energy bars and coffee cherry syrup. Like many other innovative activities related to the coffee industry, it was born thanks to Tecnicafe’s courses and support, financed by The Fund.

Pazcafe also offers new opportunities for coffee-growers, like the women of AMUCC, who can make extra income by selling the waste products from coffee production to Pazcafe and, additionally, contaminate the environment less.

Tecnicafe, which has also joined forces with The Fund, has encouraged coffee tastings, turning many ex-combatants into experts, who have won prizes in Europe.

The war leaves many wounds, and healing them has not been easy. Finally, we return to Miranda, in Cauca, to one of its settlements called Guatemala, probably among those most affected by the violence.

The mountains hide behind dark, water-filled clouds, and it is easy to imagine how the guerrilla groups used these mountains to hide and head down to the town when necessary. *“There, in that house”, explains Betty, pointing to a path which gets lost towards the west, “they placed a bomb, one girl died and another was left disabled. You have no idea what we have lived through”.*

Betty is the president of the Communal Action Board of the Guatemala settlement, and has led one of the ten collective reparation projects that the Unit for Victims, with the support of The Fund, has implemen-



ted in five departments. The residents of the towns which have suffered most from the war have been able to get together and ask for a symbol of reparation, a symbol of the end of the war. Guatemala chose a football pitch. Betty proudly looks at the under-construction pitch: *“we needed a place to meet up and be happy together, we can’t change the past, but from here I hope we can build a future of peace”.*

Cauca, in spite of the vestiges of violence, has been an example of resilience, of tenacious people who are staking it all on the path to peace. The Fund has been a catalysing channel which has driven comprehensive interventions in territories like this, traditionally ravaged by the indifference and coldness of war, creating economic and production opportunities for ex-combatants and communities, promoting reconciliation and the chance to improve basic services such as healthcare, in the midst of a context of a health emergency caused by the pandemic, and promoting, at the same time, actions aimed at security for social leaders in the territories. Cauca smiles in the face of a new tomorrow.



1. STABILISATION:

Peace today





The Final Agreement has been an opportunity to rethink and build a new country from a community perspective. Four years after this historic step, we focus the magnifying glass on the areas most hit by violence and poverty. How is peace built from the regions up? What is being done to build trust in the most vulnerable regions?

This series of reports will show the realities of the situation, from the mouths of the communities in various regions in Colombia, and highlight the changes which The Fund has helped push forward so that the regions can grow in harmony with peacebuilding.

THE FUND: Protecting those who protect

Doris Rivera is a human rights activist who is dedicated to helping other under-threat leaders: “my day-to-day life is helping people at risk”, she explains. *“We activists take risks every day, but finally, thanks to this project from The Fund, we have had the opportunity to come together with the authorities. All of the institutions born out of the Final Agreement are very important. For example, the “risk fund” helped us solve, in a small way, the problem of threats and displacements in our municipalities”, she says.*

A fundamental part of the stabilisation process is providing security to the communities. The government is responsible on a large scale for guaranteeing security in the country, and these actions must be effectively coordinated with the needs of the communities, which is why The Fund has strengthened these actions aimed at coordination between civil society and institutions.

For their part, civil society organisations generate innovative instruments for self-protection and early warnings, grouping together in organisation networks and designing communication strategies adapted to the context of the territory. All of which is generated by the very same communities, which guarantees the long-term sustainability of the actions taken. Thus, The Fund has contributed to achieving such important objectives as saving and protecting the lives of social leaders.

The Fund has invested
\$1.5 million
dollars

for 15 months, in 11 initiatives of organizations that have led the construction of agendas and advocacy plans to strengthen the participation of human rights defenders in the territory, and dialogue with the institutions.

Implementing Organisations of the call for proposals

ACIN, Ruta Pacífica, CCJ, OFB, ANZORC, FENALPER, CODHES, ACP, SISMA Mujer, REDEPAZ, Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas Toribío, Tacueyó y San Francisco.

According to figures from the Ombudsman, in 2020, 979 violations against social leaders and human rights activists were registered in Colombia, which corresponds to 607 threats, 182 murders, seven kidnappings, 51 attacks, five arbitrary detentions, 13 displacements, two forced disappearances, two impositions of codes of conduct and 22 cases of other types of violent acts.

The Fund's actions have continued to progress in the midst of a context in which human rights activists and their organisations are facing a rise in assaults against them and the persistence of events such as threats, forced displacements, sexual violence, detentions, forced recruitment and combat throughout the country, in territories facing many problems in terms of preventing and responding to violations of the rights of communities which, added to the health emergency caused by COVID-19, created a high risk setting for those carrying out the role of human rights activist.

“Sandra is an important leader in my region” explains Doris, “who was living in a very delicate, vulnerable situation, the threats had reached her seven children and she had to flee her home in Vista Hermosa, Meta. We made a risk evaluation, using the formats we had learnt to use, the result was extreme risk, and thanks to the Emergency Fund we were able to save her”.

Sandra was able to save herself in a very risky moment precisely because there was an emergency fund. These Funds for Responding to Situations of Risk, with a community and gender focus, ensure the organisation and allocation of resources for the protection of activists in the case of an emergency. Furthermore, they have proven to be an effective means for facilitating the reallocation or handover of resources for subsistence, in the case that the affected person's economic activities cease.

In order to minimise these risks of the violation of the rights of civil rights activists, The Fund's strategy was to launch a call for proposals for civil society organisations, called the *“Networks of Activists and/or Networks of Human Rights Organisations for the Strengthening of the Protection and Self-Protection Capacities of Human Rights Activists in Colombia”*.

Its main goal is strengthening organisations which encourage the conditions for stabilisation in the territories by providing safe environments and strengthening the joint efforts of human rights activists in the territories.

Furthermore, to contribute to the generation of security in the territories, The Fund also supported the strengthening of the Ombudsman's Early Warning System for monitoring and demonstrating the risks of violence against communities¹⁸. Coordination with institutions was promoted in order to provide a timely response to threats and, through community workshops, construct social mapping for the identification of risk signals and the promotion of the participation in these institutional spaces stemming from the implementation of the Final Agreement.

Thanks to the increase in the territorial capacity of the Ombudsman, which is now present in 47 municipalities in 16 departments, 100 early warnings were emitted, and methodologies for monitoring the state's response in priority areas such as the assassination of social leaders and human rights activists in various parts of the country were created.

Protection and self-protection plans which have been built have included the perspectives of young people and the specific risks faced by their communities. The call for proposals, in general, has generated settings in which girls, boys and young people have recognised the value of defending human rights, particularly those of the members of their communities carrying out this role.

Furthermore, through a project led by the Colombian Lawyers' Commission (CCJ, for its Spani-

¹⁸. Of the total number of early warnings issued, 75% included, as the demographic group in a special situation of risk, boys, girls and adolescents, 71% included women, 70% included indigenous groups and 51% included Afro-Colombian groups.



Photo: ©Fabio Cuttica

sh acronym) and the “Francisco Isafas Cifuentes” Human Rights Network (REDDFIC, for its Spanish acronym), The Fund has also financed projects looking to the future, which aim to breed new seedbeds: boys, girls and teenagers who have accessed participation spaces in order to acquire knowledge on human rights, children’s rights and international humanitarian law as tools for becoming future social leaders in their communities.

As an additional result of these seedbeds carried out in northern Cauca, which allowed for the joint participation of boys, girls and teenagers with their parents, who are social leaders and members of REDDFIC, family ties in the communities were strengthened, allowing for greater respect and recognition of the work of their parents by the children, which has brought with it tangible improvements in coexistence within their homes.



Sustaining self-protection

The Cimarrona Guard, an expression of territorial resistance, brings together communities which live in the isolated areas of Suárez, Buenos Aires, Santander de Quilichao, López de Micay and Guapi (Cauca), which have historically been targeted by illegal groups seeking to take territorial control of the area.

For years, social leaders strengthened the defence of the territory, which, from the late 1990s, had to be more resolute, considering the fact that the onslaughts from the guerrilla and paramilitaries in the region got heavier. This path of territorial defence has been all the more difficult in the midst of a constant struggle with poverty and the consequences left behind by the extraction projects on their land.

The Guard’s struggle for resistance and the dignity of their communities stands out on a global level as a successful example of the strengthening by The Fund of strategies of self-protection of the communities, as they are the ones who experience, first-hand, the changes brought about by acts of violence. The Guard, as a protection network, works as an agent for change in the territories.

It is, furthermore, through the recognition of the local culture and appropriation of the territory, that self-protection actions have been built, highlighting not only the importance of taking care of the territory, but also of promoting an environment of recognition of others.

Alongside the actions of the Colombian government in terms of protecting human rights activists, social leaders and protection networks, the Community Councils were strengthened, as was the organisational process for self-protection and self-care, setting the basis for rescuing ancestral traditions.

If the situation for social leaders is particularly serious in Colombia, women have had to face even greater difficulties, and the COVID-19 pandemic has complicated everything further.



Photo: ASOM / Darwin Torres

Mission Activists:

being a female social leader in Colombia during the COVID-19 pandemic

“For us, it has been very difficult to be an activist during the pandemic, they have restricted our presence in the regions, but acquiring the technological tools has helped us a lot”, Cecilia Lozano, social leader and human rights activist who participates in the Sisma Mujeres project, backed by The Fund.

Female social leaders and human rights activists in Colombia were already carrying out their important work in a context of profound inequality and gender asymmetry, but the COVID-19 pandemic and the isolation measures decreed by the Colombian government since last year have exacerbated this vulnerability and increased the risk settings that they face on a daily basis.

Since 2020, every 19 hours an act of aggression against female human rights activists was carried out, according to the report published by the organisation protecting women’s rights to live free from gender-based violence, Sisma Mujer, part of the framework of the implementation of the “Adequate and Differential Protection of Female Human Rights Activists in Colombia” Fund-backed project.

The health emergency brought about by COVID-19 has drawn attention to the existing breaches, due to the lack of connectivity in the regions and the suitable use of it by social leaders, which has made it difficult for them to access mechanisms for denouncing acts of violence made available by institutions. The lack of access and use of digital tools make up yet another barrier for denouncing gender-based violence (GBV).

In this sense, female human rights activists not only have to protect themselves from exposure to COVID-19 infection, but also from aggression by actors who carry out GBV and other forms of violence against women, taking advantage of the context of the social and healthcare crisis. “With or without the COVID-19 pandemic, I have faced various attacks for helping other people; since I started in this role 16 years ago, my greatest fear has been speaking up, due to the repercussions I could face”, explains Lozano, who began her activism as a result of the forced displacement she and her family suffered during the Mapiripán (Meta) massacre at the hands of the FARC, now demobilised after the peace process.

The Ombudsman’s delegate for women’s rights and gender issues also announced figures on assaults against female activists: while there were 5 attacks in 2019, by mid-2020 12 attacks against activists had been reported, which reflects an increase of 140% on the previous year.






Photo: ©Fabio Cuttica

“Many women in this role are in precarious conditions, and the internet is their last necessity in terms of survival, many of them obtain their necessary means for food on a day-by-day basis,” explains Lozano, who today runs the Displaced Women’s Association in Meta.

While the last quarter of 2020 has seen threats, forced displacements, detentions, forced recruitment and combat in various territories across the country, on top of the health emergency caused by COVID-19, human rights networks were able to reactivate some of their on-the-ground activities and maintain processes of impact and support in the communities.

The SISMA Mujer project trained women in the use of digital tools, which allowed them to gain access to methodologies and information exchange virtually. Furthermore, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, self-care, emotional management and emotional leadership practices were improved on an individual and collective level.

All of the initiatives backed by The Fund promoted gender and women’s rights agendas, through the strengthening of women’s organisations and the creation of strategic alliances between them, which led to an improvement in organisational processes under the framework of the Final Agreement, and greater participation in collective actions.

The virtual nature of things meant reaching more women than had initially been expected. Furthermore, it permitted constant exchange and proximity in terms of possible risk or crisis situations, including those related to the health emergency.

The “Networks of Activists and/or Networks of Human Rights Organisations for the Strengthening of the Protection and Self-Protection Capacities of Human Rights Activists in Colombia” call for proposals also allowed for:

The consolidation of five networks of human rights activists: the Pacífico Nariñense Network (REDHPANA); the “Francisco Isaías Cifuentes” Network (REDDFIC); the National Women’s Network; the Network of Municipal Representative’s Offices for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights; and Networks for the Guaranteeing of the Rights to Life and Integrity of Human Rights Activists and their Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Organisations in Chocó (RedAnansi).

32 municipal

representative's offices to have a protection and self-protection plan for municipal representatives with a gender and territorial focus.



Historias FENALPER

Progress in community protection strategies, for example with participatory methodologies for the creation of risk maps or the establishment of four Funds for Responding to Situations of Risk, which, with a community and gender focus, are able to organise and allocate resources for the protection of activists in the case of an emergency.

Support for the protection dynamics of indigenous communities like those in Cauca, in the Toribío, San Francisco and Tacueyó settlements, and the consolidation of the Cxhab Wala Kiwe observatory of violence against indigenous women, which systematically documents and reports the situation faced by female human rights activists and the territory.



LA VERDAD DE LAS MUJERES

Víctimas del conflicto armado en Colombia
Informe de Comisión de Verdad y Memoria



A photograph of two children laughing joyfully in a field of green plants. The child on the left is wearing a light blue t-shirt with some text and graphics, and the child on the right is wearing an orange t-shirt. The background is a dense field of green foliage.

Preventing recruitment

INTERVIEW

The Colombian government's strategy, co-financed by The Fund, for the prevention of recruitment and the use of children and adolescents by armed groups in Colombia



An interview with Gabriel Chaparro Tatar – Advisor of the Presidential Council for Human Rights and International Affairs and coordinator of the Technical Secretariat of CIPRUNNA19, who tells us about progress in the prevention of recruitment and use as well as progress in the process of enforceability of the rights of children and adolescents at the centre of this issue, and the main aspects related to comprehensive protection of this demographic.

1. What strategies is the national government using to prevent the recruitment and use of children and adolescents, especially in those territories prioritised in the implementation of the Agreement?

The national government has an Action Plan, derived from the policy line of preventing the recruitment, use and sexual violence against boys, girls and adolescents, coordinating all of the institutions which make up CIPRUNNA. Out of this Action Plan, the “Join in for Me – Protective environments for children and teenagers” strategy is born, a joint effort between the national government and international partners, through the support of the Multi-Partner Fund, which has the technical support of IOM and UNICEF. It seeks to prevent the recruitment and use of boys, girls and adolescents in areas affected by the violence. The program will reach close to five million boys, girls and adolescents, their families, 168 teaching directives, community spokespeople and 103 local authorities.

Other actions are being carried out, such as the Action Plan of the 22 government entities which make up CIPRUNNA; a project executed by the CCI²⁰ with government resources, which seeks to implement local initiatives for promoting the principle of the joint responsibility of the state and community, and other supporting actions financed by international partners, such as USAID.

We are currently working in 119 of the 170 PDET municipalities (70%), promoting the strengthening of protective environments for children.

Among our strategies, we must highlight: the launch of an information module on the recruitment and use of boys, girls and adolescents which will make up part of the National System of Human Rights Information, where risk factors and violations of rights will be evidenced; the creation of an institutional map which will provide information on actions for the prevention and protection of children’s rights, and prevention routes.

20. Colombia International Corporation.

2. Which are the strategic actors who contribute to the prevention of recruitment and use on a national and territorial level?

The CIPRUNNA is a strategic and structural actor, capable of designing and executing public policy aimed at the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents. Furthermore, the family, educational institutions, local institutions and the local community, as protective surroundings, are also responsible for guaranteeing their rights.

All of these actors need to have the necessary capacities to fulfil their responsibility in terms of guaranteeing rights and adequately managing potential risks and violations, which is why these strengthening actions must be supported not only by the state, but also by social organisations and the international community; thus the actions can have a greater effect on Colombia making progress towards a society which guarantees and protects the rights of children and adolescents.

3. What are the main consequences faced by children and adolescents who are victims of this crime?

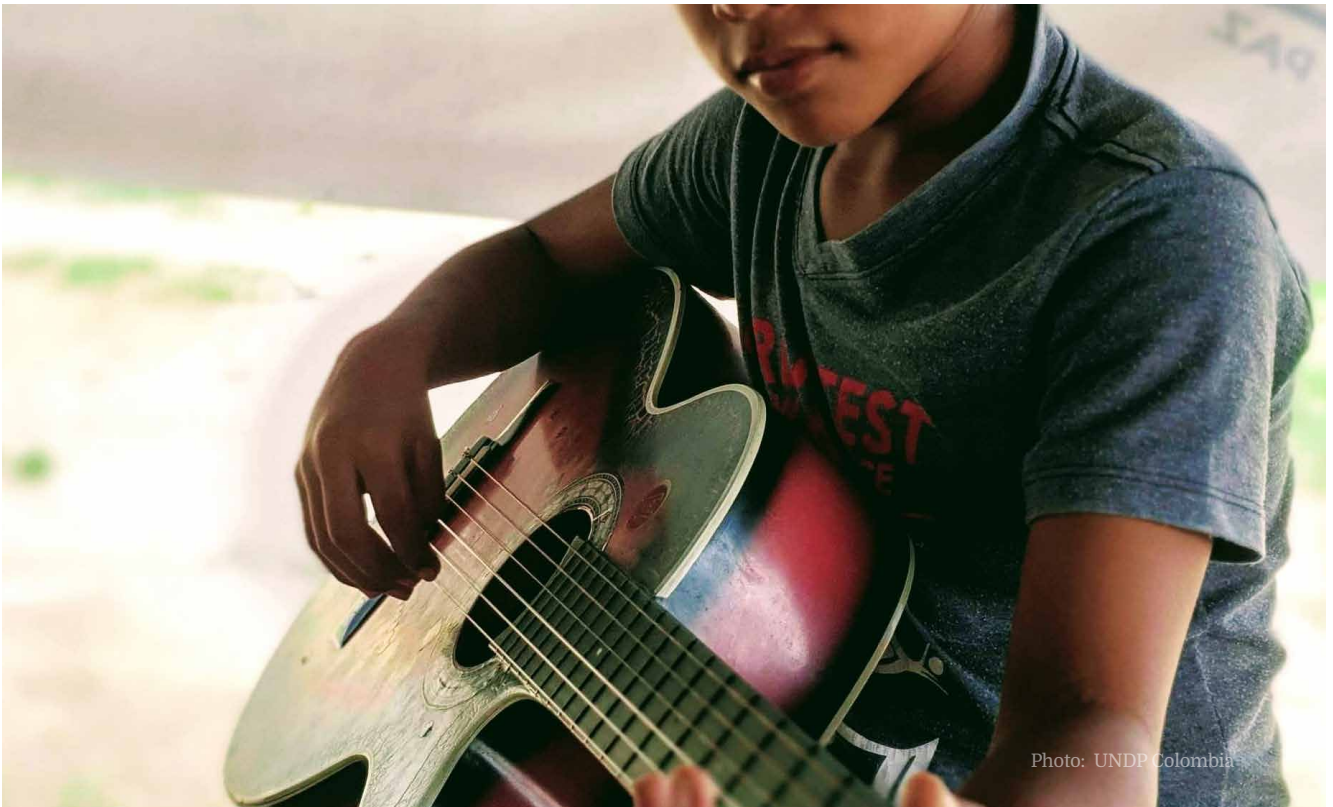
Recruitment and use disproportionately affects children and adolescents, as it violates their rights to protection, family, education, health and participation, generating traumatic experiences among this demographic. These traumas cause difficulties in development, brain capacity, cognitive processing, the development of skills and in emotional adjustment. While the level of the effect varies, some cases have been

identified where the effect is very intense, and therefore the affected person requires the appropriate strategies and tools for healing internal wounds and being able to relate to their surroundings again.

Different studies carried out by ICBF, IOM and UNICEF²¹ in the country show that boys, girls and adolescents who have been victims of recruitment face episodes of depression and stress, feel that they have less outside support, have problems in terms of constructive use of time and, furthermore, among this population they have identified a permanent preoccupation with death, feelings of guilt, low self-confidence and little capacity to feel happiness and joy. Additionally, their emotions are marked by feelings of isolation, and anxiety and attention and thought distortion disorders have also been identified. These situations can lead to them once again becoming victims of recruitment or use or any other type of violence, as well as becoming involved in illegal activities or developing addictive habits in terms of the abuse of alcohol or psychoactive substances.

21. Psycho-social State of Boys, Girls and Adolescents. An investigation into the consequences, impacts and effects of victimising events with a differential focus, in the context of the Colombian armed conflict (ICBF, IOM and UNICEF), 2014.





“Strengthening of actions against various forms of violence and exploitation that are exercised against children and adolescents in their environments, guaranteeing the integral protection of their Rights”

4. What, in your eyes, has been the contribution of the Multi-Partner Fund to the prevention of this problem?

In Colombia, The Fund is a strategic partner which has supported various initiatives related to the prevention of boys, girls and adolescents joining illegal armed groups. In 2020 in particular, it has been key to the launching of the national “Join in for me” strategy, which looks to empower boys, girls and adolescents, by guaranteeing the enforceability of their rights and strengthening families, communities and institutions as protective environments for children and teenagers. Furthermore, the project will leave behind installed capacities in the focus territories, providing the national government and local authorities with the necessary and essential tools for effectively preventing recruitment and use of boys, girls and adolescents.

5. What are the greatest challenges for the country, its authorities, families and communities with regards to the prevention of recruitment and use?

Perhaps the greatest challenge is the need to provide a rapid response and mitigate the new dynamics of violence against children and teenagers, and to keep strengthening the capacities of their protective surroundings. These have to do with territorial peculiarities, such as, for example, the worsening of the Venezuelan crisis, which has caused a mass migration of boys, girls and adolescents, exposed to a number of risks, including recruitment and use in border areas, or the challenges which have come with the pandemic, highlighting the needs of many boys, girls and adolescents, especially in rural areas, which convert into a risk of recruitment and use, given the vulnerable situation they find themselves in.

9.911

boys, girls and adolescents

are receiving education on human rights and children's rights.

526

boys, girls and adolescents

designed and implemented 17 community initiatives aimed at the creation or strengthening of cultural groups (theatre and dance) and sports groups, 8 of which were entirely led by girls (football, volleyball, kickball, skateboarding).

The inter-institutional support network has been strengthened, through the involvement of at least

700

public servants

from 12 regional governments and 64 municipal mayor's offices, delegates from the local education ministries, regional ICBF offices, territorial ARN offices and local entities of the Public Ministry.

The strategy is currently being implemented in

14 ethnic communities

using their own methodologies (Guayaberos, Cubeo, Tukanos, Carapanas, Carijonas, Desanos, Cirianos, Jlw, Kichwa, Inga, Wounan, Esperara-Siapidara, Awá and Nasa).

3.333

families

have received psychological support which promotes care and self-care practices and positive nurturing, and ensures that various forms of violence against boys, girls and adolescents are no longer considered normal.

721

directives

from teaching and educational institutions, and 1,291 community representatives have identified risk factors for recruitment and use as part of the educational process on human and children's rights.





Magdalena

PDET INITIATIVES:

Ette ennaka: “real people” transforming the country.

“Dialogue builds bridges to understanding people’s differences but also to sharing traditions from generation to generation and keeping our world view alive”, Francia Elena Carmona, legal representative of the Ette Ennaka de Naarakajmanta indigenous organisation.

The Ette Ennaka indigenous group inhabits various areas along the Colombian Caribbean, mainly two settlements located in the San Ángel municipality in the centre of the Magdalena department, known as Issa Oristunna and Ette Butteriya. They also live in settlements such as Naarakajmanta in the rural part of Santa Marta, Itti Take, in El Copey and Chimichagua, in the Cesar department.

The Ette Ennaka de Naarakajmanta indigenous organisation set out on a path to recovering their ancestral indigenous traditions, many of which have been lost as a result of forced displacement at times when the Magdalena department suffered the highest peaks of violence by the illegal groups who disputed control of the territory.

This territory makes up part of the 170 municipalities in Colombia which have been most affected by the violence, where 24% of the rural population lives, whose problems related to poverty, the presence of illicit crops and lack of opportunities to access basic services have been prioritised by the country’s government for the creation of Development Plans with a Territorial Approach (PDET), a special 15-year planning and management instrument whose objective is to stabilise and transform the territories and achieve the rural development that these municipalities need.

It was developed as part of the framework of the Final Agreement, when attention was concentrated on these municipalities, with the approval of the Stabilisation: Peace with Legality policy (2019) on its way, whose objective is to contribute to the development and inclusion of the regions which had been abandoned and battered by the violence and illegality, through progressive investments, arranged with the territory’s main actors.

In this sense, through its support for the Colombian government’s PDET strategy, The Fund has contributed to indigenous communities like Ette Ennaka strengthening their own autonomy and getting back their territories.

At the same time, The Fund has strengthened the capacity of people, communities and grassroots organisations in terms of planning their own development by participating directly in the prioritisation and formulation of territorial plans which close the gap between the rural and urban parts of the country, strengthening social cohesion and the rule of law.

“The project has helped us to remember our own system of governance, to recognise and formulate our public policy from the Ette viewpoint, that is the purely indigenous viewpoint, it has nothing to do with Western politics, everything is done in terms of traditional customs”, explains Francia Elena Carmona.

**The Fund has
invested nearly**

**972 million
pesos**

in the “I get on board my PDET” strategy, led by the ART with the support of the UNDP in the Pacifico Medio, Chocó, Montes de María, Urabá, Sierra Nevada, Sur de Bolívar and Sur de Córdoba regions. This strategy aims to contribute resources to civil society organisations for the direct implementation of PDET initiatives.

Thanks to the support of The Fund, a total of 80 organisations implemented PDET initiatives with ethnic, gender and youth focuses, and 135 management reports incorporating a gender component as part of the closing of governments were created. Furthermore, 105 community organisations were strengthened, including women's organisations, community councils, community shelters, and communal action boards, among others.

Around 35% of this strengthening has been focused on areas such as reconciliation, coexistence and peacebuilding. The Ette community highlights the importance of weaving peace with an ethnic focus.

“Workshops with traditional spiritual authorities were carried out in order to support the peacebuilding process in the communities; we also carried out dialogues on the use of medicinal plants, our own justice system, leadership, the topic of indigenous women and indigenous authorities”, explains Carmona.

Both 2019 and 2020 were important years in terms of establishing and strengthening investment agreements on a territorial level and building bridges for the handover from outgoing administrations to current governments; furthermore, they were fundamental to the implementation of the PDET and support for the Territorial Development Plans. Together with the participation of the ART, the UNDP and The Fund, formulation processes of the initiatives born out of the territories themselves were supported, prioritising the local voices who know the area's problems first-hand.

Currently, with the support of The Fund, 19 wide-reaching infrastructure works in PDET municipalities are being undertaken, included in the initiatives chosen by the populations themselves, and these works are accompanied by production projects and incentives for the commercialisation of agricultural projects, with the aim of generating a comprehensive impact on the communities and driving development in the medium and long-term. Furthermore, 288 small-scale community infrastructure works were built in 58 municipalities, benefitting more than 52,512 people: schools, sanitation facilities, roads, sewage systems, pedestrian bridges and sporting and cultural spaces to facilitate the participation and integration of the communities.

104

grassroots organisations which implement projects framed within the PDET have been strengthened. The goal here is for the communities which participated in the formulation of these plans to also participate in their implementation.

29

of the backed initiatives are related to gender issues, benefitting approximately 1,708 women; 1,458 initiatives with a gender focus were included in the Municipal Development Plans, as well as 40 proposals for ethnic communities which benefit approximately 2,263 people, 14 of which are focused on youth and benefit 991 young people, and 7 of which are for boys, girls and adolescents, benefitting approximately 462.

In order to contribute to the institutional development necessary to provide impetus to the PDET on a municipal level, an alliance was formed between the Administrative Department of Public Management (DAFP) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which supported the creation of 170 PDET Project Management Bodies (IGPPDET). In order to do this, the DAFP developed a toolbox which was shared with territorial consultants. Based on the PDET capacities project, it took on the role of directly supporting 104 municipalities and, as a result, as of December 2020, 90 IGPPDET were created with their respective administrative acts.

A technical assistance space was created for municipalities and the teams of administrations in 59 municipalities, covering areas like project formulation, access to sources of funding and territorial planning. These spaces involved the participation of the leading entities on a national level for each of the areas and, as a result of this exercise, a portfolio of 69 projects formulated using a General Adjusted Methodology (MGA) and coordinated with municipal mayor's offices was created, whose value is COP \$181,352 million pesos (approximately USD \$50 million dollars). These initiatives were handed over to the Agency for Territorial Renewal as support for resource management.

The demographic groups which suffered the greatest effects of the violence, such as women, indigenous groups, Afro-Colombians or children and adolescents, have seen that the implementation of the agreement has brought with it tangible improvements in their daily life, increasing their capacity for sustainable development and strengthening their capacity to actively participate in territorial planning, driving social oversight, transparency and accountability.

“We learnt that the learning process for the Ette Ennaka is more aural than visual, because, despite the fact that they had access to documents on the agreement, not everybody was able to read them, which is why dialogue is the most effective method for understanding the content of the agreement, so that people can carry out the role they should play as an ethnic group in the post-peace agreement settings”, Ette Ennaka de Naarakajmanta indigenous organisation, Santa Marta, Magdalena.

Local institutional support was also key to the implementation of the PDET strategy, and preparing and accompanying local governments is fundamental to strengthening their management capacities. As part of this strengthening process, a total of 12,357 PDET strategies were incorporated into the Municipal Development Plans, of which 1,458 had a gender indicator. Thus the Territorial Development Plans incorporated programs for the advancement towards gender equality and a budgetary indicator in investment plans in order to identify spending on gender. For the “I get on board my PDET” strategy, 25% of initiatives correspond to women's organisations which bring together a total of 1,022 women, and 11 of these organisations have already executed their action plan, benefitting 577 women.

Number of PDET initiatives:

Pillar	No. of initiatives included
1. Social organization of rural property and land use	925
2. Infrastructure and land adaptation	1560
3. Rural health	1117
4. Rural Education and Early Childhood	2923
5. Rural housing, drinking water and basic sanitation	1403
6. Economic reactivation and agricultural production	2246
7. System for the progressive guarantee of the right to food	678
8. Reconciliation, coexistence and peacebuilding	1505
TOTAL	12357



Meta

A hand which moves to the rhythm of the background music, an intense stare, that lightness of step as she moves forward, that rebellious lock of hair on her forehead, the face which shudders with a blow to the cheek. The applause, the bow. Camila touches her cheek and jokes with her co-star. They have just finished the first act of a play which depicts the situation of millions of women across the world, gender-based and domestic violence.

Camila's body is a body heaped with experiences; it is just 14, but it is a body marked by the wounds of war and which now sets off on a path of acting in the old Playa Rica TATR in La Macarena, Meta, thanks to the Trust and Territorial Peace program. She is not quite sure how she came to be part of the theatre groups, in truth she does not ever remember being impassioned by acting, but she considers her body to be an instrument which serves to awaken the conscious of the women she most admires, friends and neighbours who have seen her grow up and become the teenager she now is, her body screams "no more violence! No more inequality!"

She was a child when she looked war in the eyes, when she endured it on her skin. She recalls with astonishment, and perhaps fear, how she could have died at the age of six when there was a confrontation between the guerrilla and the army in the village where she lived, and the chassis of an abandoned car, which had become her favourite hiding place and play centre, blew up into a thousand pieces. The violence left some almost imperceptible scars on her skin, the same left on any child by a childhood of games in the park and scraped knees, but it also left her the violent memories and an elaborate and conclusive understanding of what it means to live in this context and grow up in a society as unequal as Colombia's.

She saw her mother fighting in the field and now accompanies her in her reintegration process. She, Camila, understands more about this process than many of us and speaks with the experience and authority that she has gained from being there from the first moment, when peace was being negotiated, and seeing how her mother laid down her arms as a result

of the signing of the agreement. She is her hero, she admires her, supports her and defends the way she acts. She is her example, the person who, since she was little, taught her an intense love for being an independent woman and helping the community.

"When I was little, I saw that women were just for sweeping, looking after children and being hit. But that was totally different with my mum, my mum is different. She herself says that a woman is not for hitting or looking after children on her own, but made to be equal to a man, with no power dynamics. That is what I most admire about my mother, her leadership, she is always thinking about the community and works to defend the rights of others", explains Camila.

"When I was little, I saw that women were just for sweeping, looking after children and being hit. But that was totally different with my mum, my mum is different."

Her mind does not forget the war, but her soul seems to wander far when it comes to dreaming. When she graduates, she wants to study medicine in Cuba, win a scholarship that she seems resolute about gaining, and then return to the country which saw her grow, specialise in child psychology and return to those rural, jungle roads to help so many girls and boys who do not have

the security of a healthcare and education system to back them up. She is a strong teenager, with as much clarity in her projects as in her words.

She knows that one of the biggest problems for girls in this country is growing up in an unequal society, with little access to the most basic services, a quality education and healthcare system, as well as little chance of growing up in a violence-free environment. Now that the war seems to be yielding in her territory, the monster of domestic violence and violence against women has made her take on a struggle to defend the women and girls in her community, in one of the PDET areas where a real, comprehensive, sustainable and inclusive transformation is being sought, in order to improve the quality of life of its inhabitants who, for years, have suffered from the dynamics of violence, poverty and state absence.

Camila has actively participated in the workshops organised by women and instructors from the Trust and Territorial Peace program on the types of gen-



Photo: Concern Universal Colombia

der-based violence which affect women, how to detect them and what measures to take in order for the attacks not to get worse and violate the women's human rights. She recognises that violence is structural and is closely linked to the way in which gender stereotypes are built, and that, in many cases, are amplified by situations of poverty, lack of education and the historic roles which have been imposed culturally on women and men.

She wants to help her community; assuredly and enthusiastically she responds: *"yes, yes I would like to teach other girls about the value of their bodies. For me it isn't normal, but here it is very normal for men to see a girl of my age or younger in a restaurant or in the town and for them to say or do things. I would like to teach them that their body has a value and that they have rights. Many of them are left pregnant by older men who obviously don't accept their responsibility. I want to tell the girls that it is not okay to normalise everything that happens to us and what people say to us, that we don't have to have sexual relations if we don't want to, that we are not a sexual object and that we have the right to think about a different future, to study and to be independent."*

Gender-based violence invades the peace that her community has built little by little, and with so much effort, for over three years. For Camila, the different forms of violence remind her of the war, they are similar and drive away peace. *"Peace is tranquillity; it is the tranquillity we felt after the signing of the Agreement. Because, before, I couldn't even go to the park because my mum feared for my life and that of my brother. Now, I no longer fear going out to play, the situation is not tense for that reason, but it is for many other things which we have to fight against in order to be able to live in peace, and that will only happen if we empower women and the least fortunate."*

The Trust and Peace program has allowed many women who belonged to the old Playa Rica TATR (Meta), as well as the adjacent communities, to participate in workshops on the prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), in self-care activities and other cultural activities. It has also encouraged the generation of ideas and activities born out of the community itself: for example, the play on gender violence which allowed for the interaction between communities, the exchange of knowledge and learnings and the building of trust between ex-combatants undergoing the reintegration process and the communities.

Trust and Territorial Peace took place thanks to the support of The Fund and the Secretary General's Peacebuilding Fund in 3 departments (Chocó, Meta and Guaviare). This program was implemented by various United Nations agencies (UNHCR, FAO, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP), Pastoral Social and the Colombian government, and closed operations at the end of the first quarter of 2020.



Blended Finance: strategic alliances for peace

In 2019, through the Blended Finance call for proposals, The Fund launched one of its most ambitious and innovative initiatives for the United Nations, thanks to the support of the United Nations Peace Building Fund (PBF), which channelled its funds through The Fund in Colombia. This initiative put into practice the recommendations of the Secretary General, who encourages the search for innovative ways to work with the private sector in order to meet the SDGs.

With an investment of 2.1 million dollars, The Fund was able to leverage almost 13 million dollars from the private sector in order to close the historic development gaps in the PDET municipalities, reduce the causes which led to the conflict and aim for a sustained peace.

With that, the risks for the private sector of investing in these regions have been reduced, and viability has been given to 7 investments with a social impact, with a direct effect on more than 33 PDET municipalities.

These 7 selected investments are being implemented according to different Blended Finance instruments, for example with an interest rate subsidy for the creation of loans with favourable interest rates, exchange guarantees, investment in seed capital and traditional technical assistance (see table).



Photo: www.indiegrow.co



Photo: www.indiegrow.co

Private sector partner	Main results	Blended finance instrument
 Acumen – International Social Impact Fund	Consolidation of the “Investing for Peace Fund” to invest with patient capital in community led agribusinesses in paddy rice and powdered panela plant for export. Reaching more than 700 producers .	Resources contributed to the Investing for Peace Portfolio. Acumen as an impact fund will inject patient capital / junior equity to set up companies in association with community-led associations.
 Bancóldex – National Development Financial Institution	Special credit line was launched at the end of 2020 to finance UNEP ecosystem-based adaptation technologies (MEBA). With this special line it is expected to disburse 2.500 loans for small agriculture producers through local microfinance institutions.	Bancóldex used the funds as an interest rate subsidy , so that the special credit line had an attractive and competitive intermediation rate for local microfinance institutions.
 CorpoCampo – Colombian Private held company	Invest in “The Açai berry dream” were 300 farmers and former combatants produce Açai and CorpoCampo guarantees the purchase and ensures income stability. Additionally, the Açai palms cultivation has potential for selling carbon credits.	The resources were used for traditional technical assistance to support short-term and food security crops, while the Açai palm reaches its productive stage in a 4-year cycle investment.
 IC Fundación – Colombian Private Philanthropy Foundation	Invest in “Chocolate of Colombia”, supporting Fairtrade certification, good practices and adjustments to the cocoa processing plant for the development of value-added derivative products to be exported. This investment will provide a licit income for 800 cocoa beans producers in this region affected by conflict, organized in 10 associations.	The resources will be used for traditional technical assistance for the payment of local technicians who will support cocoa farmer associations certification and for machinery acquisition to strength cocoa value-added process transformation.
 Incofin – International Social Impact Fund	This investment made viable a US\$ 4 M operation loan of Incofin to Contactar microfinance cooperative. With these resources Contactar is expanding its presence in remote municipalities, while promoting banking penetration and reducing the historical financial gap in the south of the country. 2.995 loans disbursed. 45% of these loans were disbursed to women .	The resources will be used for an exchange guarantee known as a cross currency swap* , which made the loan operation profitable for both the borrower and the lender.
 Supracafé – International private held company	To invest in the Association of Women Coffee Growers of Cauca (AMUCC) and increase the base up to 420 women , guaranteeing profitable and legal economic alternative in this region affected by the conflict.	The resources are used for traditional technical assistance , registration of the AMUCC coffee brand, and a contribution to the Revolving Fund for pre-financing of the harvest.
 Wegrou – Start-up & Mercy Corps – INGO	Launch of the “From bean to cup” platform for selling specialty and organic coffee produced by women without intermediaries. This promotes the resilience of women heads of households and victims of the conflict. (www.indiegrow.co).	50% of funds are used in seed capital for the start-up and 50% for traditional technical assistance .



Photo: Corpocampo

The innovative nature of this initiative lies in the execution of resources, which are handed over to the partner from the private sector in order to be implemented, while The Fund acts as an investor. Beyond contributing purely financial resources, these alliances allow for the private sector to contribute with its long-term vision, expertise in developing business models and to imprint a profitability dynamic onto the businesses and associations being strengthened.

Thus, these catalytic interventions in alliance with the private sector promote change in the countryside, just as established in the first point of the Final Agreement, creating conditions of well-being for the rural population and promoting a stable and lasting peace.

As well as Melinda and Argelis, who we met in the special chapter on Cauca, the Blended Finance call for proposals in 2020 has benefitted more than 2,000 people, supporting and strengthening production projects for coffee, acai, cacao, rice and sugar cane.

Thanks to the creation of two credit lines for PDET municipalities, where it is practically impossible to gain access to formal credit, almost 3,000 credits have already been awarded, under the first credit line, while it is hoped that 2,400 credits will be awarded as part of the second, to farmers and rural producers in order to apply adaptation technologies based on ecosystems, which have been designed by the United Nations Environment Programme. By implementing these investments, the farmers and rural producers will be able to mitigate their vulnerability to climate change and the social risks it brings with it.

“The most important thing is being able to accompany businesses when they most need us and offer them financial solutions which support their management with positive impacts, alongside incomparable partners like the IMF” explains Karoline Polanco from Bancoldex Microfinancing.

Two investments, in alliance with Supracafé and Wegrou / Mercy Corps, are characterised by their gender focus, with activities and efforts entirely aimed at strengthening and empowering women, with an impact on 450 female coffee-producers. Through five other investments, more than 1,700 women are receiving direct benefits, including 1,358 loans.



Photo: Mercy Corps/Indiegrow

“50 Friends” Story by Indiegrow, Caficauca y Mercy Corps.



From the hospitals of war to health for peace

Health for Peace Voices -
IOM



“For me, Health for Peace is love for life”, affirms Ermindanda, an ex-combatant and indigenous Kankuama woman, who decided to hand over her arms in 2017 and join the Territorial Areas for Training and Reintegration (TATR). Today, Ermindanda is a healthcare supervisor and community leader, thanks to The Fund and the support for her process of transition to civilian life through the Health for Peace project, led by the Health Ministry and implemented by IOM, UNFPA and PAHO.

Ermindanda spent her childhood in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, a mountain range which covers numerous microclimates, extending from the Caribbean coast to the peak of Cristóbal Colón, the highest mountain in Colombia, in the Magdalena department. This, like many other parts of Colombia, has very little access to healthcare services, due to lack of supply and infrastructure and other barriers such as poverty and insecurity which lead to social and health inequalities among the population.

From the age of 29 to 44, she carried a firearm in her hand. That is when she became a combat nurse. Back then, she found her calling risking her life to save those of others. *“The satisfaction of saving a life marks you forever. I had no university degree but I had the courage and the will”.*

“Natural medicine is something which cures our soul and strengthens us, and combined with Western medicine, it can be very useful”

“I had the courage and the will to save lives in the jungle and in civilian life”:

**Ermindanda,
Former FARC combatant**

In the midst of armed conflict, she often made use of her traditional knowledge to heal bullet wounds, using medicinal plants like rosemary, which has anti-septic and analgesic properties.

Access to basic services for communities has been a priority for The Fund, particularly in those communities located near the reintegration areas. It has supported the widening of basic healthcare, water and sanitation services, benefitting both communities and ex-combatants.

The “Health for Peace” project, in its second implementation phase, provided opportunities to young people who, like Ermindanda, are looking for new ways to be agents for change in their communities. As a result, 1,279 community leaders in 25 municipalities adjacent to the old TATR received healthcare training, with a focus on sexual and reproductive rights. At the same time, 1,291 healthcare professionals in 25 hospitals were trained, 7,975 women gained access to contraception and 54,000 received primary healthcare attention. Furthermore, 26 community attention centres were created to offer healthcare services to boys and girls under the age of 5.

“Thanks to Health for Peace I now have more knowledge and ways to serve my people. I have grown as a person and I feel proud because my community acknowledges me and values my effort. Now my only weapons are words and healthcare. For me, Health for Peace is love for life”, Ermindanda emphasises.



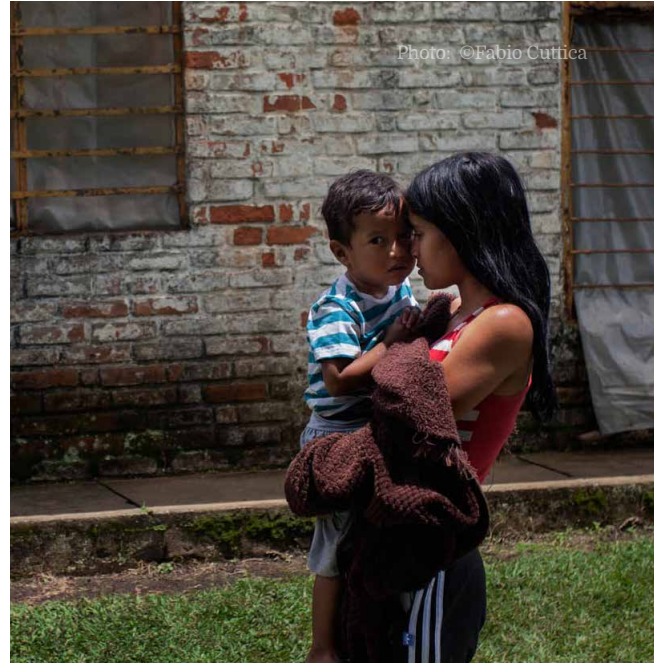
COVID-19 has also offered opportunities to progress in closing gaps in the provision of basic healthcare and sexual and reproductive healthcare services

Since 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has uncovered the extreme conditions and challenges faced by the communities living in rural areas, especially when it comes to access to basic healthcare services.

From the moment the virus appeared in the country, the Colombian government and local authorities have decreed measures to avoid the transmission and spreading of COVID-19; said restrictions, which have mainly been to do with mobility, geographic confinement and curfews in many of the munic-

ipalities with high infection levels, have brought with them consequences, largely for the rural communities, where people depend on working far from their homes in order to maintain themselves, their families and their communities.

However, the crisis has also offered opportunities to progress towards peace. Local peace builders are working to adapt their programs and integrate a response to COVID-19.



Access to health and reproductive health services during the COVID-19 pandemic

The Fund, thanks to its rapid adjustment to the context created by the COVID-19 pandemic, allocated \$4.6 million dollars to supporting efforts to provide healthcare services in the 170 PDET municipalities, where the “Health for Peace” project was already being implemented.

This rapid push by The Fund permitted 92 healthcare providers (IPS, for their Spanish acronym) to be equipped with protective elements for the healthcare workers as a measure to prevent infection, to implement virtual healthcare mechanisms, to strengthen the capacities of public hospital staff in 26 adjacent municipalities to the old TATR, and very important support was provided in terms of epidemiological surveillance which permitted the identification of more than 3,500 cases of COVID, allowing for their timely isolation.

At the same time, 60 healthcare provision sessions were carried out in rural areas, where attention in terms of general medicine, as well as some specialty areas such as gynaecology and paediatrics was given, which benefitted 13,806 women, 1,274 men, 1,432 boys and 1,739 girls.

In response to the emergency brought about by the COVID-19 virus, RH and GBV²² services were maintained and strengthened in 26 municipalities. These services, due to the high demand for assistance to patients in the pandemic, were not being prioritised but were highly relevant services in these areas.

The hospitals in these areas also strengthened their capacities, not only in terms of knowledge of maternal health and contraception with a focus on sexual and reproductive rights in order to improve their capacity and quality of service²³, but also with the design of cross-cutting municipal plans for the prevention of sexual violence and child and teen pregnancies. This was done with concerted actions with local actors and comprehensive attention adapted to the characteristics of each population, rural setting, cultural diversity and the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Furthermore, 171 protection and hygiene kits were supplied, which improved the personal hygiene conditions of 8,500 women in vulnerable conditions, such as displaced victims of the conflict, indigenous and Afro-Colombian women. Additionally, 40,068 people of rural and TATR areas received attention with regards to contraception, maternal health, sexual violence, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and miscarriages.

22. Reproductive Health and Gender-Based Violence.

23. 1,728 healthcare workers were trained in these areas.



Photo: ©MPTF Colombia / @juliethserrano

Chocó

Oxygen for Chocó in times of pandemic

The Atrato river, one of the largest on the American continent, flows through a large part of the territory of Chocó, considered to be one of the rainiest regions in the world. Along its route through the untameable tropical rainforest, sit the indigenous Embera settlements of Dóidiba, Chamí, Katíos, Wounna, Zenú and Tole, as well as various Afro-Colombian communities. On one of its banks, the departmental capital, Quibdó, is found, a city where biodiversity abounds as much as the health, social and economic necessities of its citizens.

It is precisely this strategic location, its forests and mountains, access to the sea and lack of opportunities for its citizens, which made Chocó a target of the armed groups. Historically, this is where guerrillas, paramilitaries, emerging groups, drug traffickers, and gangs converged; all of whom fought for control of the area and sought to make the most of illicit dealings.

Despite the fact that problems such as poverty and social and economic gaps have deepened as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the inhabitants of Chocó continue to dream of peace, that peace which has evaded them, but which they are not willing to give up on.

Of the 6,624 cases which affected Chocó, 204 people have died. Some of those lost their lives as they spent several hours on the dark waters of the Atrato in search of access to health services, others died at the entrance to the hospital due to a lack of oxygen, something which, according to employees of the department's Health Department, was extremely traumatic: "At the Ismael Roldán Hospital, oxygen support was unavailable, it was not even possible to sustain a patient while the transfer to another institution was arranged", they explain, sobbing. "The patients' oxygen saturation levels dropped so much due to a lack of oxygen that they ended up dying and we, with broken hearts and tears in our eyes, could do nothing more than watch them die with pain in our souls".

Osiris Casas, head of the Ismael Roldan hospital, recalls a day when the situation was so serious that 3 people died. "We cried at the helplessness of not being able to save their lives or those of our own family members. I have no more tears left because I have buried so many of my relatives", he says.

So, in order to literally pump 'oxygen' into the region, the Health for Peace project supplied an oxygen generator to the Ismael Roldán Valencia Hospital in order to save the lives of those suffering the most serious symptoms of COVID-19.

Despite the urgent nature of the situation, and with the resilience which characterises people from Chocó, they have not lost the willingness to find a solution. "We knocked on a lot of doors in terms of national, departmental and municipal government and some private institutions, but none of them would open, until one day a miracle which allowed us to save lives happened, through the Health for Peace project. Thanks to the project, we received a fixed oxygen generator which has meant hope for life for the community in times of pandemic, and as a healthcare institution, it allows us to keep saving lives", explains Osiris.



The oxygen plant has changed the lives of more than 5,700 patients who have been cared for to date, and it also supplies oxygen directly to the 12 COVID beds in the Ismael Roldán Valencia hospital. Furthermore, with the acquisition of 25 oxygen tanks, which are filled up with the oxygen provided by the generator, the hospital's capacity for attention has been increased when necessary. On top of this, the generator has had a direct impact on patients at the San Francisco de Asís hospital (Quibdó) and the municipal hospital in Tadó, by filling up oxygen tanks so that these two hospitals can care for their patients.

Unexpected results of the fund's actions in the midst of the covid-19 pandemic

The pandemic has forced projects and their beneficiary populations to quickly find innovative solutions, using technology and other tools.

A growth in innovation:

The situation has driven innovation. For example, in Catatumbo, infestations and illnesses increased due to the drop in the supply of pesticides or the rise in costs due to the pandemic. In the face of this, digital and audio-visual methodologies were generated for the production of fungicides, insecticides and organic fertilisers, which could be made with materials from the area to reduce the impact of harmful insects or fungi, at the same time as improving the nutritional conditions of the soil. This demonstrates that, thanks to innovative methodologies, a process which was traditionally carried out in-person was achieved through virtual mechanisms and, as added value, it created sustainable, cheaper solutions.

Virtual times:

One of the collateral effects of the pandemic has been the closing of digital gaps in communities, with the reinvestment of resources, initially destined for trips to the territory, into the delivery of equipment, such as computers and tablets, or in connectivity tools (internet), which not only allowed for the planned activities in the territories to be carried out, but also for more beneficiaries to be reached and, in many cases, the opportunity was taken to train them in the use of various online tools and thus generate an excellent knowledge exchange.

A virtual market

Due to the closures implemented in order to contain the pandemic in the municipalities, traditional farmers' markets were affected. Faced with the difficulty of selling products, especially those generated through the production environments strengthened by The Fund, as well as those technically supported by the UNDP and IOM, or through the socio-economic integration project implemented by the FAO, innovative virtual alternatives were generated. These promoted the participation of organisations of producers in virtual farmers' markets, for which the necessary technical assistance to ensure their participation was provided.



Putumayo y Nariño

Humanitarian demining:
the relief of walking along a path without it costing your life

“The land warns you where there is something strange in it, where there is a possible explosive artefact,” explains Darwin Pesillo, now a civilian humanitarian deminer after spending some years harvesting coca in Orito (Putumayo) in the south of Colombia. Today he has one of the riskiest jobs in the world: being a humanitarian deminer.

More than 13,000 square metres belonging to the settlement of Jardines de Sucumbíos in the municipality of Ipiales (Nariño) and San Miguel (Putumayo), areas considered to be of high risk of containing land mines and explosive artefacts, were catalogued as areas cleared of explosives, thanks to the support of The Fund and Halo Trust, an international organisation responsible for carrying out demining activities throughout the world.

In 2020, 5,774 square metres were cleared in Puerto Asís (Putumayo) and 7,621 square metres were cleared in Ipiales (Nariño) and San Miguel (Putumayo).

Mine accidents have dropped by 83% in these municipalities. The areas which have been cleared include plenty of ethnic diversity, with the presence of indigenous settlements, Afro-Colombian communities and farming communities, which each use their own methodologies to educate people on the risk of mines. “My aunt is the wife of the village president, so they told me about Halo Trust and the call for proposals and I liked the sound of it because freeing the land of suspicion of mines and any explosive artefacts is essential, humanitarian work, as is contributing to making sure there are no more victims of this problem”, explains 21 year-old Pesillo, who clears parts of the San Miguel (Putumayo) municipality.

According to the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, between 1990 and January 31, 2021, a total of 11,994 people were victims of mines in Colombia (this figure is only surpassed by Afghanistan). Of this number, 2,325 people lost their lives as a result of explosions, something which has converted demining into one of the most necessary actions for guaranteeing a right to free movement for the people living in these regions, without putting their lives at risk.

With the support of The Fund, actions aimed at humanitarian demining have meant that the land can now be used for agricultural projects, improving the income of the population and promoting development. *“Demining helps the community make the transition to working the land, allowing them to look after the land without fear of death or injury. It also helps generate more economic income for people in the countryside, so that the countryside can keep growing,”* explains Pesillo.

In Colombia, landmines and other explosive artefacts have contributed to the daily increase in figures on the internal displacement of communities, causing numerous negative consequences in terms of their socio-economic impact on each region, given that abandoning production projects not only halts the production chain, but it also destroys the social and community fabric in each region.

“It is now possible to give back the land to those who left out of fear, that is why I like this demining work so much, I feel like part of the community”, he says.

According to the report on the results of monitoring illicit crops in Colombia, presented by the UNODC and President Iván Duque’s government last year, the departments of Nariño and Putumayo, in south-western Colombia, have historically been disputed over by armed groups seeking territorial control, given their strategic locations for drug trafficking routes. The placing of landmines is seen as a “territorial control” strategy to protect the coca crops or laboratories.

According to the results of the aforementioned study, 78% of the coca crops in the country are concentrated in four departments. These are: Nariño (36,964 hectares), Norte de Santander (41,711), Putumayo (24,973) and Cauca (17,356). These four regions together contain 121,004 hectares of illicit crops.

This situation has brought with it the involvement of young people in the drug trafficking chain, as they find in it a reprieve from the poverty of their daily lives and become direct victims of the trade. *“From the age of 13 I harvested coca, my mum wanted me to study, but one day I went to work and ended up liking it because I had more money, and I never went back to studying”.*

Through the project carried out by Halo Trust, The Fund has prioritised opportunities to strengthen local economic capacities with employability strategies which permit the empowerment of communities in terms of caring for their own territories and improving their means.

“My income has increased, I have stable, formal employment like I have never had before and with which I can help my mother, I have been able to look to the future and save so that I can move out and have a house”, explains Darwin.

For Halo Trust, an international organisation specialising in demining across the world, the work of demining must go hand in hand with training the communities on risk prevention in the area, given the constant risk and challenge of violence in these parts. However, despite being one of the hardest tasks around, it brings with it a great benefit: preparing the land for a new beginning.

More than 33,000 people can now access areas which had been abandoned due to the presence of landmines. More than 160,000 square metres have been cleared of explosive artefacts and landmines in the municipalities of Algeciras (Huila), Chaparral (Tolima), Cajibío (Cauca), Leiva and Ipiales (Nariño), Mesetas and Vistahermosa (Meta), San Miguel, Puerto Asís and Puerto Leguizamó (Putumayo), San Vicente del Caquán (Caquetá) and Sumapaz (Cundinamarca).

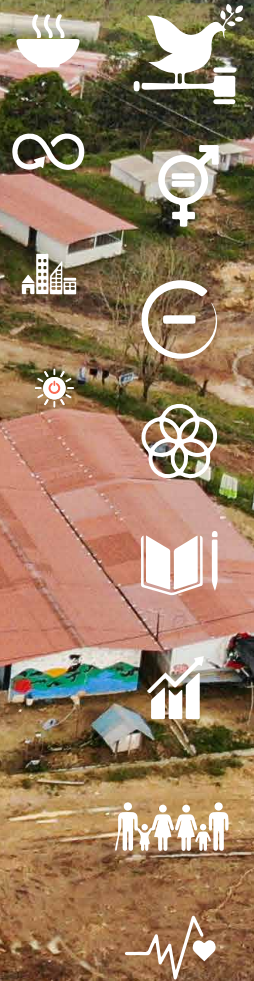
The cleared land can now once again be used for agricultural projects, increasing the income of the local population and promoting development.

With the firm conviction in supporting the Colombian state with the most ambitious local development strategy in history, driving territorial development and stability as the basis for the implementation of the Final Agreement, The Fund has financed initiatives which look to close historic gaps, reduce inequality and strengthen security through the promotion of justice, socio-economic rehabilitation, the prevention of forced recruitment, the development of institutional capacities in the territories and the consolidation of actions against landmines.

In 2020, demining actions were implemented by Halo Trust and Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas, reflecting the results mentioned in the departments of Putumayo and Nariño.

2. REINTEGRATION

Opportunities to start again





One of the greatest challenges that came with the signing of the Final Agreement has been the reintegration of ex-combatants who spent the majority of their lives in the jungle. Starting a life without arms, and with the strong conviction of transforming themselves and, in the process, the country, has brought with it lessons.

Reintegration implies that ex-combatants play a different role within Colombian society, at the same time that this very society accepts their past, giving them the chance to obtain a way to live on their own means, care for their families and generally satisfy their needs, just like any other citizen.

It also implies that they have the opportunity to construct a new identity, disassociated from the armed group they belonged to for so many years. How is reintegration going?

The support and coordination of the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for President Iván Duque Márquez's Peace with Legality policy has allowed for the propulsion of the different guarantees of the reintegration process, especially those associated with economic sustainability (production projects), housing, early childhood care, community reintegration, health, security and the gender focus. As part of the presentation of this report, I want to take the opportunity to thank the donor nations, The Fund's technical secretariat, the Council for Stabilisation and Consolidation, the Colombia en Paz Fund and the Chancellor's Office for their constant support of this process.

Andrés Stapper
ARN Director

The Final Agreement considered the reintegration of the FARC-EP ex-combatants in an economic, socio-communitary and political sense. The reintegration policy, led by the ARN, has been driven and complemented in part by the technical and financial support offered by the Multi-Partner Fund, with the aim of supporting more than 13,000 ex-combatants who decided to lay down their arms and reintegrate into civilian life.

The peace harvest

“About 230 of us guerrilla fighters belonging to Front 29 of the FARC, which operated in Nariño and part of Cauca, and Front 8 which mainly operated in the Cauca department, in the municipalities of Patía, el Tambo y Balboa, arrived here”, a member of the project located in the old Aldemar Galán TATR, the Multi-Active Forging Peace Paths Cooperative (COOP-SENDAPAZ), excitedly explains.

He makes up part of a Persian lime production project in the Patía municipality in Cauca.

“With the Persian lime project”, he continues, “we had the opportunity to train in production, commercial and organisational topics. We were put into contact with the area’s producers and sellers related to the project’s economic activity. Thus, the project has also had an impact on the relationship of the surrounding community with the territorial space, changing the image and perception of production projects making up part of reintegration”.

The lime project is just one of the initiatives backed by The Fund which make up part of the “Comprehensive Reintegration in production settings with a community focus” project. Furthermore, The Fund has invested more than 12 million dollars in supporting ex-combatant production projects in agriculture, livestock and eco-tourism, among others. To date, 62 collective projects and 200 individual production projects have been approved, benefitting a total of 3,713 ex-combatants.

Another beneficiary is 39 year-old ex-combatant Ricardo Morales Truaños, who joined the guerrilla when he was 16. Life has not been easy for Ricardo: *“In 2001, I had an accident as a result of inexperience handling explosives and I lost the fingers on my right hand, but I have never considered myself disabled”.*

But peace provided him with a second chance: *“the CECOESPE cooperative²⁴ has given me the space and the strength to keep learning and this has allowed me to improve my quality of life. Thanks to the peace process I have been able to train as an agricultural apprentice with the Ministry of Agriculture and I did another course on the production and retail of coffee with Tecnicafé”.*

Proof of the good operation of the ex-combatants’ production projects is that 57% of the services or products belonging to the 22 production projects supported during The Fund’s first phase have carried out commercialisation exercises with local partners and have established a commercial alliance which benefits two cooperatives in the current phase (Phase 2).

Furthermore, a total of 595 ex-combatants, 175 women and 420 men, trained in technical apprenticeships with differential focuses in 17 technical training stations operating in the old TATR.

24. Cooperative Ecomun La Esperanza



Photo: ARN Colombia

“This is a project”, Ricardo concludes, “which has allowed us to build peace in the territories through sustainable crops such as coffee, as it generates employment, is a healthy form of economic activity and, in the territories dedicated to coffee production, there are no armed conflicts”.

Need to know:

The Final Agreement established economic support for production projects by ex-combatants. This subsidy for start-ups or strengthening projects is awarded once to each person in an integration process, to the sum of \$8 million pesos, in order to leverage an individual business, develop an initiative linked to a formal cooperative association, or to acquire, construct or renovate a dwelling. In the case of developing production projects, the ex-combatants have to go through stages related to training and the generation of skills and abilities in order to achieve the sustainability of said projects. The projects, as well as meeting minimum requirements, must be formulated and presented by those same people undergoing reintegration to the CNR (for collective projects) and the ARN (for individual projects).

Source: ARN.

Coexistence and reconciliation: contributing to communities and the reintegrated population from the point of view of women

While The Fund has been a catalyst for the implementation of production projects, this has not been its sole focus in terms of reintegration. Processes of reconciliation between this population and their surrounding communities have also been driven, and gender equality has also been promoted via these initiatives.

Luz Mery Lopez lives in the old Antonio Nariño TATR in the Icononzo municipality in the department of Tolima, where she is part of a clothing manufacturing project: *“I have always believed in education. Since the moment we laid down our arms, we have continued a training school with a group of companions and we started the process of sharing knowledge; we identified a group of people who had knowledge of tailoring and we saw in this a great opportunity, so we started to learn the trade from a tradeswoman, because we saw potential in the project”.*

The first results were seen in 2017, with a fashion show for children’s clothing: *“it was very important for us”, explains Luz Mery, “because at the time we did not have many children in the collective, and now we see that those outfits represent our sons and daughters who accompany us today”.*

Thanks to The Fund, 26 community training centres were created in the Meta, Guaviare and Chocó departments, where both ex-combatants and the community as a whole were trained in food security, production projects, gender-based violence and political participation. Furthermore, ex-combatants with medical experience participated in activities related to sexual, nutritional and mental health in the municipalities where The Fund’s initiatives aimed at improving access to healthcare services in communities were implemented.

The projects backed by The Fund included both ex-combatants and their surrounding communities as beneficiaries. These initiatives promoted reconciliation through inclusive production, participation and cross-generational dialogue. The Weaving Peace cooperative where Luz Mery works, for example, established a joint company with ex-combatants and members of the community, bringing together people who, were it not for the peacebuilding process, would never have worked together.



“Since the moment we laid down our arms, we have continued a training school with a group of companions. In this process, we identified a group of people who had knowledge of tailoring and we saw in this a great opportunity, so we started to learn the trade from a tradeswoman. In one of the workshops with her, we realised that this trade was a creative space, we had always designed and created green garments, but we then saw that we could create and propose ideas using colours, textures and knowledge. We went from seeing the world in green to seeing it in colour. In 2019, with the first 2 million pesos we were given, 20 women got together and we bought our first machines; 14 of us are ex-combatants from the FARC-EP and 6 are from the community, and thanks to that, in spite of the difficulties, today the Tejiendo Paz Cooperative is a reality. It can be done, the only thing that cannot exist is war”.

Luz Mery

Just like Luz Mery, 589 women have participated in ongoing production projects, have identified and launched women's initiatives in regions such as Putumayo, Mutatá, Carmen del Darién, Quibdó, Meta, and Cauca. Equally, the MILA (Women, Innovation, Leadership and Autonomy) strategy was implemented, aimed at strengthening the entrepreneurial capacities of women, based on a recognition of the discriminatory structures and barriers faced by women which affect the way they take on entrepreneurial activities and the results they obtain.

10.562

tonnes of beans from the reintegrated population of the old El Oso TATR and 138,239 tonnes of coffee produced by the associations belonging to the community adjacent to the Gaitanía Páez settlement in Tolima have been sold.

As a result of the production projects implemented by the reintegrated population and farming communities,

982 hectares

have been improved for the production and commercialisation of foodstuffs.

Demostrative 9 Training Centers

have been set up, benefitting more than 870 people and their families in terms of subsistence food production processes. The CDC are a setting for reconciliation and strengthening of community ties between the rural population and reintegrated people.

The Fund has supported the reintegration of ex-combatants with a focus on promoting territorial peace, coexistence, reconciliation and non-stigmatisation. The objective of the interventions is to build and strengthen trust in the communities, at the same time as breaking the link between politics and violence and promoting economic and social inclusion. The Fund has supported the government's efforts to implement socio-economic policies and the reintegration of ex-combatants into the community.

Political reintegration: laying the foundations for their participation

As support for political reintegration, and under the framework of the Commission for Monitoring, Promoting and Verifying the Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI) and the National Reintegration Council (CNR) – bodies created as part of the Agreement framework in order to be able to monitor its implementation –, The Fund has been supporting these entities with the development of technical tools and mechanisms for the effective participation of the FARC component in the CSIVI.

By strengthening the work of the Centre for Political Thinking and Dialogue²⁵, from its creation, to support for the participation of preliminary representati-

ves of the FARC in Congress, to the contributions made in the formulation of plans and public policy including, among other things, the elaboration of the roadmap for the implementation of the PDET, in 2020, 86 technical documents were created on the implementation of the Final Agreement from this perspective, and 127 technical tools were created, including reports, recommendations on public policy, analyses, among others, in order to support the CSIVI's functions.

For the construction of these tools, different strategic national and international actors were brought together in more than 57 technical dialogue spaces.

25. An organisation created with the main objective of carrying out socio-economic and political studies, investigations and analysis in order to contribute to peacebuilding, democracy, social justice, equality, social inclusion and standard of living, supporting the FARC component in the CSIVI. To see the documents produced visit www.cepdipo.org

3. VICTIMS AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

Truth,
justice,
reparation and
non-repetition



The victims are not just protagonists and a core part of the Final Agreement, they are also considered by The Fund to be essential actors in promoting real reconciliation and forgiveness in the territories, which will allow for progress in peacebuilding.

That is why The Fund has invested \$34.3 million dollars in the comprehensive support of their reparations, with complementary actions to the state's strategy of reparations and collective assistance to victims and Transitional Justice.

With the aim of helping victims and driving their process of individual and collective reconstruction, The Fund continues to support the Unit for Victims and local administrations in their effort to provide reparations to collectives and the displaced population, through the implementation of 10 works included in the Comprehensive Collective Reparation Plans (PRIC, for their Spanish acronym) and 8 projects included in the Relocations and Returns Plans, which contain ethnicity and gender provisions, in line with the conditions of the PDET municipalities.

Collective reparation measures and return and relocation projects give back rights to 20,000 victims grouped together in collective bodies and the displaced population in Cauca, Chocó, Meta, Nariño and Norte de Santander, promoting positive transformation in the highly-victimised territories, through the construction of community works which strengthen the social capital. Among these prioritised works are renovations to sports centres, educational establishments, school cafeterias, recreation areas and cultural centres, and the consolidation of community radio stations.

The subjects of collective reparations are men and women who are participants in the formulation of measures and who, through community representative groups, carry out citizen oversight of compliance with each of the measures. In this sense, this process takes place with a view to sustainability and with a focus on territorial formulation.

Mothers of la candelaria, the resistance goes on

“We want them alive, we want them free,
we want them at peace”.

Cristian Camilo was 18 when he disappeared: “My son was a university student who was travelling to Bogotá by road with some classmates when they were detained in Doradal, Antioquia. That day my world was split in two, before and after that loss”, explains Teresita, with tears in her eyes.

Teresita Gaviria Urrego, president of the Caminos de Esperanza Madres de la Candelaria association, has been looking for her son for 22 years. However, her faith and commitment remain intact and she seeks to at least gain access to some kind of truth which will help heal her pain.

The ‘Caminos de Esperanza Madres de la Candelaria’ organisation was born on March 19, 1999, when various women got together in protest to show photos of their family members they had lost under different circumstances. The demon-

stration was exactly one year after Cristian Camilo Quiroz’s final destination was unknown, a victim of disappearance at the hands of the Autodefensas del Magdalena Medio group and son of Teresita Gaviria, who, at the time, was secretary and manager at the Atanasio Girardot stadium in Medellín.

Caminos de Esperanza Madres de la Candelaria handed over to the Special Jurisdiction for Peace the report entitled: *‘We want them alive, free, and in peace resisting, searching and persisting until we find the truth’*, which brings together 102 forced disappearance cases which took place between 1994 and 2011, and which was produced thanks to the technical support of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the National Attorney General’s Office (PGN, for its Spanish acronym), as part of the “*Guaranteeing of the*

of the capacities of the National Attorney General's Office" project, backed by The Fund. *ción de las víctimas a través del fortalecimiento de las capacidades de la Procuraduría General de la Nación*, apoyado por el Fondo.

This project is born out of the objective of helping the Colombian state provide comprehensive reparations to the victims, with a differential, gender-based focus. The financed projects have made the victims protagonists, placing them at the centre of the process; not as recipients, but as agents in the search for truth, reparations and non-repetition.

That is why the projects implemented by The Fund, in coordination with the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition (hereinafter SIVJNR) and particularly the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP, for its Spanish acronym), are geared towards increasing access to justice for victims in the territories, through the strengthening of participation mechanisms in cases prioritised by the JEP, and also towards satisfying the rights of victims to truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition, through the strengthening of the capacities of the PGN for promoting and guaranteeing the participation of victims in the SIVJNR.

As a result of the PGN's support for victims' organisations, technical support was given in the elaboration of reports for the JEP by other victims' organisations, including the Red de Mujeres del Catatumbo, AMUDH (Women's Association for the Defence of Human Rights), ASOVIDA and Mothers of La Candelaria.

Teresita, who is the leading voice of this organisation and a renowned activist in Colombia and the world, started with the "Mothers of Candelaria" platform in 1999, driven by the search for her son Camilo, using Argentina's Madres de la Plaza de Mayo (Mothers of May Square) as a reference.

The "Mothers of La Candelaria" is an organisation which is currently made up of more than 800 members in the Antioquia department, a territory which has the highest number of disappearances in Colombia, according to figures from the National Centre for Historic Memory's (CNMH, for its Spanish acronym) Memory and Conflict Observatory.

For the last 20 years, every Friday at 2:00 in the afternoon, the members of the "Mothers of La Candelaria" organisation take part in a protest at the entrance to the La Candelaria church in the centre of Medellín, demanding the appearance of their loved ones; "we want them alive", they repeat in their rally.



Photo: ©Fábio Cuttica

Finding their disappeared family members and helping all the women and men who have been victims of the violence is their main purpose. They demand that their children or family members be looked for.

"It seems like Cristian Camilo was swallowed up by the ground", Teresita says, firmly, "but I will keep looking for him and all the people that the violence snatched from us, and keep searching for peace in our hearts and, in the worst case scenario, a place where we can visit their remains".

"There isn't a cheque big enough to drown the pain of the absence or disappearance of a child", are the words of Teresita, who lays down her position with regards to the administrative reparations that have been taking place in our country.

Teresita left her job and has spent the latest part of her life, more than 20 years, seeking the truth that might heal her, she was one of the female victims who was part of the peace talks in Havana, where she was able to work out, alongside the various members of the old FARC guerrilla group, the location of some of the bodies of family members of those who make up the association she heads. Teresita still has no information on her son Camilo, but she continues with her faith intact, despite the years that have passed and the fact that she has been the victim of threats for her insatiable search. She continues to foster solidarity and hope in anyone that approaches her and the Mothers of La Candelaria, looking for support in the search for their missing family members, with more than a thousand cases being received by 2021.

**“We want them alive, free and at peace: we will resist, search and persist until we find the truth”.
Teresita and her son live in the memory of the resistance.**

The work of these organisations, supported by the PGN, adds to the direct efforts that The Fund promotes in the territories. That is how, through open calls for proposals, 35 initiatives implemented by grassroots organisations were selected, to promote the influence of the community on processes of transitional justice. To date, the entities²⁶, have been provided not only with information on the cases of more than 14,000 victims, but also a series of lessons and working methodologies for psycho-social attention or the application of differential focuses, which the entities incorporated into their contact with the communities.

Women in Colombia lead justice processes with a gender focus

A total of 5 victims' organisations received support in the process of preparation and elaboration of reports for the JEP, on issues such as Forced Displacement, Illicit War Means and Methods, Sexual Violence and Forced Disappearance.

It is worth highlighting that the supported victims' organisations are made up of 97% women, and they include: the Community Council of the Comprehensive Rural Association of Atrato (COCOMACIA), Red de Mujeres del Catatumbo, the Mothers of La Candelaria, the Women's Association for the Defence of Human Rights and the Victims' Association of Granada.

In 2020, 19 of the victims' organisations which were selected through an open call for proposals completed the delivery to the relevant bodies of important cases which are currently being studied by the Comprehensive System. At the end of the same year, 16 organisations began their projects, contributing to the collection and consolidation of information for delivery to the bodies in 2021.

26. The Truth, Coexistence and Non-Recurrence Commission (CEV), Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) and the Unit for the Search for Persons Deemed Missing in the Context of and Due to the Armed Conflict (UBPD).

1,341 already-documented cases of forced disappearances were handed over to the UBPD, via the Attorney General's delegate to the JEP; 2,181 cases related to violations of human rights committed by public servants during the conflict were handed over to the JEP.

Approximately 1,026 individual cases were documented and information was consolidated on the dynamics of the conflict, the trend for macro-criminality and the differentiated effect by demographic groups, which, along with more than 100 reports, testimonies, pieces of evidence, accounts and studies related to the conflict, were handed over to the three entities.

Driving the creation and implementation of the Comprehensive System

The Fund has allocated USD \$20.6 million in direct support for the SIVJRNR, through 9 projects implemented by the SNU and a civil society call for summons which promoted the participation of 19 victims' organisations in the three bodies.

In its role as catalyst, The Fund supported the creation of the System's three bodies²⁷ which contributed to generating trust from victims and ex-combatants in truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition. The sustainability of these institutions has been guaranteed through allocations of the national budget.

Ensuring the consolidation and continuity of the transitional justice system has been key to contributing to the transformation of the Colombian state, setting off from revealing the truth about what happened as part of the conflict, searching for missing people, imparting justice, offering victims reparations and ensuring non-repetition.

In 2020, The Fund supported the coordinated territorial deployment of the three entities, through joint investigation, teaching and communication strategies which facilitate the participation of victims and relevant actors for the compliance with their mandate²⁸.

The system's entities established guidelines for the inclusion of the following focuses in each of their actions, in order to provide differential assistance to the victims: age, ethnicity, gender, human rights and disability.

The Comprehensive System has carried out strategic actions for the reduction of security risks involved in participation in the SIVJRNR, through the promotion of collective self-protection best practice, risk reduction and a culture of prevention.

27. The Truth, Coexistence and Non-Recurrence Commission (CEV), Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) and the Unit for the Search for Persons deemed Missing in the Context of and Due to the Armed Conflict (UBPD).

28. This process took place with the following entities and social organisations: Unit for Victims, Territorial Renewal Agency, departmental and municipal victims' boards, educational institutions, United Nations Agencies, victims' and human rights organisations, territorial ethnic authorities, territorial entities, the Public Ministry, social and community organisations working for peacebuilding, women's organisations, ethnic organisations and communities, and youth groups.



Photo: ©Fabio Cuffica

The truth: the path to healing and forgiveness

The Truth Commission has been supported by The Fund, not just from the moment of its creation, but in its lengthy processes of national-territorial dialogue for the narrative construction of the truth; guaranteeing the wide and diverse participation of different sectors, institutions and victims, with the aim of achieving reconciliation and non-repetition; as well as in its knowledge management strategy for the production of the Commission's final report, ongoing until November 2021.

Yasmid Banguero is an ethnic leader. In her lifetime she has been the victim of sexual violence, displacement, torture and threats which continue to this day. She explains that, in the midst of all the violence, she has been serene, calm, almost always controlling her emotions: *"How have I got through*

it all?", she asks as much to those listening as to herself. *"With persistence, creating social processes with families and children, activities which kept me busy and helped heal over time"*. Yasmid halts her account for a moment, mulling over her last phrase: *"our children"*, she continues, *"don't have to suffer what we suffered"*.

For Yasmid, the memories and all of her work have non-repetition as their ultimate and most important goal: *"we have to move forward, continue what we are doing, reconstruct our new lives, the social fabric and the country, to show those who victimised us that they didn't finish us off"*. For Yasmid, the truth is important because, if the history is not known, it tends to be repeated: *"The truth sets us free, and we as victims need the spiritual and moral freedom to know that we have a voice and that what we lived*

through, our history, will no longer be unknown and silenced”.

It is thanks to the work of the Truth Commission that the story of the violence that was experienced in Colombia is slowly coming to light, told by the voices of victims like Yasmid.

1.160
people

have participated in public dialogues for the recognition of the truth and non-repetition.

84,612

people virtually, in which patterns affecting indigenous people, in terms of the physical and cultural extinction that they have been exposed to during the conflict, were identified.

4
‘Truth encounters’

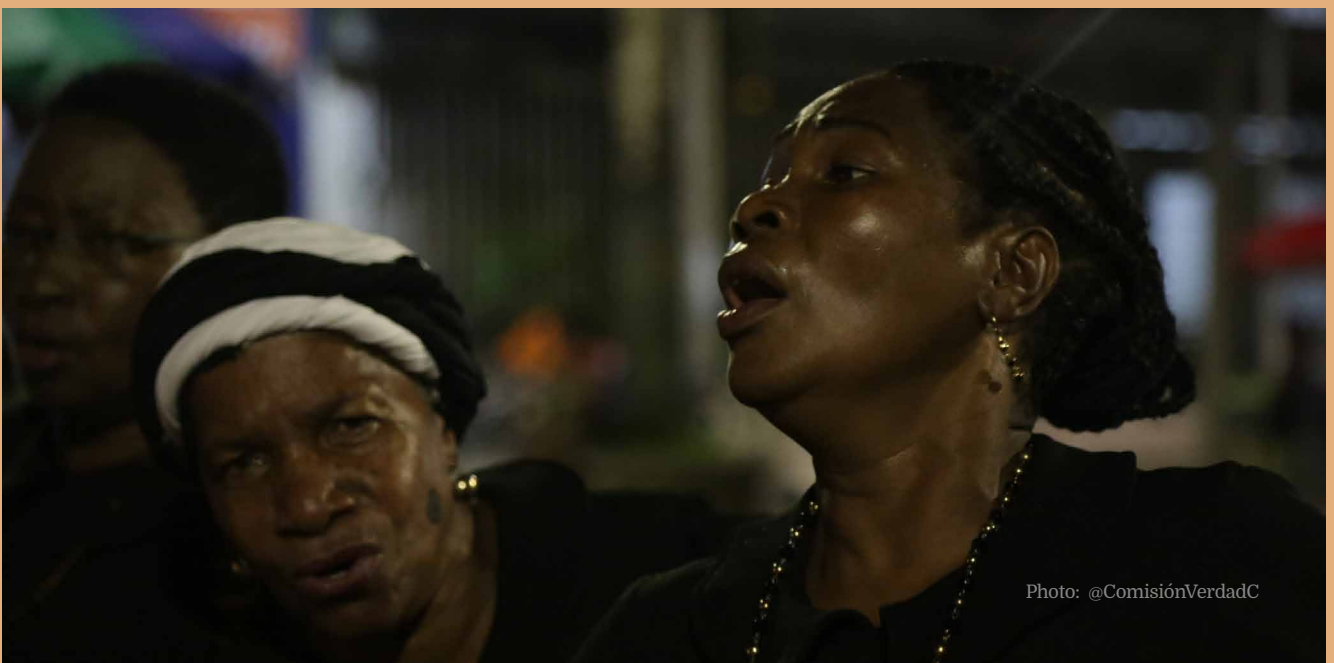
which involved the participation of 50 people in-person and more than 106,000 people virtually, including victims, those responsible for the acts and members of society as a whole.

5
regional ‘Truth encounters’

in preparation for the “National Indigenous Recognition Encounter”, with the participation of 50 people in-person.

8
coexistence agreements

implemented with the support of 8 civil society organisations which foster positive transformation in the territories of Guaviare, Sur de Bolívar, Arauca, Meta and Cauca.



4. COMMUNICATION

Listening to us, looking us
in the eyes





In the midst of so many transformations on the path towards peace consolidation, the country is increasingly aware of the importance of understanding, first-hand, what is happening in the regions and starting to connect with the different truths in the territories. Communication, through understanding others, listening to their stories, empathising with their fears and understanding their realities, has generated greater cohesion, at a time when the country needed to understand what was behind peace.

Meta

The power of memory

Miriam encountered violence from a very young age. She was born in Cabrera, Cundinamarca, but grew up in Vista Hermosa, Meta. She was only 20 in 1987 when the political violence worsened in the territory and she and her family were forcibly displaced.

At a young age she joined the Unión Patriótica political party, and once again had to abandon her home five years later, when the mayor-elect and the outgoing mayoress in her municipality were murdered in the Caño Sibao massacre, part of the Unión Patriótica political party genocide. Years later, Miriam and her husband moved to the capital of the department, Villavicencio, but the violence followed her and, in 1995, her husband was also assassinated. At the age of 28, she was a widow and mother of three small children.

Miriam started to plan with other victims and, despite the fear and the increase in violence in the territory, they began a process of humanitarian training and dignifying the names of their families, through the use of memory galleries, where the story of each murdered or disappeared person was told. The memory galleries told the city why they were victims and what their role and community leadership work was.

“In the midst of all of these circumstances”, explains Miriam, “we women didn’t even think about ourselves. But slowly we began to recognise ourselves, to realise what our role was and, as survivors, to understand everything that we had been through”.

From that point, Miriam started a process of raising awareness and recognising the rights of women. In 2013 she joined a women’s platform with a differential approach, which brought together victims, displaced people, young women, environmentalists and farmers. Today, Miriam is a member of the Women’s Special Instance for the implementation of the Gender Focus in the peace process.



Photo: www.indiegrow.co

“Understanding what the Final Agreement implies in the life of each and every woman is supremely important in ensuring that the violence doesn’t repeat itself in Colombia and that there is truth, justice and reparations”, explains Miriam assuredly.

The Final Agreement stipulated the creation of two Special Instances which would have the function of representing and consulting the Commission for Monitoring, Promoting and Verifying the Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI) and monitoring the articles included in the Final Agreement to do with gender and ethnicity issues: the Women’s Special Instance and the Special High Level Body for Ethnic Peoples, hereinafter IEANPE. The Fund has provided crucial and relevant support to these two bodies.

The project aimed at strengthening the Women’s Special Instance for the implementation of the gender focus in the Final Agreement has, thanks to the technical assistance of UN Women, supported 83 women in 2020, including black women, young wo-

men, Afro-Colombian women, women from Palenque, Raizal women (from the three islands of San Andres, Providencia and Santa Catalina), and indigenous women like Miriam, and has also managed to strengthen the installed capacities of local women and ex-combatants in 132 municipalities located in 16 Development Plans with a Territorial Approach (PDET) areas.

The IEANPE, which is made up of 8 indigenous and Afro-Colombian (5 men and 3 women) representatives, is the latest of the bodies established in the agreement to be set up, another initiative which would not have been possible without the efforts of The Fund. The Fund invested half a million dollars in leveraging 401,000 dollars from the ART and the Presidential Council for Stabilisation, generating a catalytic effect which propelled the launch of this entity.

The Fund is working to strengthen the IEANPE in technical terms, so that it can carry out its functions of dialogue, consulting and representation of

ethnic groups in the CSIVI, as well as monitoring the implementation of the ethnicity chapter included in the Final Agreement, paying special attention to the gender, ethnicity, family and generational focus.

Thanks to this project, which pursues an ethnically inclusive policy, indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities were able to approach the state and get up close to its workings and dynamics. At the same time, the state recognised the ethnic groups as actors in the territories and representatives on an institutional level, which has been of great importance to the communities, as it has helped them in their processes of having an impact on their acceptance by state actors, so that they are looked after. This mutual recognition is an enormous step in making progress in the implementation of the Final Agreement.

Additionally, the strengthening of the CSIVI through its Technical Secretariat has continued. Initially, the work was supported through this Secretariat, international verifiers or prominent figures such as ex-presidents Felipe González (Spain) and Pepe Mujica (Uruguay), who were delegates charged with mediating controversies and contributing periodic analysis on the progress of the implementation. In the current phase, which has developed rapidly in 2020, 7 public monitoring reports were produced and widely disseminated, as well as 3 specialised reports on progress of the implementation of the gender provisions, and 1 on progress of the ethnicity focus.

Furthermore, as part of support for Pillar 8 of the PDET strategy, which defines the actions for fostering Reconciliation, Coexistence and Peacebuilding, The Fund has supported civil society organisations in developing local communication strategies for dialogue, trust and peace consolidation; for example, 5 civil so-

ciety organisations in Putumayo and Tolima developed peace communication strategies centred around boys, girls and young people.

These projects provided young people with the educational tools to improve their communication skills and be able to spread information to the most remote rural areas.

The results were internalised by Miriam, who tells us: *“This is very beautiful, because we have learnt that we have to change, we have to improve our surroundings and our lives, set an example and give an account of ourselves. I had three sons. One has already given me a beautiful granddaughter, Sara Lucía, who is six years old and like my daughter. I love her so much and we are also doing this whole exercise for her, because I believe that the next generations have to have a better environment in order to grow up healthy. And all of these things we have learnt help us to teach them about the gender focus and women’s rights”.*

On top of the support provided to the CSIVI as part of the verification of the implementation of the Final Agreement, in 2020 the Comprehensive Information System for the Postconflict (SIIPO) was also strengthened. This System allows for the collection of information from the territories which permits the measurement of the level of implementation of the Final Agreement. However, this is not an easy task, due to the differences in capacities of the territories. Therefore, as a primary measure, this was tackled with a diagnostic of the territories and, based on the results, a sectorised methodology was formulated, which helped strengthen the territory’s capacities in terms of data collection and systematisation in line with its competencies as part of the PMI framework.

Today, as a result of this exercise, the SIIPO²⁹ has a public presence and continues its task of strengthening territories for qualifying the information reported on the ground.

29. To see the reported information, visit: <https://siipo.dnp.gov.co/inicio>.

PEACE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

A total of 6 families participated in the mitigation and reduction of environmental impacts related to the process of clearing land of mines which is being undertaken in different regions around the country after the planting of trees in Ipiales.

Peace and the environment are interdependent. Their close connection is undeniable and multi-dimensional.

Just as a lack of resources can generate a conflict over access to them, without natural riches, sustaining a conflict is not easy. In the last 25 years, 18 armed conflicts on a global level, including Colombia's, have been financed by the exploitation of natural resources, especially illicit crops and illegal mining³⁰.

The fact that these resources are found in strategic ecosystems and places which are difficult to access – and which, therefore, have very little state presence –, generates problems such as displacement, recruitment and victimisation of the populations living in these territories. Natural forest covers 52% of the Colombian territory, and it is thanks to this that the conflict has been able to find its space, camouflage itself and move around the country, with all that is necessary to maintain thousands of combatants and mobilise their businesses.

Given that resources such as land and minerals are at the centre of the interests – and power - of various of the conflict's actors, defending and protecting the environment means putting one's life at risk, more so in Colombia than in any other part of the world. The rise in violence against environmental activists is also related in some way to the implementation of the Final Agreement and dynamics such as the substitution of illicit crops which affect still-active illegal groups fighting for control of territories.

Furthermore, the environment is itself a victim of the conflict, and was recognised as such by the JEP³¹ in 2019; the blowing-up of oil pipelines, contaminating water sources and affecting dozens of species, the uncontrolled deforestation for land control, the burning of crops, and illegal mining and all its consequences are just some of the clear examples of how

water, forests, biodiversity and ecosystems suffer as a result of war; and, with them, all the communities and populations who need them for their survival.

The availability of natural resources, in terms of quality and quantity, and the possible threat to them, is a matter of national security in various countries; in this sense, a healthy environment is a question of state and nation, and is the basis for peace, quality of life, prosperity and development.

The Fund's commitment to the environment starts from the very operation of its technical secretariat and agencies, which are committed to generating a minimal impact on the environment, from the responsible use of office resources such as paper and single-use plastics to the carbon footprint of journeys made.

All projects must incorporate an environmental focus, and their impact is assessed from the initial stage; efforts are being made to create standard, efficient impact measurements, Environmental Management Plans for projects by sector³², and to identify opportunities for increasing the positive environmental impact of projects and unleash all of their potential in this sense, raising awareness among actors involved in peace of the importance of the SDG, such as 2,6,7,11,12,13,14 and 15, directly related to the environment and Colombian countryside, and the territories which are settings for peace consolidation.

In the same vein, increasingly more projects with a positive influence on the environment are approved, and work is ongoing on strengthening and deepening this impact; a healthy environment provides, and creates economic development, prosperity, quality of life and, of course, peace.

30. César Rodríguez, Diana Rodríguez, Helena Durán. Environmental peace: challenges and proposals for the post-Agreement. Ediciones Antropos. 2017.

31. JEP. Press release 009. June 5, 2019. <https://www.jep.gov.co/SiteAssets/Paginas/UIA/sala-de-prensa/Comunicado%20UIA%20-%20009.pdf>.

32. Thanks to support from the UNDP and IOM who jointly carried out the first environmental assessment of 22 projects, creating a Management Plan for each sector (livestock, agriculture, manufacturing, etc) which will be of use to new Fund-backed projects and act as the basis for the creation or adaptation of others.

Connecting the territory with subsistence, the first step towards peace

The peace setting involves communities and families returning to their land, or being able to keep it with a new feeling of stability and setting down of roots, and transforming their way of life and working.

These communities are made up of, in part, victims and ex-combatants who, under the framework of The Fund's projects, work together to optimise resources, production and efforts with a view to creating and strengthening security and self-sustenance, without which there can be no peace; as well as creating opportunities for economic and social development to provide quality of life in their territories.

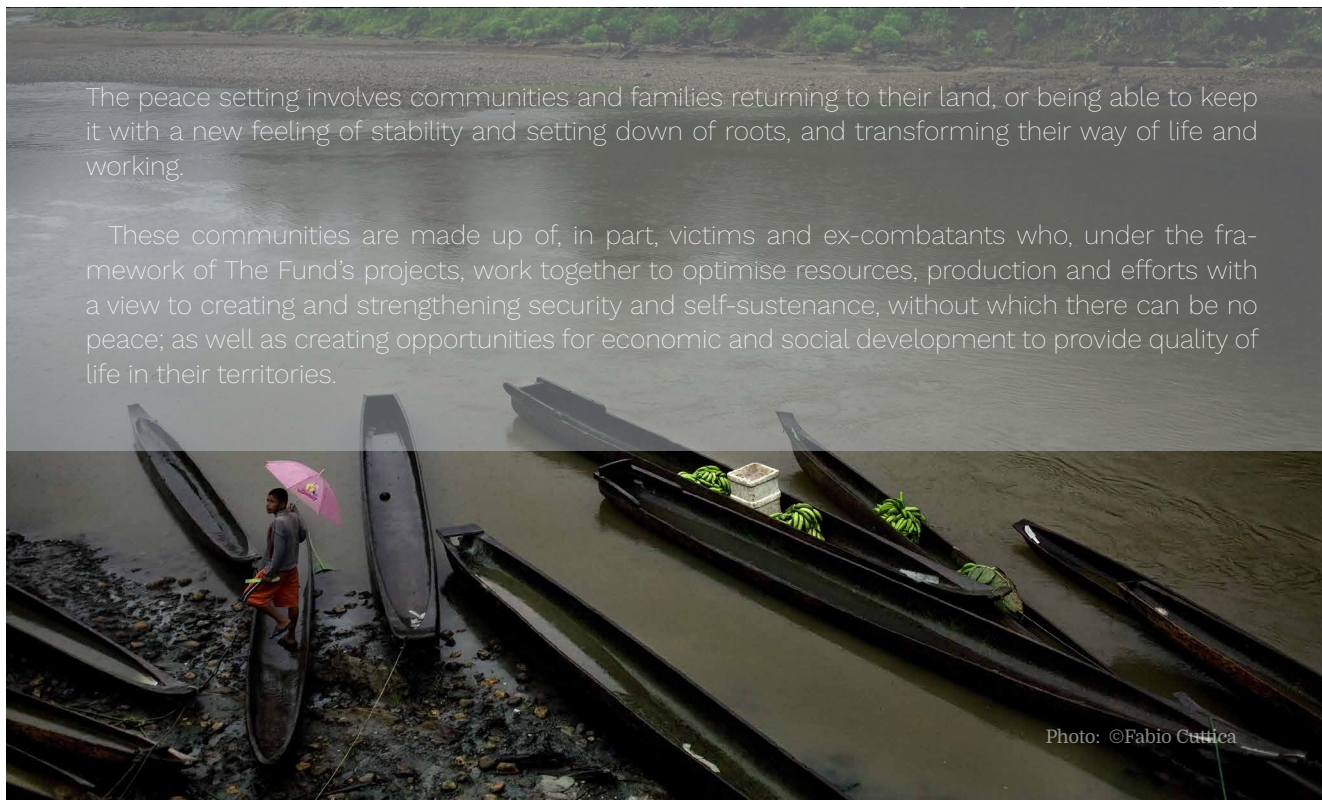


Photo: ©Fabio Cuttica

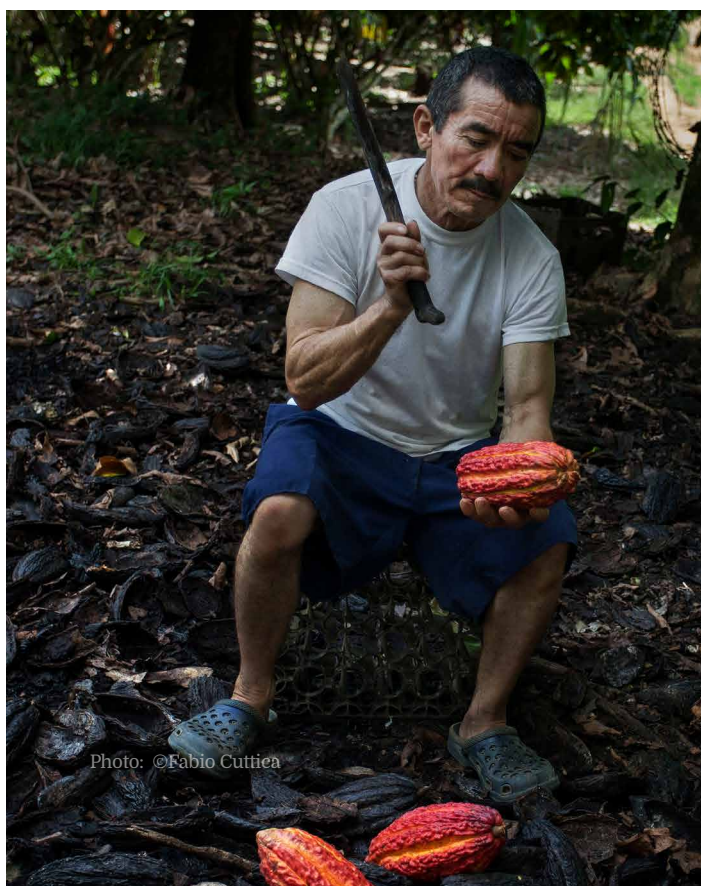


Photo: ©Fabio Cuttica

Certifying good practices in terms of the organic, self-sustainable production of farmers facilitates their entry into markets which value quality, and result in greater income and more benefits for the producer; many of the projects from various of The Fund's categories are working on obtaining certifications which allow them to sell their produce in a manner which is more environmentally responsible. This is vital for ensuring a high-level, stable market with as few intermediaries as possible for peace's producers.

However, raising awareness of the benefits of agroecology and, in terms of livestock, silvo-pastoral systems, is still a big challenge for the country, and the transition involves plenty of effort by producers; that is why the technical assistance of The Fund's projects has focused on this task.



Photo: ©Fabio Cutilca



Photo: ©Fabio Cutilca

In some cases, such as with Asomaproso in Gaitania, the use of agricultural chemicals was reduced by up to 50%; and the crop-eradicating families making up part of the contingency plans in various departments, from Antioquia to Guaviare, report a usage level of 72% of organic fertilisers, most of which are prepared in the same farms, making use of the harvest residue, closing cycles and generating massive savings for producers, at the same time as reducing the environmental impact of their activity and producing a healthier (cleaner) final product.



Photo: ©Fabio Cuttica

The importance of producing in an environmentally-sustainable manner above all relates to the care of these territories, which are often of strategic ecological importance: conserving the richness of the soil, ensuring maximum productivity per hectare, and creating resilience to climate change, mitigating problems such as erosion, at the same time as optimising or reducing costs for producers and, of course, reducing the environmental impact. Colombia is, furthermore, a global agricultural and food reserve and thus has a calling to develop the best sustainable production standards and guarantee healthy, abundant production and the continuity of its producers in the countryside.

That is why the implementation of sustainable production projects is the first step towards peace: the allocation of land and generation of opportunities and means of subsistence and security in the territories are key to achieving quality of life and development and achieving the Final Agreement's aim of transforming the countryside.



Photo: ©Fabio Cuttica

Investment in technologies for adaptation to climate change

One of the crucial elements in ensuring a transition towards rural production which is sustainable, resilient and responsive to climate change, is supporting microfinance institutions, through which it is possible to provide access for producers to the capital needed to make investments in technology and the implementation of best practice.

Therefore, with the Blended Finance call, The Fund, in partnership with Bancoldex, a second tier development bank in Colombia, launched a special credit line with the aim of financing investments in ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change measures, designed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), fostering the modernisation of the countryside and increasing farmers' and rural producers' resilience to climate change in the PDET municipalities.

In order to increase the use of this line, Bancoldex has carried out awareness and training activities with microfinance institutions, so that they understand in detail what it is and how to offer the various ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) measures, also sharing with them the importance of incorporating climate change variables in rural businesses, alongside the successful experiences of climate adaptation projects from small agricultural producers. The importance of training the microfinance institutions is that it allows them to contribute to the creation of capacities to make the implementation of the EbA technologies accessible to everyone, and thus facilitate the transition towards a circular, regenerative economy, which contributes to peacebuilding by providing the means to contribute to the climatic security of the countryside. This initiative is also an example of a multi-actor alliance through which, thanks to The Fund's resources, Bancoldex made a credit line of almost \$4 million dollars available for the implementation and universal availability of EbA technologies, designed by a UN Programme.



Empowerment for restauration and conservation

Sustainable tourism is a focus with plenty of potential in the territories and in terms of conservation, given that the ecosystems which were previously inaccessible due to the conflict, and which in some way were preserved by it, now need to be protected, with the active presence of projects which can make the most of them in a sustainable fashion, moving away from illegal activities and deforestation, which have been the great scourges of the environment during the post-conflict period.

The project supporting illicit crop-eradicating families created an organisation for the promotion of sustainable tourism in Dagua. In green services – like this one –, products and businesses, there is a world of development, innovation and impact opportunities, which are growing in the regions and territories, but are still relatively unexplored.

In Medio Atrato, Chocó, this potential is latent. There, the community council named the “Women and young people of particiPAZando” guardians of the Bebará and Bebaramá rivers, as their renown and experience makes them ideal for managing resources and benefits for the community and its ecosystem, which is considered to be a victim of the conflict due to informal mining and other activities which have generated socio-environmental effects on the region.

Among other activities, they carried out workshops to train themselves as environmental consultants, restorers and carers of native seeds, and promoters of their sowing; a central theme is reducing displacement and generating a feeling of belonging in the territory among women and their families, by generating opportunities for the community.

In the heart of the Andean moorland, with the support of IC Foundation, the “Chocolate Colombia” Association is supporting 6 cacao-producing organisations with the improvement of their environmental practices in order for them to collectively receive a Fairtrade certification.



In the socio-economic integration project in Gaitán, Meta, the FAO supports the European certification of organic production, given that the coffee is organic; in the case of Cauca, the coffee-producers of “50 friends” are already Fairtrade and USDA Organics certified.



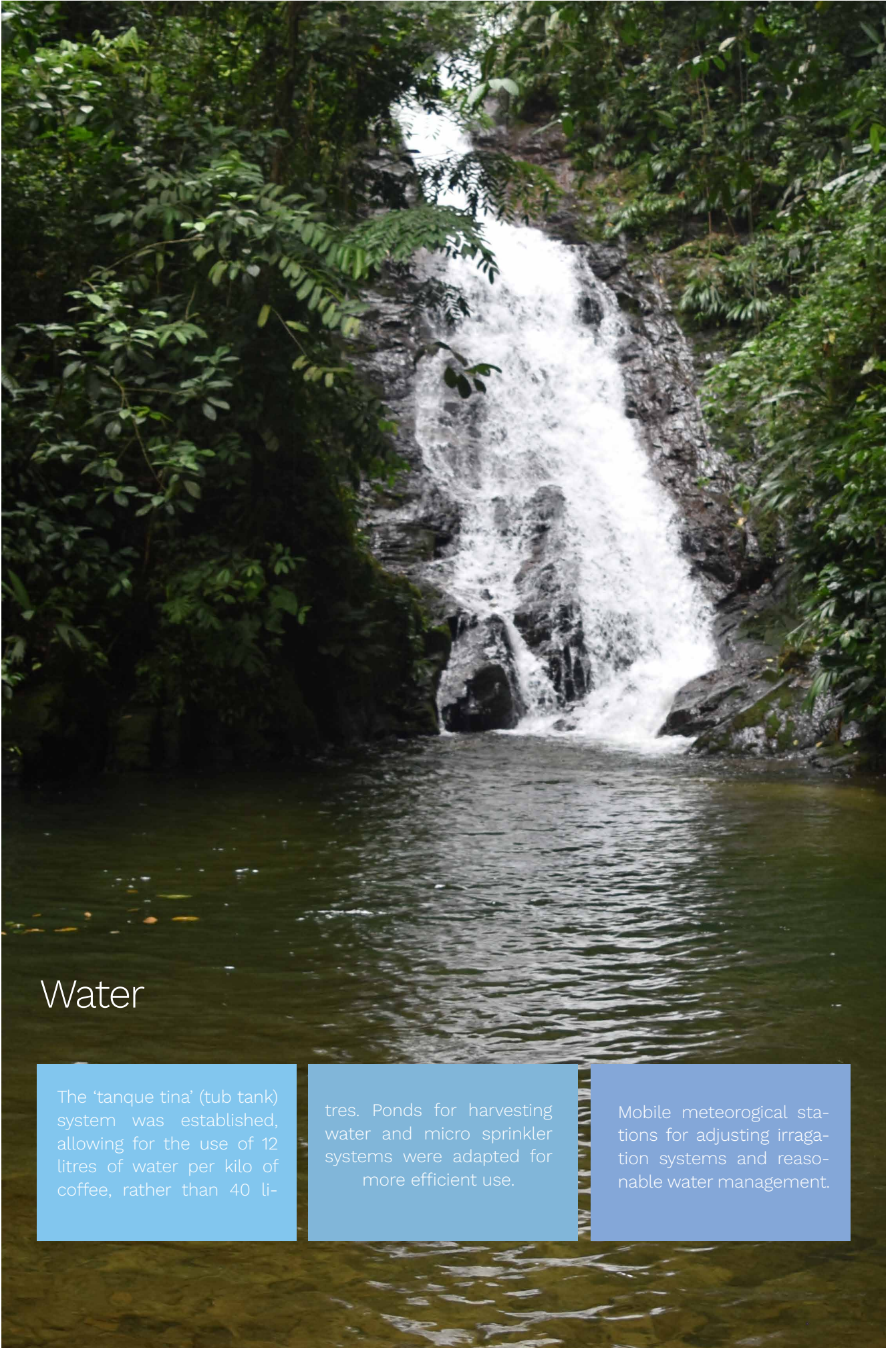
Reforestation and compensation

7.227
trees

and 4,610 seedlings
of native species
planted in Cata-
tumbo and Pacifico
Nariñense.

In 2020, in partnership with CorpoCampo, a total of 240 hectares were committed for reforestation with Amazonian species by Putumayo's farmers, and 2,000 hectares of native acai plantations were identified for the development of a forest management plan.

The creation of cadillo plantations and others in order to replace the at-risk species used in the production of sugar-cane in Patía.



Water

The 'tanque tina' (tub tank) system was established, allowing for the use of 12 litres of water per kilo of coffee, rather than 40 li-

tres. Ponds for harvesting water and micro sprinkler systems were adapted for more efficient use.

Mobile meteorological stations for adjusting irrigation systems and reasonable water management.

Lessons learnt by The Fund

The Fund's 5 years of operation have not only contributed to the consolidation of peace, but also the understanding of this process as a joint effort, given that learning, innovation and knowledge are essential to reconciliation. In this process, The Fund has consolidated a number of lessons learnt and good practices, which feed into its actions and those of other actors working on peacebuilding, in order to generate increasingly sustainable and coordinated actions.

We invited civil society's Fund representative, Father Camilo Bernal, and the director of the Colombia en Paz Fund, Juan Carlos Mahecha, who also presides over The Fund's Technical Committee, to reflect on the lessons learnt by The Fund in its joint work with civil society and institutions.

Building from and with the territories: key to peace

It is always said that civil society is a key part of a peace process. Father Camilo, The Fund is a multi-actor entity in which the civil society you represent participates. What has been civil society's role in The Fund and the consolidation of peace?

Listening to the voices of those who have experienced the conflict is fundamental to understanding the way in which a peace process can heal the damage caused and how, with their involvement, peace can be built. That is why, from the outset, The Fund has considered civil society as a direct implementer.

The key role of civil society in The Fund is reflected in the increase in the number of organisations working with it, which reached 423 in 2020. Without these organisations, The Fund would not have been able to achieve the results presented in this report, and these results would not be appropriate or sustainable.

In order to get to the appropriation of communities in the territories, The Fund has promoted the support of grassroots civil society, local organisations who, at the end of the day, are those who understand the reality of the territories and make their voice heard when laying out their needs, but also act as an active part of the process.

Their role has undoubtedly been fundamental to making progress in processes like, for example, transitional justice, where, thanks to the work of 19 organisational alliances, the effective participation of more than 14,000 victims was achieved.

Why is this involvement of civil society in processes so positive for peacebuilding? And how can this be replicated in other types of intervention?

The Fund has supported society in three main roles which it carries out as part of the peacebuilding framework: firstly, by generating actions from the very same territories, promoting trust building and the reconstruction of the social fabric; secondly, by playing an active role in impacting and overseeing the necessary conditions for progressing in the implementation of the agreement; and finally, by playing a supporting role to the national government in the implementation of public policies.

From these perspectives, the civil society organisations contribute to the transformation and sustainable development of the territories, and this is the basis for the construction of peace.

For example, as generators of trust and the reconstruction of the social fabric, through the construction of community-led initiatives, national transformation processes are driven, as is the case with the PDET strategy. Their involvement in all stages of planning, identification and implementation are key to guaranteeing not only appropriation, but also sustainability, at the same time as building trust in public institutions.

Other strategies, like “Join in for me” and “Health for peace” meant that, by offering basic services and public policy designed from the territories, there is greater community interest and participation, as well as the confidence that their ideas, needs and voices are being heard.

The Fund has learnt that the process of rebuilding trust and the social fabric is led, with a very positive impact, by civil society organisations, through conciliatory activities based around community problems or matters. Thus, the 20 organisations selected to support the national government’s community reintegration policy are carrying out production initiatives, artistic, sporting and communication actions and creating teaching spaces between surrounding communities and the ex-combatant population in order to unite them around a common cause, proving that there are more similarities than differences.

With respect to its role in terms of impact and oversight, with regards to surveillance and reporting on the human rights situation, The Fund understood that, even after the signing of the Agreement, the risk of violence against emerging social leaders remained, which

undermined the stabilisation process in the territories. It has been shown that resources invested in the strengthening of civil society organisations transcend into actions aimed at the strengthening of democracy and the development of independent knowledge management, leadership and collective construction practices, which makes civil society a fundamental actor in the prevention of those risks.

That is why The Fund has worked directly with 113 civil society organisations and specifically 11 human rights organisations to generate reports, impact and protection for leaders and their communities.

In its role of monitoring the agreement, civil society has been key in tracking processes from and for the territories. Here, the role of The Fund has been vital in supporting organisations like CINEP and CERAC, which make up the Technical Secretariat of the CSIVI, or the Special Bodies for Ethnicity and Gender, which include plenty of representation from different social groups, which have been traditionally far-removed from the dynamics of decision-making or oversight. This has been one of The Fund’s good practices for fostering social dialogue: supporting diverse involvement, especially of those populations traditionally forgotten as a result of the conflict. Raising their voices, making them protagonists, has, without doubt, been a great advancement for Colombian peace.

Finally, in their role supporting the government with the implementation of public policies, the involvement through The Fund of civil society organisations has shown that these can be catalysts for the execution of public policies on a territorial level, generating trust in the state once again, but at the same time ownership and sustainability of actions

These successful experiences can be replicated, not only in similar peacebuilding processes, but also in the daily work that the country needs to progress. The greatest results are built from the base, and that base consists of local organisations, knowledge holders and traditional fighters who deserve plenty of recognition. Starting from this base enriches any dialogue, planning and policy defining process aimed at jointly progressing towards development.

Complementary actions: supporting the state in its transformation

The Final Agreement left the state with great responsibilities in terms of its implementation, which implies the rapid adjustment and improvement of its institutions. The Colombia en Paz Fund, as the entity responsible for coordinating financing for peace, is key to understanding how the efforts of international partners have complemented this great challenge.

The director of the Colombia en Paz Fund, Juan Carlos Mahecha, answers our questions.

Juan Carlos, tell us what you consider to be the lessons learnt from The Fund's support for institutions.

The implementation of the Agreement has been a priority for the government. It has represented a big opportunity for strengthening institutions and offering an effective response to the challenges it involves.

In this setting, The Fund has been a strategic ally, complementing the government's efforts, in line with the geographic and thematic priorities defined in the Peace with Legality policy. Maintaining this focus in all interventions has been a great example of joint efforts, which allow us not only to generate a rapid response, but also a coordinated response for the communities, who are our priority. Thus The Fund maintained its focus in 2020 on the PDET municipalities, aligning itself with the Council for Stabilisation and Consolidation guidelines, which make up an essential part of our implementation strategy.



With The Fund, and within the institutions, we have learnt that we must work from within the territories, of course with the support of national entities, but with the determination to strengthen our local institutions so that they are able to effectively respond to their own needs, with a solid community focus. It is no easy task, it is a sustained effort which requires not only willingness but also a large investment of resources, knowledge and strengthening of capacities so that this aspiration materialises. In the last year, The Fund has complemented these efforts with the strengthening of entities like the Ministry of Health, the Presidential Council for Human Rights, ART, ARN, UARIV, regional governments, local mayor's offices and many other institutions which, thanks to this, have technically strengthened territorial teams who work from, for and with the territory.

I must highlight the support for the UARIV. The victims are not just a fundamental part of the Agreement and The Fund, but also a priority for this government. The organisation of the Multi-Partner Fund in terms of the policy of victim reparations has been key in driving these processes in the territories, at the same time as allowing for the delivery of satisfactory measures prioritised by the communities themselves, which has contributed to reparation measures and the reinforcing of trust in the state's compliance.

This joint work implies the coordination of the institutional mechanisms and the various actors, which generates knowledge and allows for a widening of the impact of the actions in a cross-cutting fashion. This translates into the opening of wide spaces for dialogue and the participation of actors.

The role of civil society, in turn, has been vital in allowing the public institutions to get close to communities, with initiatives like the PDET strategy, or support for the ARN in the policy of socio-economic reintegration through the strengthening of production projects. This, of course, took place with the constant accompaniment of the United Nations in many of the interventions coordinated by The Fund, which strengthens institutions and provides an added value, not just because of its accumulated expertise, but also its technical contribution and capacity to generate trust and legitimacy in the communities.

2020 was key for us working jointly from and for the territories. The impetus provided by The Fund has allowed our government institutions to leverage more resources and investments which favour those living in the municipalities and areas which were historically the most affected by violence and poverty.

What do you consider to be the greatest challenges faced by the state in peace consolidation and how has The Fund contributed to addressing them?

Providing a comprehensive response to communities in order to increase trust in institutions has been a challenge we have been working on. The Fund has understood the importance of providing systemic responses alongside the institutions responsible for the complex challenge of closing access gaps for all Colombians. The key is working simultaneously on all fronts, attending to the diagnostics of institutions, but especially in a way that is coherent with the demands of the communities.



Photo: ARN Colombia



Photo: Comunicaciones ARN Colombia

The Fund has helped us give those systemic responses, coordinating, for example, the PDET works with the ART projects in order to maximise the results of interventions, avoid duplicated efforts and arrive with relevant proposals. That is to say that these 19 community infrastructure works do not just generate trust and social capital, but they also contribute to reinforcing a production line which the government and communities previously identified as promising, based on a wide variety of sources of resources. I should also highlight the coordination of the actions to do with the community reintegration policy and the development of the reconciliation Pillar 8 of the PDET; this ensures the necessary institutional framework for consolidating this strategy in the municipalities, supporting the creation of the 170 Project Management Bodies (IGPPDET), which have represented an improvement in local public management.

So trust is built when people see coherence, cooperation and comprehensive interventions in territories and when we have projects with life-changing results.

In short, our greatest challenge is achieving the irreversibility of processes. To achieve this, we must make a base modification in our regions and populations. For the first time, this is possible because we have a long-term process which is necessary for the victims; for those who opted for legality and are undergoing

the reintegration process; for social leaders who carry out community work; for the stabilisation of the municipalities most affected by violence and poverty; so that rural development is comprehensive and that in remote regions there are more and more opportunities, legal economies and sustainable production projects.

ALLIANCES: The private sector committed to peace

Much of what The Fund has learnt is also reflected in the consolidation of alliances with other actors, among those the private sector, which, without doubt, contributes to the sustainability of initiatives. Furthermore, The Fund has backed an innovative strategy for the promotion of the development of the communities most affected by the conflict. The main lessons learnt have been:

Alliances open doors

In 2020, despite the challenges imposed by the global pandemic, 7 intriguing alliances were established with the private sector, which opened doors to both national and international agricultural produce markets, such as acai, rice, coffee, cacao and sugar cane. One of the great lessons in this sense is that the private sector contributed its expertise to the exploration of and connection with new markets, and the possibility of integrating small-scale actors from the territories in order to bolster not only their economic opportunities, but also to facilitate development in a region in a comprehensive fashion.

These international markets would not be so attractive without the contribution of the organisations of small-scale producers. Their knowledge of the territory, their history and example of resilience are highly valued abroad. The “50 Friends” coffee brand, developed with the support of The Fund as part of the alliance with the Wegrou start-up and the Mercy Corps NGO, is an excellent example of that. Giving life to a brand based on the reality of these 50 women will mean that, in 2021, many people in other countries will be able to enjoy this special coffee from Cauca.

International alliances are essential, but these are only possible if local alliances are first fostered as a base. With that in mind, the FAO created the Local Networks for Production Integration (RLIP, for its Spanish acronym), a strategy which seeks to give sustainability to production and commercial actions, linking the private sector, local mayor's offices, SENA, and other non-governmental organisations, who will, by being up-to-date with the start-ups, be able to carry out actions which will continue to strengthen them.

These alliances are also relevant to the socio-economic reintegration of those undergoing the reintegration process. The IOM and UNDP, under the framework of the Productive Surroundings project, visits the projects with businesspeople in order to identify work vacancies in some cases and/or opportunities to launch production projects which generate income for this population whilst ex-combatants receive technical training.

In these teaching spaces, representatives from different trades (depending on the training topic), associations, the education sector and the government got together, resulting in drawing attention to the training process and the strategy of business connections. Businessmen and ex-combatants are introduced so that the latter can take up roles at the companies.



Photo: UNDP Colombia

Equally, it has become clear that generating alliances with academia in order to support the ex-combatant population in closing gaps relating to market knowledge does not only encourage them to keep training and strengthen the sustainability of projects, but it also generates platforms for coordination with other initiatives. Under the framework of Peace and Reconciliation Surroundings, partnerships with Universidad del Llano, Agrosavia and SENA have already been created.

Working according to the characteristics of the territories

Without doubt, The Fund has been a success story in terms of flexibility and adaptability, not only in the context of the pandemic, but also in terms of the realities of the territories. The impetus of The Fund's resources has been fundamental in demonstrating, not just to the private sector, but also to other actors relevant to the development of the territories, that understanding and working according to the particular realities of the territories makes all the difference.

For example, the revolving fund for the AMUCC women, as a mechanism for strengthening partnerships, in alliance with Supracafé, has made a huge difference in the means of access to materials, equipment or tools, with very favourable soft credits for the coffee-producers. This process adapts to the production cycles of coffee, which means that the credits can be cancelled after a harvest or at a period of time that fits with the families' needs.



Conclusions relating to 2020's recommendations

Taking into account the recommendations from last year's report³³, in 2020, The Fund, in spite of the challenges imposed by the context of the pandemic and the general situation in the country, achieved the following:

In relation to thematic priorities:

1. With the aim of achieving long-lasting solutions, as well as supporting ex-combatants' individual and collective projects, The Fund has aimed at sustainability through business conferences with the private sector and other relevant actors. Support is being provided for the design of housing solutions.
2. In order to promote comprehensive interventions in PDET territories, this year The Fund has supported a comprehensive program for Chocó, which aims at economic rehabilitation whilst promoting reconciliation and education. Equally, comprehensive initiatives which contribute resources to overcoming different development gaps in the regions of Catatumbo and Pacifico Nariñense have been strengthened. The strengthening of production, accompanied by the creation of community infrastructure works has shown to be a combination which dynamically activates the economy in the regions and directly contributes to sustainable rural development.

35. Informe anual 2019, Fondo Multidonante disponible en la sección de informes en www.fondonuol.org

In terms of methodology and new working practices:

- 3 Furthermore, this year, more than 12,500 PDET initiatives were effectively integrated into the territorial development plans, ensuring their sustainability. Additionally, community organisations have been supported in the design and implementation of 80 PDET initiatives, benefiting more than 5,200 people in 7 PDET regions.
- 4 Progress has been made in the protection and self-protection of human rights leaders through support for reinforcing the capacity of civil society organisations with networks, innovative self-protection methodologies using information technology and with immediate actions like risk funds. Furthermore, consideration has been made for an initiative which will not only offer protection tools to social leaders, but also territorial transformation, generation spaces for social dialogue, the identification and mitigation of risks, the dismantling of criminal organisations, and also the generation of legal economic opportunities for social leaders.
- 5 20 initiatives have been considered, formulated in the territories, which promote reconciliation between communities and the reintegrated population and the non-stigmatisation of the latter, contributing to coexistence and the rebuilding of the social fabric in The Fund's prioritised territories.
- 6 Finally, with the aim of maintaining communication of the agreement's progress, the Gender Instance's impact actions were continued, as was the installation and support for the implementation of the work of the IEANPE, the CSIMI's Technical Secretariat, which also seeks to consolidate two-way communication mechanisms in order to provide more information to the territories on the progress of the implementation of the Final Agreement. This relates, in particular, to the territorial entities and local social organisations, in order for them to make up part of the verification process.
1. Without doubt, 2020 was the year of strategic alliances. The major results to date of the involvement of the private sector not only in the Blended Finance call but also in other key projects such as ex-combatants' production projects, have shown that it is the path to progressing towards a sustainable peace. Other actors also became relevant, such as civil society organisations and academia, which have been key in processes of defence of human rights, recognition of victims, and the promotion of reconciliation in the territories as well as guaranteeing the verification of the Final Agreement.
- 2 The greatest result of 2020, as has been reflected through the narratives shared in this document, is without doubt the exponential growth of the involvement of civil society organisations in Fund-backed initiatives. The year 2020 closes with the combined, valuable and vital work of 452 organisations, which have worked directly and indirectly on the interventions. Notably, the majority are local or grassroots organisations, and their involvement also implies that The Fund has allocated more financial resources to these organisations.
- 3 In order to keep making progress with the results in the territories, the implementers have developed innovative methodologies, using technology, so as not to cease activities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, more than 70 professionals were virtually trained in order to be able to provide assistance to 59 mayor's offices in the formulation of their territorial development plans. Equally, the 35 ex-combatant cooperatives implementing reintegration projects were supplied with computers and satellite internet with the goal of continuing the technical assistance to their projects.
- 4 In 2020, of the 8 projects approved in the United Nations Agencies' implementation window, 7 were inter-agency interventions, that is they include 2 or more Agencies from the System, contributing their expertise and mandate in order to meet the objectives. This is in line with both the United Nations System Reform and the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

Recommendations for 2021 from The Fund's Technical Committee:

Taking into consideration the progress in the implementation of the Final Agreement, as well as the gaps and challenges identified by the entities responsible for monitoring and verifying the progress, The Fund has identified the need to concentrate its investments, giving catalytic support to the emblematic projects identified for the implementation of the Final Agreement, in line with the four thematic areas, in particular:

WORKING FROM AND WITH THE TERRITORIES AND COMMUNITIES

- Continuing to support initiatives from grass-roots and community organisations, ensuring ownership and sustainability of the initiatives and guaranteeing the sustaining of peace in the long-term. Furthermore, this will permit the continued impetus on the reach of interventions in terms of promoting gender equality and the focus on ethnic communities, with the aim of leaving no-one behind and including the traditionally most vulnerable groups.
 - Empowering communities, leaders and ex-combatants so that they can implement collective actions to promote their protection and self-protection, as well as promoting dialogue and trust-building spaces with the institutions responsible.
 - Promoting the implementation of the PDET initiatives by the communities and local organisations themselves, offering support which permits them to strengthen their capacity for management and implementation.
 - Strengthening communication from and to the territories will be key to sustaining the progress and raising awareness of the challenges of implementing the Final Agreement, combined with the strengthening of the entities responsible for its verification, as key to the monitoring and political and social impact on its compliance.
 - Supporting victims and their organisations, so that they can continue to contribute to truth, justice, reparations and non-repetition through their participation in the mechanisms established by the Comprehensive System.
- Consolidating and creating sustainability for the socio-economic collective and individual reintegration of ex-combatants.

CATALYTIC INTERVENTIONS

- Promoting catalytic interventions with a comprehensive focus in the PDET regions, involving multiple actors and focuses and which tend towards seeking sustainable solutions for the territories as a fundamental path to sustaining peace.
- Continuing to promote innovative initiatives which leverage investments from the private sector for the prioritised regions, with the aim of promoting development through sustainable, profitable initiatives with a positive impact on the environment.
- Considering initiatives which are ever more focused on the relationship between environmental sustainability and peace consolidation. Tending towards the strengthening of alliances and use of lessons learnt in order to increase the environmental impact of Fund-backed initiatives.
- Continuing to support the Comprehensive System, particularly the CEV with the delivery of its final report and ensuring its legacy, the JEP with the acceleration of cases, investigation lines and penalties, and the TOAR and UBPD with the implementation of the Regional Search Plans alongside families as well as victims' organisations. Without doubt, 2021 will be a key year for the Comprehensive System, and The Fund will be fundamental.
- Consolidating reintegration, aiming for the sustainability of initiatives implemented by ex-combatants.

GLOSSARY

AETCR Antiguos Espacios Transitorios de Capacitación y Reincorporación

ARN Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization

ART Territory Renewal Agency

CEPDIPO Centro Pensamiento y Diálogo Político

CERAC Resource Center for Conflict Analysis

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

CINEP Research and Popular Education Center

CNR National Reincorporation Council

CONPES National Council for Economic and Social Policy

CPEC Presidential Council for Stabilization and Consolidation

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

CTEP Circunscripciones Transitorias Especiales de Paz

CTR Consejos Territoriales de Reincorporación

HHRR Human Rights

IEANPE Special High Level Instance of Ethnic Populations

JEP Special Jurisdiction for Peace

MEbA Microfinanzas para la Adaptación basada en Ecosistemas

M&E Monitoring and Evaluation

OACNUDH Office in Colombia of the High Commissioner of the United Nations for HR

OACP Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

SDG Sustainable Development Goals

OSC Civil society organizations

NAR New Areas of Reincorporation

PATR Action Plans for Regional Transformation

PDET Development Program with Territorial Approach

PDTS Territorial Development Plan

PGN National Attorney General's Office

PMI Implementation Plan for the Peace Agreement

PND National Development Plan

PNIS National Comprehensive Crop Substitution Program

PPI Multi-annual Plan for Investments

RRI Comprehensive Rural Reform

SIIPO Information System for the Post-Conflict

SIRCAP System of Accountability for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement

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

SNU United Nations System

STCVI Technical Secretariat for the International Verification Component

UBPD Search Unit for Missing Persons

UNDAF The United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNDP United Nations Development Program

UNEP The United Nations Environment Programme

UNSDCF United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

WFP World Food Programme

ZOMAC Zones Most Affected by the Armed Conflict

Annex – financial report

Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent of the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia

For the period running from January 1 to December 31, 2020

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 made 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 Organisation with the 'net financed amount'.

Cost of indirect support

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

Net financed amount

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

Participating organisation

A UN organisation or organisation 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 Organisations, independent of the accounting criteria used by said organisations, 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 Organisations have been completed.

Project start date

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

Total approved budget

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

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 Organisations, 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 Organisations and the SAA with the contributors. The Office receives, manages and handles the contributions and pays out the funds to the Participating Organisations. 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 2020, 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.

Financial Activity 2020

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, 2020.

1. Source and use of resources

Up until December 31, 2020, eighteen donors deposited USD \$ 137,194,523, other Funds deposited USD \$ 23,500,000 and USD \$ 2,129,447 was earned in interest. The accumulated total of funds rose to USD \$ 162,823,970 (see tables 2 and 3).

Of this amount, USD \$ 118,242,983 (net transferred amount) was transferred to thirteen Participating Organisations, of which expenditure of USD \$ 98,604,617 has been reported. The Administrative Agent’s fees, applied as the approved 1% over deposits, rose to USD \$ 1,371,945. Table 1 offers a general summary of the sources of funding usage and the Fund’s balance as of December 31, 2020.

TABLE 1. Financial summary as of December 31, 2020 (in US Dollars).

	2016- 2019	Year 2020	Accumulat- ed
Source of funds			
Donor contributions	120,568,202	16,626,321	137,194,523
Contributions from other Funds	23,500,000	-	23,500,000
- Sub-total Contributions	144,068,202	16,626,321	160,694,523
Income from interest and investments obtained by the Fund	1,692,537	436,274	2,128,811
Income from interest received by Participating Organisations	635	-	635
Reimbursements from the Administrative Agent to the donors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-
Total: Source of funds	145,761,374	17,062,595	162,823,970
Use of funds			
Transfers to Participating Organisations	89,959,848	25,518,949	115,478,797
Reimbursements from Participating Organisations	-523,345	-408,466	-931,812
Net financed amount received by Participating Organi- sations	89,436,503	25,110,483	114,546,985
Administrative Agent's fees	1,205,682	166,263	1,371,945
Direct costs; (Steering Committee, Secretariat, etc.)	3,038,245	657,753	3,695,998
Bank commissions	4,164	1,255	5,418
Other expenditure	-	-	-
Total: Use of funds	93,684,593	25,935,753	119,620,347
Changes in the Fund's balance with the Administrative Agent	Jan-19 16,257,175	(8,873,158)	43,203,623
Fund's initial balance (January 1)	35,819,606	52,076,781	-
Fund's final balance (December 31)	52,076,781	43,203,623	43,203,623
Net financed amount received by Participating Organisation- sOrganizations (including direct costs)	92,474,748	25,768,236	118,242,983
Expenditure of Participating Organisations (including direct costs)	77,323,520	21,281,097	98,604,617
Financial balance of Participating Organisations			19,638,366

2. Partner contributions

Table 2 provides information on the accumulative total of contributions to the Fund, originating from all donors, as of December 31, 2020.

TABLE 2. Donor deposits up to December 31, 2020 (in US Dollars)*

Donors	Total amount Committed	Years prior to Dec 31, 2019 Deposits	Current year Jan-Dec 2020 Deposits	Total Deposits
Norway	36,504,110	27,483,471	9,020,639	36,504,110
United Kingdom	35,364,705	35,364,705	-	35,364,705
Germany	25,523,030	21,871,556	3,651,474	25,523,030
Peacebuilding Fund	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
Canada	17,105,684	17,105,684	-	17,105,684
Sweden	13,706,139	11,094,692	2,611,446	13,706,139
Switzerland	4,096,200	3,582,173	514,028	4,096,200
Ireland	2,070,438	1,606,508	463,93	2,070,438
WPHF Fund	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
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
Finland	344,804	-	344,804	344,804
Philanthropy	283,443	283,443	-	283,443
New Zealand	140,605	140,605	-	140,605
Chile	120,000	100,000	20,000	120,000
Portugal	72,120	72,120	-	72,120
Total	160,694,523	144,068,202	16,626,321	160,694,523

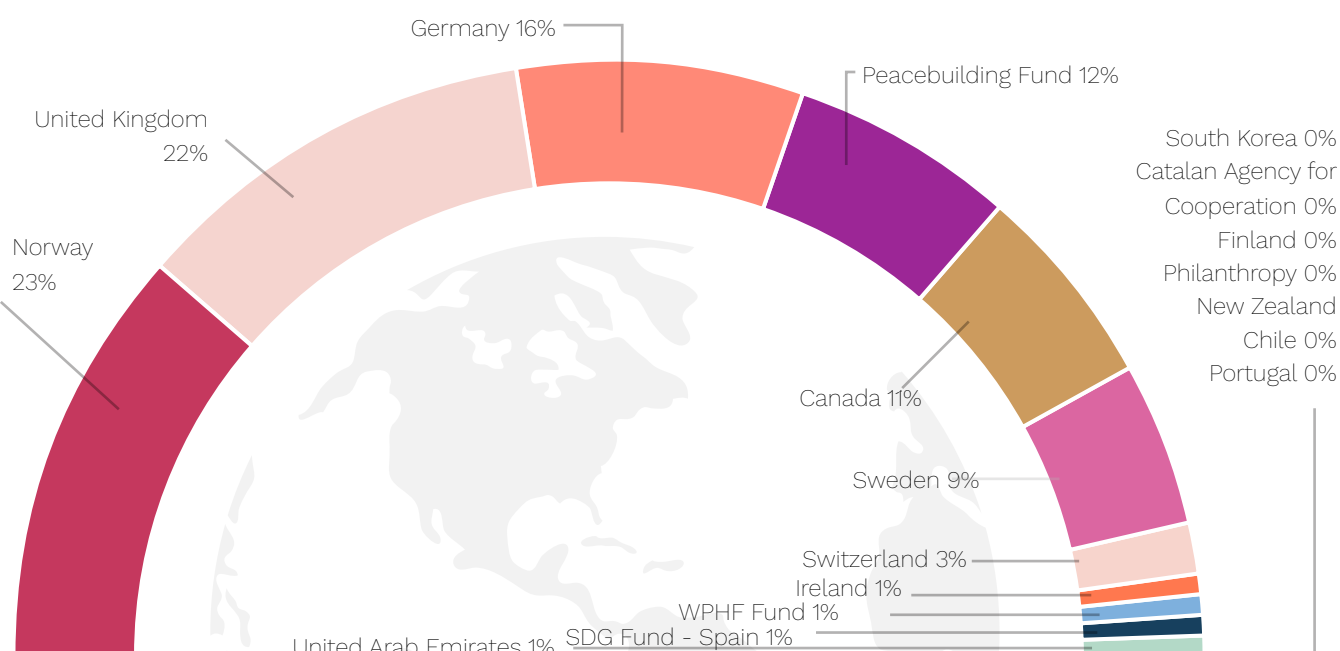


TABLE 3. Source of income from interest and investments as of December 31, 2020 (in US Dollars).

Interest earned	2016-2019	Current year Ene-Dic-2020	Total
Administrative Agent			
Income from interest and investments earned by the Fund	1,692,537	436,274	2,128,811
Total: Interest earned by the Fund	1,692,537	436,274	2,128,811
Participating Organisations			
FAO	635		635
Total: Interest earned by Participating Organisations	635		635
Total Interest earned	1,693,172	436,274	2,129,447

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 Organisations ('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, 2020, interest earned by the Fund rose to USD \$ 2,128,881 and interest earned by participating organisations rose to US\$ 635, meaning the total of interests rose to USD \$ 2,129,447.

4. Transfer of funds

Allocations to Participating Organisations are approved by the Steering Committee and paid out by the Administrative Agent. As of December 31, 2020, the AA transferred funds totalling US\$ 115,478,797 to thirteen Participating Organisations (see the following list).

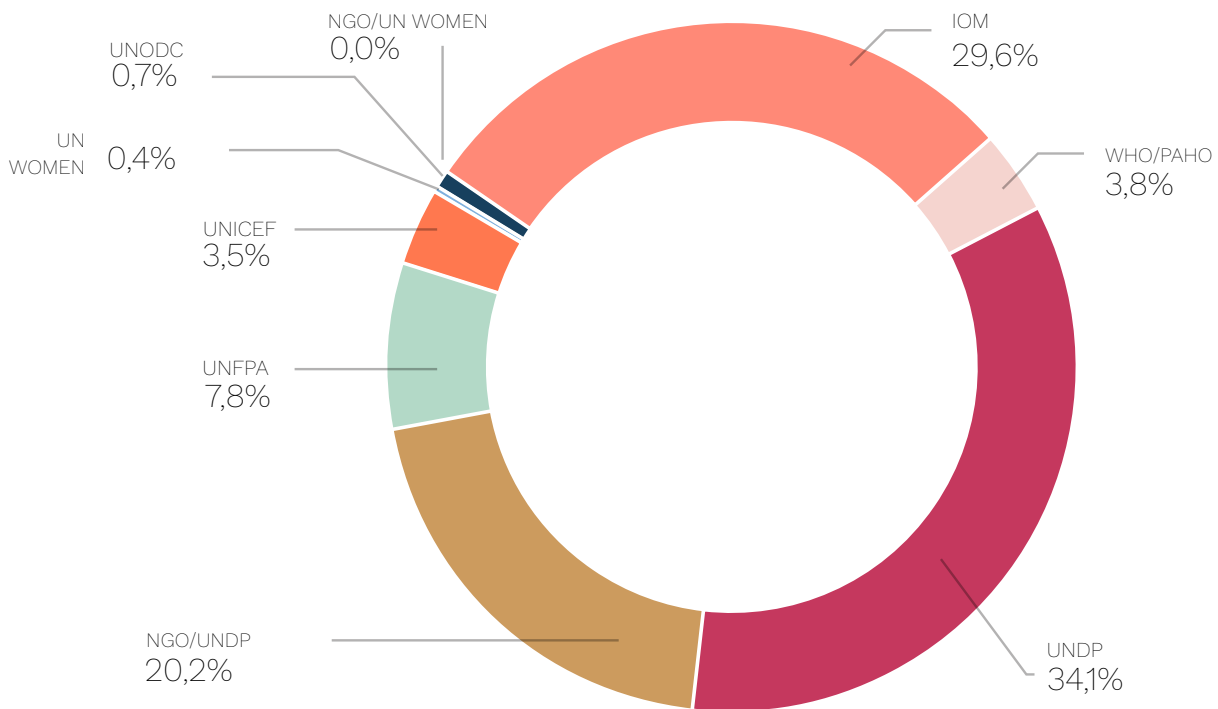
Table 4 provides additional information on funds received by the MPTF Office and the net financed amount received by each of the Participating Organisations.

TABLE 4. Amount transferred and returned, and net amount received by Participating Organisations, as of December 31, 2020 (in US Dollars).

Participating Organisation	2016-2019			Current year, Jan-Dec-2020			Total		
	Transfers	Reimbursements	Net amount financed	Transfers	Reimbursements	Net amount financed	Transfers	Reimbursements	Net amount financed
FAO	2,375,392	(1,062)	2,374,330				2,375,392	(1,062)	2,374,330
IOM	12,508,139	(54,782)	12,453,357	7,541,399	(146,865)	7,394,534	20,049,538	(201,647)	19,847,891
NGO/UNDP	26,433,500	(55,829)	26,377,672	6,421,385	(155,515)	6,265,870	32,854,885*	(211,344)	32,643,541
WHO/PAHO	677,587	(5,397)	672,190	959,924		959,924	1,637,511	(5,397)	1,632,114
UNDP	36,295,331	(405,875)	35,889,456	7,444,555	(21,581)	7,422,974	43,739,886*	(427,456)	43,312,431
UNFPA	727,727		727,727	1,985,914	(12,229)	1,973,685	2,713,641	(12,229)	2,701,412
UNHCR	475,205		475,205				475,205		475,205
UNICEF	2,146,616	(400)	2,146,216	880,592		880,592	3,027,208	(400)	3,026,808
UNODC				178,260		178,260	178,260		178,260
UNOPS	4,795,852		4,795,852				4,795,852		4,795,852
UN WOMEN	1,210,260		1,210,260	106,920		106,920	1,317,180		1,317,180
NGO/UN WOMEN	1,855,662		1,855,662		(72,277)	(72,277)	1,855,662	(72,277)	1,783,385
WFP	458,576		458,576				458,576		458,576
Total	89,959,848	(523,345)	89,436,503	25,518,949	(408,466)	25,110,483	115,478,797	(931,812)	114,546,985

* These figures are correct, but may vary with respect the figures on the Gateway, given that figures for project 0019876 are in the process of being uploaded to the s

Figure 2: Amount transferred by Participating Organisations in the period January 1 – December 31, 2020.



5. FINANCIAL EXECUTION AND EXPENDITURE RATES

All final expenditure reported during the year 2020 has been declared by the Participating Organisations and corroborated by the MPTF Office.

The expenditure of the projects is incurred by each Participating Organisation 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 2020 is available on the Fund's website, at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4CO00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY THE PARTICIPATING ORGANISATION

In 2020, USD \$ 25,110,483 was transferred to the Participating Organisations, and USD \$ 20,511,089 was reported as expenditure.

As outlined in the following table, net accumulated transfers rose to USD \$ 114,546,985, and accumulated expenditure reported by the Participating Organisations adds up to USD \$ 96,354,096. This equates to an execution rate by the Fund of 84%.

The three agencies with the highest execution rates are UNHCR (100%), WFP (100%) and UNOPS (100%).

TABLE 5.1 Net financed amount, reported expenditure and financial execution of Participating Organisations, up to December 31, 2020 (in US Dollars).

Participating Organisation	Approved amount	Net financed amount	Expenditure			Execution rate%
			2016-2019	Current year Jan-Dec-2020	Accumulated	
FAO	2,375,392	2,374,330	1,192,841	1,104,824	2,297,664	96.77
IOM	23,815,566	19,847,891	10,651,592	4,296,792	14,948,384	75.31
NGO/UNDP	32,854,886	32,643,541	22,792,892*	4,346,167	27,139,059*	94.34
WHO/PAHO	1,637,511	1,632,114	435,573	748,590	1,184,163	72.55
UNDP	47,419,688	43,312,431	29,846,696*	7,858,616	37,705,312*	87.29
UNFPA	2,713,641	2,701,412	559,281	1,454,196	2,013,477	74.53
UNHCR	475,205	475,205	464,970	10,235	475,205	100.00
UNICEF	3,614,270	3,026,808	2,134,273	247,859	2,382,132	78.70
UNODC	297,100	178,260				0
UNOPS	4,795,852	4,795,852	4,727,492	58,457	4,785,949	99.79
UN Women	1,317,180	1,317,180	1,053,414	132,434	1,185,848	90.03
NGO/UN Women	1,855,662	1,783,385	1,710,070	68,256	1,778,326	99.72
WFP	458,576	458,576	273,913	184,663	458,576	100.00
Total	123,630,529³⁶	114,546,985	75,843,007	20,511,089	96,354,096	84.12

- These figures are correct, but may vary with respect the figures on the Gateway, given that figures for projects 0019876 and 00112644 are in the process of being uploaded to the system.

5.2 EXPENDITURE PER PROJECT

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

TABLE 5.2 Expenditure per project within each sector, as of December 31, 2020 (in US Dollars).

STABILISATION - PHASE 1 OF THE FUND

Sector / number and name of project	Participating Organisation	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	1,300,169	100.01
00110280 Gender Focus in the Police Force	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	2,918,431	100.01

Sector / number and name of project	Participating Organisation	Project Status	Total approved amount	Net financed amount	Total expenditure	Execution rate %	
Institutional capacity							
00101501	Strengthening of capacities	UNDP	In the process of closing	1,575,753	1,575,639	1,575,619	100.00
00102512	Hands on for peace	UNDP	In the process of closing	949,393	949,393	946,814	99.73
00102513	Territorialisation of the implementation of the ERR	IOM	In the process of closing	599,611	595,324	595,324	100.00
Institutional capacity: Total			3,124,757	3,120,356	3,117,757	99.92	

Sector / number and name of project	Participating Organisation	Project Status	Total approved amount	Net financed amount	Total expenditure	Execution rate %	
Conflict Management and Humanitarian Situation							
00101502	Strengthening of Capacities	UNDP	En proceso de cierre	1,313,254	1,312,894	1,312,880	100.00
00108961	Women's call for proposals	UN WOMEN/ NGO	En proceso de cierre	1,004,456	970,761	968,402	99.76
00109026	Prevention, Protection GBV	UNDP	En proceso de cierre	104,384	104,384	104,310	99.93
00109026	Prevention, Protection GBV	UNHCR	En proceso de cierre	220,000	220,000	220,000	100.00
00109026	Prevention, Protection GBV	UNICEF	En proceso de cierre	204,370	204,370	204,370	100.00
00109026	Prevention, Protection GBV	UN Women	En proceso de cierre	441,352	441,352	436,053	98.80
00112647	PDET call for proposals	NGO/UNDP	En proceso de cierre	1,064,021	1,044,685	1,044,685	98.18
Conflict Management and Humanitarian Situation: Total			4.351.837	4.298.446	4.290.700	99.37	

Sector / number and name of project	Participating Organisation	Project Status	Total approved amount	Net financed amount	Total expenditure	Execution rate %	
Improving Security							
00103753	Demining call for proposals I	NGO/UNDP	In the process of closing	2,574,773	2,543,655	2,543,655	100.00
00108158	Demining call for proposals II	NGO/UNDP	In the process of closing	3,089,426	3,039,143	3,039,143	100.00
00109101	Territorial Management	UNOPS	In the process of closing	500,000	500,000	498,456	99.69
00112644	PDET call for proposals	NGO/UNDP	In the process of closing	484,962	481,662	481,662	100
00119876	Demining call for proposals III	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	1,255,171	1,255,171	746,500	59.47
Improving Security: Total			7.904.332	7,819,631	7,309,416	93.48	

Sector / number and name of project		Participating Organisation	Project Status	Total approved amount	Net financed amount	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
Economic rehabilitation							
00102511	All hands on deck for peace	UNDP	En proceso de cierre	2,100,000	2,095,044	2,095,044	100.00
00106165	Prevention of recruitment	NGO/UNDP	En proceso de cierre	4,259,702	4,178,789	4,178,789	100.00
00106837	Coordination plan for Prevention of Recruitment	IOM	En proceso de cierre	176,995	139,382	139,382	100.00
00106837	Coordination plan for Prevention of Recruitment	UNICEF	En proceso de cierre	338,018	338,018	338,109	100.03
00107435	Development of local capacities Health I	IOM	Cerrado Operacionalmente	1,286,294	1,269,338	1,269,338	100.00
00107435	Development of local capacities Health I	WHO/PAHO	Cerrado Operacionalmente	427,821	422,424	422,424	100.00
00107435	Development of local capacities Health I	UNFPA	Cerrado Operacionalmente	320,852	320,422	320,319	99.97
00107465	Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	En proceso de cierre	500,000	500,000	497,986	99.60
00108960	Women's call for proposals	UN WOMEN/NGO	En proceso de cierre	851,206	812,624	809,924	99.67
00108974	All hands on deck for peace phase II	UNDP	cerrado operacionalmente	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,423,769	98.93
00109015	Trust and Peace construction program	FAO	En proceso de cierre	1,248,611	1,248,611	1,232,827	98.74
00109015	Trust and Peace construction program	NGO/UNDP	En proceso de cierre	883,516	883,516		0
00109015	Trust and Peace construction program	UNDP	En proceso de cierre	1,426,066	1,426,066	2,294,744 ³⁷	160.91
00109015	Trust and Peace construction program	UNHCR	En proceso de cierre	109,921	109,921	109,921	100.00
00109015	Trust and Peace construction program	UNICEF	En proceso de cierre	441,694	441,694	442,241	100.12
00109015	Trust and Peace construction program	UN WOMEN	En proceso de cierre	148,832	148,832	148,067	99.49
00109015	Trust and Peace construction program	WFP	En proceso de cierre	458,576	458,576	458,576	100.00
00117682	Development of local capacities Health II	IOM	En Curso	3,030,758	2,621,158	1,570,386	59.91
00117682	Development of local capacities Health II	WHO/PAHO	En Curso	1,209,690	1,209,690	761,739	62.97
00117682	Development of local capacities Health II	UNFPA	En Curso	2,223,270	2,223,270	1,535,580	69.07
Economic rehabilitation: Total				23,891,822	23,297,376	21,049,165	90.35

37. Se refleja una ejecución mayor al monto ejecutado debido a un error en el reporte de la agencia. El monto está siendo corregido y se reflejará en el próximo reporte anual así como en Gateway

STABILISATION - PHASE 2 OF THE FUND

Sector / number and name of project	Participating Organisation	Project Status	Total approved amount	Net financed amount	Total expenditure	Execution rate %	
P2 Stabilisation							
00117683	Local capacities for the implementation of the PDET	UNDP	Ongoing	3,540,095	3,540,095	2,876,416	81,25
00117684	PNIS Contingency Plan	NGO/UNDP	In the process of closing	2,060,000	2,060,000	2,060,000	100.00
00118904	Rural Territorial Stabilisation	UNDP	Ongoing	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,189,048	72.97
00119013	Blended Finance 2.0	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	2,215,613	2,215,613	1,305,889	58.94
00120640	Call for proposals for human rights activist networks	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	1,591,424	1,591,424	1,198,815	75.33
00122474	Join in for me strategy	IOM	Ongoing	1,457,498	874,499	95,984	10.98
00122474	Join in for me strategy	UNICEF	Ongoing	1,467,65	880,592	236,422	26.85
00124864	Implementation of local justice models	UNDP	Ongoing	1,232,190	739,314		0
00124864	Implementation of local justice models	UNODC	Ongoing	297,100	178,260		0
P2 Stabilisation: Total				16,861,574	15,079,797	9,962,574	66.07

REINTEGRATION - PHASE 1

Sector / number and name of project	Participating Organisation	Project Status	Total approved amount	Net financed amount	Total expenditure	Execution rate %	
Building Democracy							
00106164	Strengthening of the CSIVI	NGO/UNDP	In the process of closing	2,175,081	2,175,081	2,174,886	99.99
00108556	Ex-combatant reintegration: Let's Humanise Humanitarian Demining	UNOPS	In the process of closing	4,295,852	4,295,852	4,287,493	99.81
00109110	Comprehensive reintegration in production surroundings	IOM	Ongoing	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,072,451	82.90
00109110	Comprehensive reintegration in production surroundings	UNDP	Ongoing	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,325,198	93.01
00111648	Strengthening the Early Warning System	UNDP	In the process of closing	1,425,016	1,425,016	1,259,909	88.41
00111648	Strengthening the Early Warning System	UNHCR	In the process of closing	145,284	145,284	145,284	100.00
00111648	Strengthening the Early Warning System	ONU MUJERES	In the process of closing	225,076	225,076	218,926	97.27
00116693	Improving CSIVI capacities II	NGO/UNDP	In the process of closing	717,756	717,756	717,756	100.00
00117681	Socio-economic integration	FAO	Ongoing	1,023,996	1,023,996	963,114	94.05
Building democracy: Total				15,008,061	15,008,061	14,165,017	94.38

REINTEGRATION - PHASE 2

Sector / number and name of project	Participating Organisation	Project Status	Total approved amount	Net financed amount	Total expenditure	Execution rate %	
P2 REINTEGRATION							
00120254	Peace and reconciliation surroundings	IOM	Ongoing	3,000,000	1,800,000	502,636	27.92
00120254	Peace and reconciliation surroundings	UNDP	Ongoing	3,000,000	1,800,000	55,544	3.09
00124710	Community reconciliation initiatives call for proposals	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	1,984,498	1,984,498	393,444	19.83
00124988	Housing feasibility studies	UNDP	Ongoing	2,147,043	1,288,226		0
P2 Reintegration: Total				10,131,541	6,872,724	951,624	13.85



Photo: ARN Colombia

VICTIMAS AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE - PHASE 1

Sector / number and name of project	Participating Organisation	Project Status	Total approved amount	Net financed amount	Total expenditure	Execution rate %	
Victim Reparations							
00101144	Support for children and adolescents leaving the FARC	IOM	Operationally closed	183,191	182,978	182,978	100.00
00101144	Support for children and adolescents leaving the FARC	UNICEF	Operationally closed	172,534	172,134	172,134	100.00
00101555	Support for the Collective Reparation Programme	FAO	In the process of closing	102,785	101,723	101,723	100.00
00101555	Support for the Collective Reparation Programme	UNDP	In the process of closing	2,897,215	2,885,788	2,885,783	100.00
00103157	Early recognition acts	NGO/UNDP	Operationally closed	22,822	21,922	21,922	100.00
00104525	Support for the Special Jurisdiction for Peace	IOM	In the process of closing	1,026,267	1,026,267	1,026,267	100.00
00104525	Support for the Special Jurisdiction for Peace	UNDP	In the process of closing	3,691,149	3,691,149	3,690,963	99.99
00105325	Contributing to the guarantee of the truth	UNDP	In the process of closing	766,141	764,032	764,032	100.00
00105531	Focusing compensation quotas	IOM	In the process of closing	4,177,052	4,048,234	4,048,234	100.00
00105531	Focusing compensation quotas	UNFPA	In the process of closing	169,519	157,72	157,578	99.91
00106022	Strengthening of forced disappearance organisations	UNDP	In the process of closing	370,000	370,000	369,988	100.00
00106093	Support for the Selection Committee	UNDP	In the process of closing	677,784	677,784	677,784	100.00
00108557	Support for children and adolescents leaving the FARC II	IOM	In the process of closing	510,000	510,000	510,000	100.00
00108557	Support for children and adolescents leaving the FARC II	UNICEF	In the process of closing	490,000	490,000	490,000	100.00
00108818	Supporting the CEV's preparation process	UNDP	In the process of closing	2,825,954	2,825,954	2,825,954	100.00
00108973	Contributing the the UBPD creation process	UNDP	In the process of closing	2,239,777	2,239,777	2,239,777	100.00
00111509	Guaranteeing the representation of victims (PGN)	IOM	In the process of closing	780,089	773,658	773,658	100.00
00113002	Victims' call for proposals I	NGO/UNDP	In the process of closing	2,834,602	2,834,602	2,758,587	97.32
Victim reparations: Total				23,936,881	23,773,720	23,697,360	99.68

VICTIMAS AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE - PHASE 2

Sector / number and name of project	Participating Organisation	Project Status	Total approved amount	Net financed amount	Total expenditure	Execution rate %	
P2 Victims and Transitional Justice							
00119011	Supporting the CEV II	UNDP	Ongoing	2,000,000	1,200,000	537,945	44.83
00119012	PDET reparation and returns	UNDP	Ongoing	1,000,000	600,000	129,553	21.59
00120309	Strengthening the PGN strategy II	IOM	Ongoing	1,590,149	954,089	691,353	72.46
00120642	Strengthening the SIVJNR strategy	IOM	Ongoing	1,765,039	1,059,023	121,736	11.50
00120642	Strengthening the SIVJNR strategy	UNDP	Ongoing	834,961	500,977	26,678	5.33
P2 Victims and transitional justice: Total				7,190,149	4,314,089	1,507,264	34.94

COMMUNICATION - PHASE 1

Sector / number and name of project	Participating Organisation	Project Status	Total approved amount	Net financed amount	Total expenditure	Execution rate %	
Communication							
00101503	Strengthening capacities	UNDP	In the process of closing	825,243	823,771	823,769	100.00
00101799	Teaching call for proposals	NGO/UNDP	Operationally closed	1,210,537	1,186,726	1,186,726	100.00
00101988	Strengthening the OACP strategy	UNDP	In the process of closing	1,228,270	1,227,129	1,227,124	100.00
00102544	Territorialisation of the implementation of the ERR	OIM	In the process of closing	1,154,240	1,146,911	1,146,911	100.00
00107397	Technical Secretariat of notable figures	NGO/UNDP	In the process of closing	617,975	617,247	617,247	100.00
00107715	Barometer initiative	NGO/UNDP	In the process of closing	1,027,866	1,026,910	1,026,910	100.00
00111421	Strengthening of the Gender Instance	UN WOMEN	Ongoing	501,920	501,920	382,802	76.27
Communication: Total				6,566,051	6,530,614	6,411,490	98.18

COMMUNICATION - PHASE 2

Sector / number and name of project	Participating Organisation	Project Status	Total approved amount	Net financed amount	Total expenditure	Execution rate %	
P2 Communication							
00120029	Strengthening of the SIPO's capacities	IOM	Ongoing	578,383	347,030	201,748	58.14
00120641	CSIVI Technical Secretariat	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	662,179	662,179	568,801	85.90
00121873	Strengthening of the IEANPE	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	504,700	504,700	201,880	40.00
P2 Communication: Total			1,745,262	1,513,909	972,428	64.23	
Total			123,630,529	114,546,985	96,354,096³⁸	84.12	

5.3 REPORTED EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY

Each Participating Organisation 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.

2012 CEB

Spending categories

1. Cost of employees and staff
2. Supplies and basic materials
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture, and depreciation
4. Hired services
5. Travel
6. Transfers and subsidies
7. General operational costs
8. Indirect costs

TABLE 5.3 Expenditure by UNSDG budgetary category as of December 31, 2020 (in US Dollars).

Category	Expenditure			Percent of the total cost of the program
	2016-2019	Current year	Total	
		Jan-Dec-2020		
Cost of employees and staff	4,878,328	2,158,097	7,036,425	7.72
Supplies and basic materials	4,716,944	2,265,275	6,982,220	7.66
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	2,287,473	123,419	2,410,891	2.65
Hired services	27,429,530	6,451,882	33,881,412	37.19
Travel	5,449,970	913,721	6,363,692	6.98
Transfers and subsidies	15,608,790	5,679,504	21,288,294	23.36
General operational costs	11,387,505	1,764,428	13,151,933	14.43
Total costs of the program	71,758,540	19,356,326	91,114,866	100.00
Total costs of indirect support	4,084,467	1,154,762	5,239,230	5.75
Total	75,843,007	20,511,089	96,354,096	

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%.

Costs of indirect support: The moment at which Costs of Indirect Support are registered depends on the regulations, rules and policies of each Participating Organisation. 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 Organisations 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, 2020, 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 analysed, US\$ 166,263 in AA fees was deducted.
- **Indirect costs of Participating Organisations:** The Participating Organisations may charge 7% for indirect costs. In the fiscal period analyzed, the Participating Organisations incurred indirect costs of US\$ 1,154,762.

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 Organisations, expenditure reported by these organisations, 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 Organisation 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 2020, the direct costs were US\$ 657,753, giving an accumulated total of direct costs of US\$ 3,695,998.

Participating Organisation	Net financed amount	Expenditure	Execution rate %
UNDP technical secretariat	1,922,361	1,517,990	78,96%
UNDP/management agent	983,299	408,248	41,52%
Blended Finance Direct costs	646,000	179,975	27,86%
UN Women/Management Agent	144,338	144,338	100%
Total:	3,695,998	2,250,521	61%





UNITED NATIONS
MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND
FOR SUSTAINING PEACE

