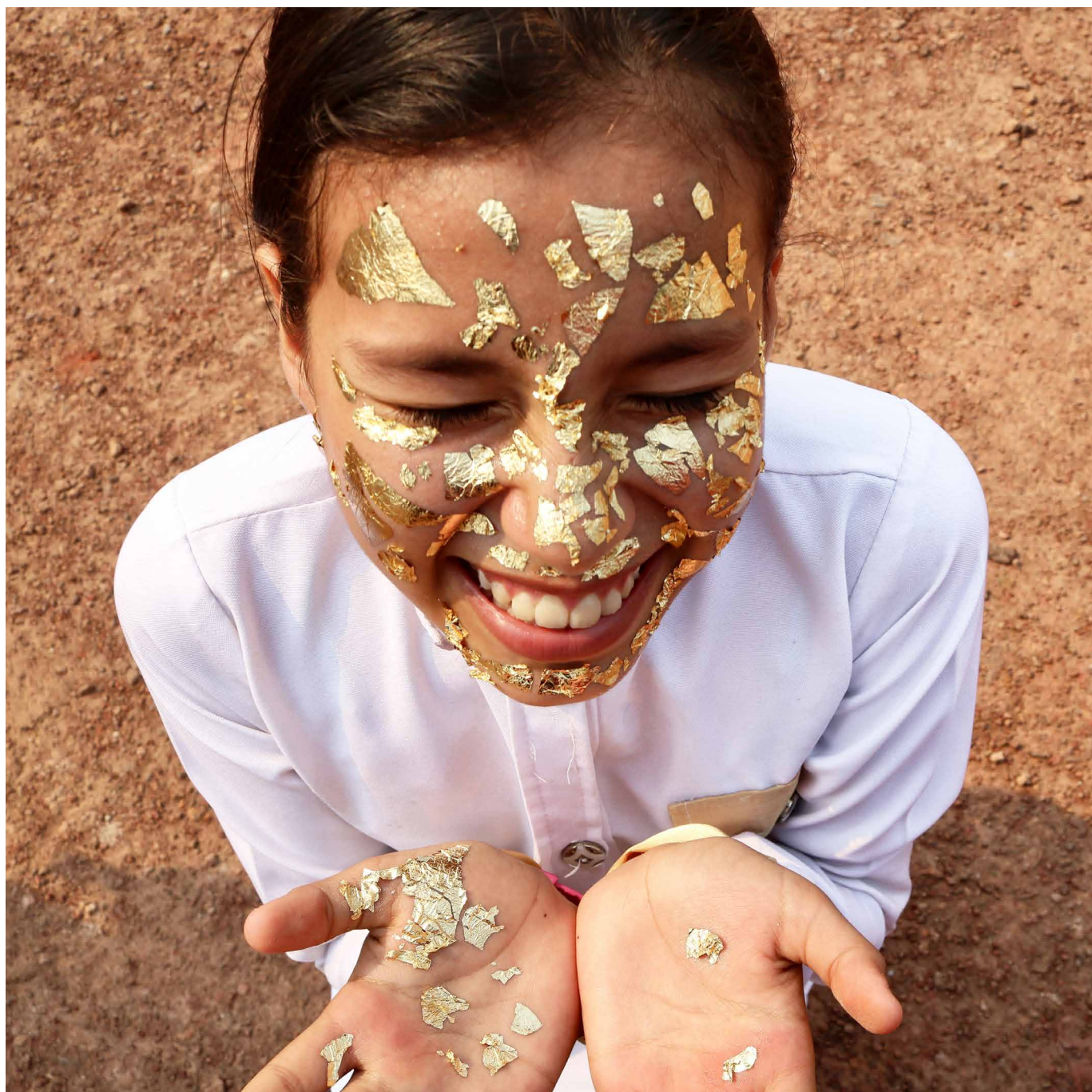




FONDO MULTIDONANTE  
DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA  
EL SOSTENIMIENTO DE LA PAZ



# 2018 Annual report



El futuro  
es de todos

Gobierno  
de Colombia

# UN participating organizations



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency



Cover page:  
María Alejandra Tavares,  
Reconciliation festival,  
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Photo: MPTF

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Sverige



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Confédération suisse  
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Confederaziun svizra

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Humanitarian Fund

Una Alianza entre las Naciones Unidas y la Sociedad Civil



EMBASSY  
OF IRELAND



Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Republic of Korea



NEW ZEALAND  
EMBASSY



REPÚBLICA  
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Photo: @OIM Colombia / Coexistence, Peace and Comprehensive Reparation Strategy.



Photo: MPTF Colombia / @juliethserrano

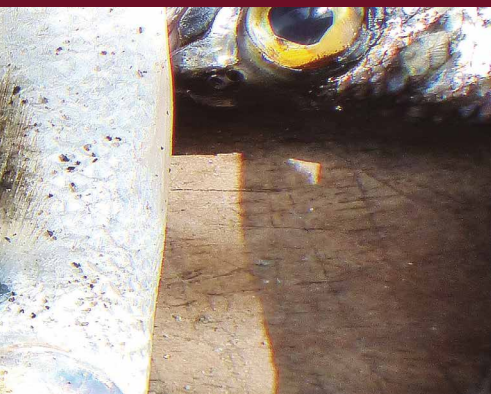


«When the Coexistence, Peace and Comprehensive Reparation Strategy arrived for those of us who were victims in Turbo, we began to share, something that didn't happen for a long time. We met with people who were also affected, and we began to talk about what happened during displacements and to share our experiences. It was important because we felt equal, we felt accepted. Today we trust others more and no longer harbor a grudge.

In my personal experience, listening taught me to trust. I began to trust in the State because it gave us another chance. I attended the last meeting with my family, we shared, we talked ... That was what I liked the most. If I had not participated in the Strategy, I would still be sad, with resentment and sadness caused by not trusting.

I can tell those who listen to me: don't be discouraged, trust others, and learn to believe in yourselves. It is possible to move forward. Don't go on the wrong path.

I learned about productive savings; I participated in a service fair and prepared a poster to exhibit my fishing work. I learned how to show my produce and make up a name among people who buy fish locally».



## **Herminio Gutiérrez Asprilla,**

21 years old, Turbo, Antioquia. Victim of the conflict and beneficiary of the Individual Reparation project.

A person wearing a teal shirt is shown from the side, sorting coffee beans on a black mesh tray. The tray is filled with brown coffee beans. The background is a lush green coffee plantation with trees and a white support post. The scene is covered by a black canopy.

# THE FUND:

A tool for  
peacebuilding  
in Colombia







Since 2016, the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) promotes peacebuilding and sustainability through mobilization, coordination of financing, and co-financing of strategic interventions rendering concrete outcomes in terms of stabilization, reincorporation, victims, transitional justice, and communications. As of December 2018, the Fund has supported a total of 109 projects<sup>1</sup>, reaching 1.5 million Colombians, 49% of which are women, 46% men, 3% boys, and 2% girls.

In its three years of operation, this international cooperation mechanism where Government, donor countries and the United Nations System (SNU for the Spanish original) participate, has proven to be an innovative vehicle for stabilization of peace in Colombia by financing projects that gave life or strengthened the institutional framework, and initiatives in 379 municipalities of the country, 155 of which are defined as PDET (Development Program with Territorial Approach)<sup>2</sup>, delivering peace dividends in areas historically most affected by conflict.

In 2016, the Fund defined its governance system, enabling fast implementation of urgent initiatives for the preparation and implementation of the Rapid Response Strategy (ERR), and the early implementation of the Peace Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Agreement). The Fund gave an important impulse to the establishment of the necessary institutional framework for its implementation. Initiatives were also supported to generate trust in most conflict-affected communities, thus facilitating the presence of State institutions.

In 2017, the Fund doubled the number of projects and strengthened its work in generating territorial trust, as well as political, economic and social reincorporation, paving the way for the transformation of conflicts in the territories, favoring reconciliation and recovery of trust in the State. Progress was also made in strengthening the participation of women's organizations and victims in peacebuilding processes. Also, in support of establishing the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition (SIVJRNR for the Spanish original), as guarantee to uphold confidence among



<sup>1</sup> 24 projects in 2016, 25 projects in 2017, and 60 projects in 2018. The projects that are part of the PDET and Victims calls approved in 2018 will be implemented in 2019.

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.renovacionterritorio.gov.co/Publicaciones/municipios\\_pdet\\_subregiones](http://www.renovacionterritorio.gov.co/Publicaciones/municipios_pdet_subregiones)

conflict actors and victims. Lastly, in humanitarian demining projects that have also boosted new development dynamics in the affected municipalities.

2018, year on which this report is focused, can be considered as a year of consolidation of achievements in terms of mobilization and execution of resources, added to increased territorial and thematic coverage because of the projects launched during its first two years of operation. Until December 2018, the Fund mobilized USD \$ 109.9 million<sup>3</sup> and allocated USD \$ 81.3 million in 109 projects (including projects that are part of the PDET and Victim calls, approved in 2018, which will be implemented in 2019) in 34 municipalities, moving from 345 to 379<sup>4</sup>.

The Fund is an innovative tool for implementing the Agreement. Its execution has required continuous learning and, quite often, interventions are designed and implemented for the first time. For example, the creation of a gender instance, which is unprecedented in any peace agreement in the world; the implementation of a Transitional Justice System; the reincorporation of ex-combatants through humanitarian demining; the mechanisms for monitoring implementation of the Agreement, or the design and implementation of an administrative model to provide collective reparation to the victims. This innovation yields concrete results, positioning the Fund at the national level as a key actor for the stabilization of peace, and at the global level, as a model for sustaining peace.

At the end of 2018, the Steering Committee approved a second phase of the Fund aimed at consolidating peacebuilding programs for Stabilization, Reincorporation, Transitional Justice, Victims, and Communications<sup>5</sup>.



# 109 Projects as of 2018\*



<sup>3</sup> A total of USD \$ 85.9 million was received for phase 1 of the Fund. To start phase 2, a total of USD \$ 24 million was deposited in the account in November and December 2018.

<sup>4</sup> This included the Fund's operating costs.

<sup>5</sup> To start this phase, USD \$ 32.2 million had been mobilized at the date of preparation of this report, from 8 donors: Germany, PBF, Norway, United Kingdom, Canada, Switzerland, Korea and Chile.

\* It includes projects that are part of the PDRT and Victims Calls approved in 2018, which will be implemented in 2019.

# Contributions 2016 - 2018 \$ 109,9M

**United Kindom**

\$ 25



**Norway**

\$ 18,9



**Germany**

\$ 16,3



**Peacebuilding Fund**

\$ 15



**Canada**

\$ 15,2



**Sweden**

\$ 9,5



**Switzerland**

\$ 3,0



**WPH Fund**

\$ 2,0



**Spain**

\$ 1,8



**Ireland**

\$ 1,2



**Arab Emirates**

\$ 1,0



**South Korea**

\$ 0,5



**Chile**

\$ 0,1



**New Zealand**

\$ 0,14



**Portugal**

\$ 0,07



## Learnings from the Fund

The consolidation of sustained peace requires innovative approaches that promote a vision built with multiple actors. It also needs continuous learning derived from recognizing opportunities for improvement and practices to optimize its impact. These have been fundamental principles of the Fund.

For three years, the Fund has supported the Colombian State in initiatives aimed at structural transformations. To the extent that progress has been made in its implementation, there is further understanding of the need that these are inserted in broader and more comprehensive development strategies, which has led to

the evolution of the Fund, both in its structure and in the implementation and quality of the projects.

On the one hand, the Fund learned that in a stabilization context it is important being flexible and allowing for urgent investment, guaranteeing technical soundness and sustainability. The Fund was consolidated as an accelerator of high-risk strategic issues such as political reincorporation or the support of political advocacy bodies, which are highly sensitive. Further, the Fund learned to adapt to a dynamic, changing stabilization process. In this context, the identification of priorities has become a permanent practice. de estabilización

Similarly, several projects had or have the potential to become benchmarks in the design of public policies or the expansion of themes in decision making spaces. This is the case of health, water and sanitation projects in rural areas, territorial management for mine action, gender-based violence, which work began within the framework of working groups linking several actors and has expanded in different scenarios with people who recognize the scale up potential in similar contexts.

The Fund has also been an instrument that facilitates joint programming, both within the SNU and also among the various cooperation instruments that support the Government in the implementation of the Agreement. Based on the priorities defined by the Government, the Fund has progressed in a coordinated planning, approval and implementation strategy with multiple actors, leading to the progressive consolidation of a joint peace program in the country.

Based on experience, the Fund has identified that, to continue promoting economic and social empowerment of women in projects that include productive activities, care economy lines must be considered so that they become an active part of the initiatives, without giving up due to lack of support at home. In addition, efforts have been made for creating or strengthening opportunities for filing claims and building community networks that support the construction of protective environments for vulnerable populations.

Another learning is that when financing is provided to a new organization or one with little capacity for resource management, it is necessary to include an organizational strengthening phase related to processes and qualification of human teams. That was in fact the case of some calls for civil society projects.

On the other hand, to guarantee the sustainability of the projects, it was understood that it is important to have matching-funds, not only for its implementation but also to seek commitment from different actors once the Fund's financing ends. Since 2018, the Fund has focused efforts on achieving these commitments, and from 2019, it will demand matching-funds as a condition for their viability.

Furthermore, it has been learned that working with local authorities is key to triggering dialogue processes and managing potential conflicts. It is also valuable to support grass root organizations such as the Community Action Boards (JAC for the Spanish original), which in the framework of the projects reinforce their financial and management capacity for projects that have a positive impact on the communities. The 2018 projects incorporated activities aimed at upholding installed capacity, so that the organizations have a period to adapt and become more effective in their implementation, focused on continuing to expand the work with civil society organizations.

In the same vein, when there are several entities acting as implementers, the focus has been to strengthen coordination in the preparation phase, as well as in the territory. In 2018, the Fund advanced in coordination

strategies for promoting synergies among organizations and joint planning of activities. For example, some projects put in place coordination mechanisms that allowed technical and conceptual coherence during formulation and implementation, as well as monitoring tools for all

partners.

Lastly, the use of communication tools such as social and community networks to disseminate results has translated not only in greater knowledge about the projects, but also in protection mechanisms. For example, one of the projects developed an App that allows women to recognize when they are victims of physical, sexual, intrafamily, political or economic violence. The use of these technologies also allowed for monitoring, location and adequate accompaniment of minors at risk of recruitment. The use of social networks also made possible the implementation of distance education programs, thus helping the facilitators who, for distance or security reasons, could not be present in a given zone.

**«The consolidation of sustained peace requires innovative approaches that promote a vision built with multiple actors».**





## Sustaining Peace and 2030 agenda

Through recent resolutions of the General Assembly and the United Nations Security Council<sup>6</sup>, member countries have recognized that upholding peace must be understood as an objective and a process to build a common vision of society, ensuring that the needs of the entire population are taken into account. Sustainable peace is guaranteed by closing gaps and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the territories most affected by multiple social and economic deprivations and weak institutional presence or development.

The Fund has been a driver in the implementation of this vision. For example, 15% of the projects implemented in 2018 were designed based on territorial assessments performed by the SNU, the Ombudsman's Office and the Territorial Renewal Agency (ART for the Spanish original) in neighboring areas where the former guerrilla FARC-EP concentrated in the stage of laying down weapons.

<sup>6</sup> Resolution A / 72/707-S / 2018/43 Consolidation and upholding of peace. Report of the Secretary General.

The assessments evidenced the need to have a community approach that allows building bridges with territorial institutions and generating sustainable responses relative to gender, health, water and sanitation, and the promotion of confidence, participation and peace.

Another vision that has guided the Fund is that of sustainability, as established in the 2030 Agenda<sup>7</sup>, entailing inclusive and sustainable development, which are not understood as objectives per se, but as the best defense against the threat of violent conflicts. This Agenda also introduces the principle of "leave no one behind", which implies promoting integration, as well as closing gaps and inequality. This approach is aimed at consolidating peace through economic development and eradication of poverty in the most vulnerable regions and populations.

In this regard, the Fund has supported projects in municipalities affected by the conflict in poverty condition, in particular the PDET municipalities where one out of three people is a victim<sup>8</sup>. Just as these territories' have complex socio-economic conditions, there are population groups historically excluded from development benefits. The Fund has insisted that these groups should benefit from peace dividends, incorporating cross-cutting approaches that benefit victims, ex-combatants, women, indigenous people, children, among others.

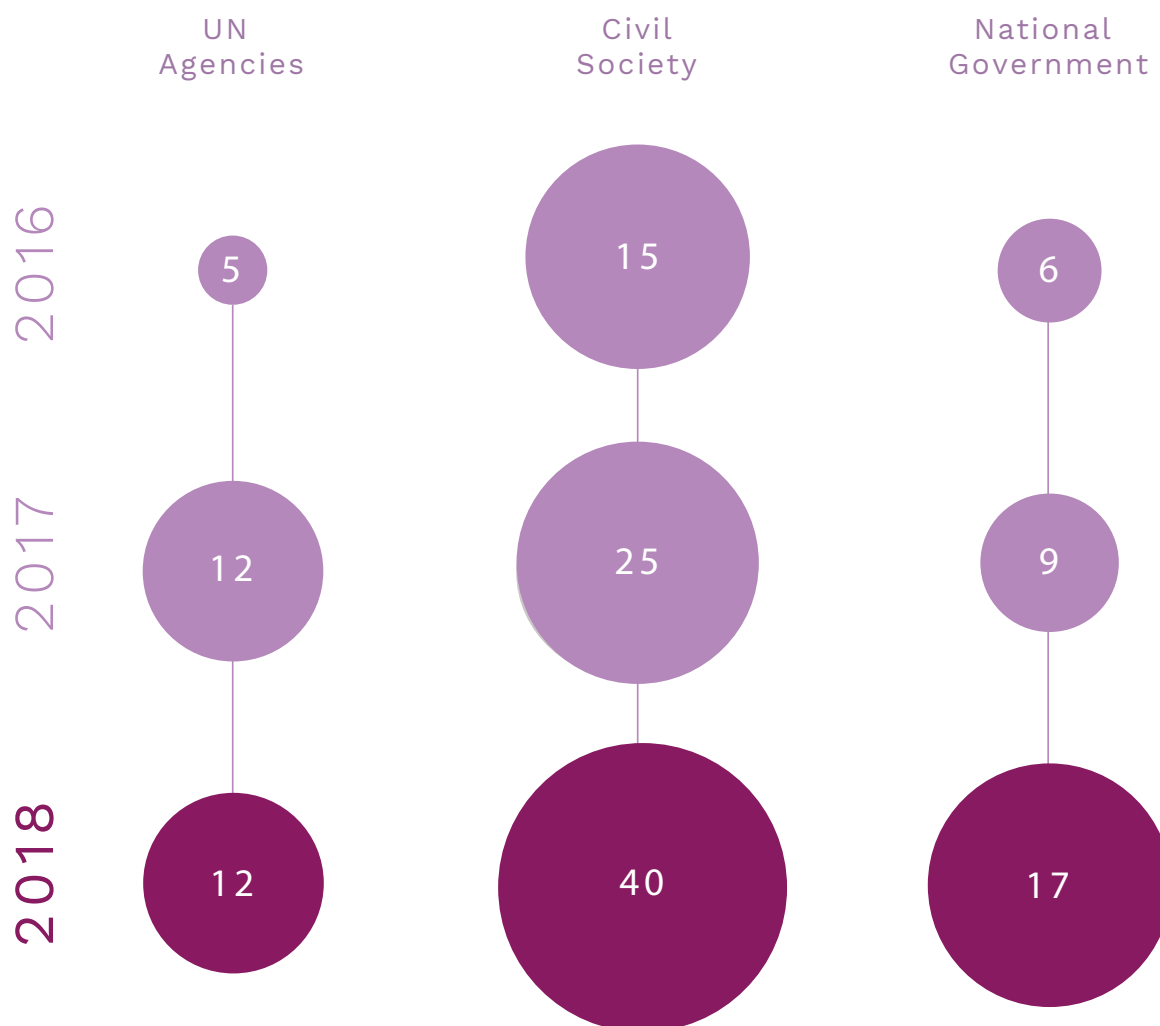
In addition, both sustained peace and sustainable development involve the creation of strategic and operational alliances between governments, the SNU, and key actors of civil society and the private sector<sup>9</sup>. In this sense, during 2018 the Fund worked with 12 SNU organizations, and 29 Civil Society Organizations directly in the implementation of projects.

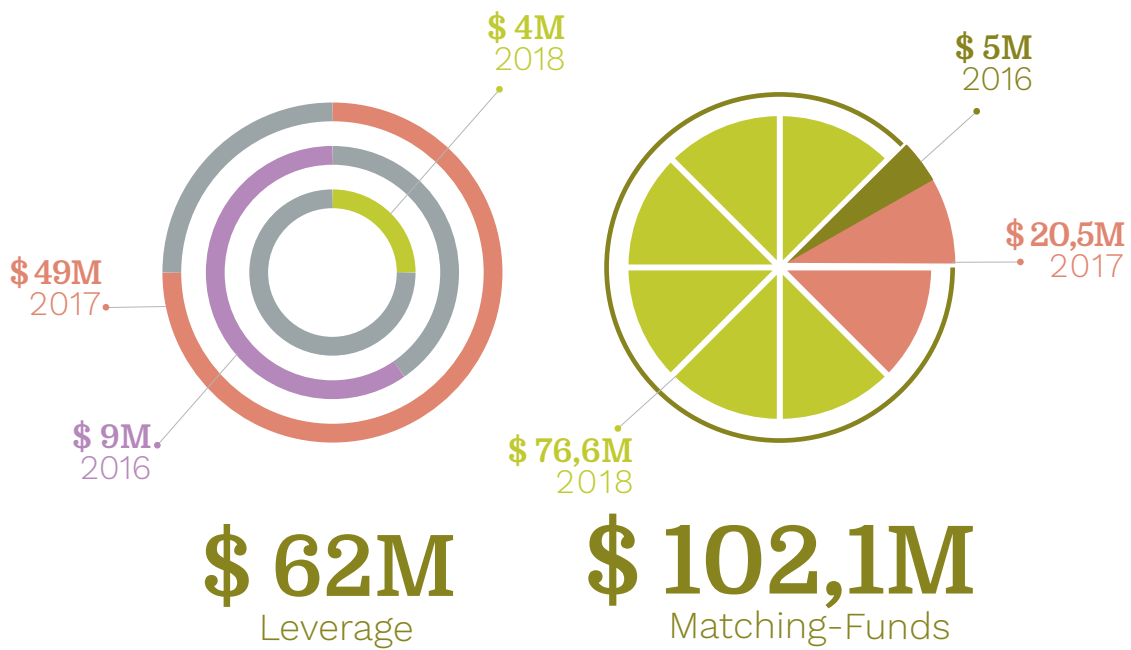
<sup>7</sup> Resolution A/RES70/1 Transform our world: Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

<sup>8</sup> Decree 893 of 2017.

<sup>9</sup> Resolution A/72/707-5/2018/43 Consolidation of Peace and peace sustainability. Secretary General Report.

## Implementers and partners





The fact that the Fund has worked with so many and diverse organizations and institutions has allowed strategic partnerships that are translated into complementary interventions, enhancing peacebuilding and territorial development dynamics in areas mostly affected by conflict and strengthening the presence of the State. As mentioned before, this approach has also allowed a joint programming exercise, in particular from the different UN organizations supporting the implementation of the Agreement.

Strategic partnerships with such diverse actors also make it possible to increase the impact of the interventions, through leveraging<sup>10</sup> and matching funds<sup>11</sup>. In the three years of execution, the Fund has managed to leverage USD \$ 62 million and a total of USD \$ 102 million in matching funds.

Finally, the impact of the projects must be seen in a comprehensive manner, as it allows interconnections, synergies and complementarity. These efforts promote comprehensive approaches to complex problems instead of a single solution, which require not only timely interventions but also effective and sustainable ones.

In some events, these comprehensive approaches are carried out in a catalytic manner: supporting projects intended to join efforts and facilitate the progress of the Agreement milestones. For example, socio-economic rehabilitation projects, release of children and adoles-

cents from the FARC-EP ranks, Humanitarian Demining, support to organizations that contribute to the search for victims of forced disappearance, or financing of territorial diagnoses in the areas where the Territorial Areas for Training and Reintegration (TATRs) are located; all of the foregoing are initiatives that have not only respond to particular needs, but have strengthened trust on institutions, stabilization process, and community participation in transforming territories from institutional and community settings.

**«These efforts seek comprehensive approaches to complex issues requiring not only timely interventions but also effective and sustainable».**

From a geographical perspective: the projects are mostly concentrated in 7 regions that, in addition of have being highly conflict affected, also suffer of high poverty levels and low institutional development: 1. Antioquia, Bajo Cauca and Córdoba; 2. Catatumbo, Santander and Norte de Santander; 3. Urabá and Chocó; 4. Central Corridor; 5. Southwest and Alto Patía; 6. Caribbean including Montes de María; 7. Putumayo and Orinoquia. This means that the territorial response is often complementary, and seeks to meet numerous needs through different actors that must be coordinated. For example, in the Catatumbo<sup>12</sup> area, the Fund has implemented 15 projects related to justice, humanitarian demining, individual and collective reparation, prevention of child recruitment, socio-economic rehabilitation, and prevention of gender-based violence, this enhances the territorial impact of interventions.

<sup>10</sup> Resources that mobilize the resources of a project and are aimed at making it sustainable.

<sup>11</sup> Resources that complement the financing of the planned activities of a project.

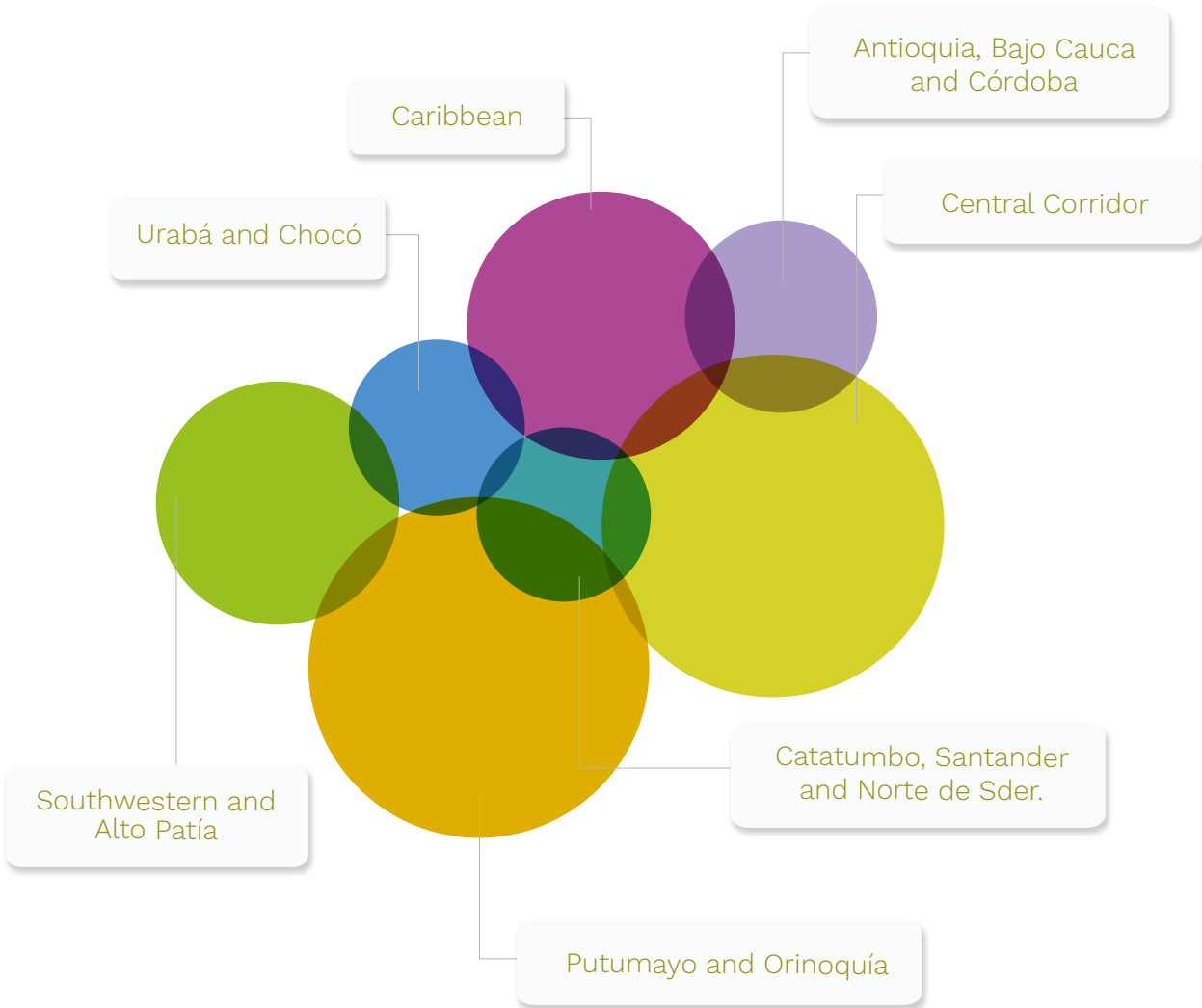
<sup>12</sup> In the municipalities of Convención, El Tarra, La Playa, Ocaña, San Calixto, Sardinata, Teorama, Tibú.





Photo: MPTF Colombia / @julietherrano

# Concentration of projects by region



Region 1  
 Antioquia, Bajo Cauca and Córdoba: Córdoba and Antioquia.

Region 2  
 Catatumbo, Santander and Norte de Santander: Norte de Santander and Santander.

Region 3  
 Urabá and Chocó: Antioquia and Chocó.

Region 4  
 Central Corridor: Boyacá, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda and Tolima.

Region 5  
 Southwestern and Alto Patía: Cauca, Nariño and Valle del Cauca.

Region 6  
 Caribbean: Atlántico, Bolívar, Sucre, Cesar, La Guajira and Magdalena.

Region 7  
 Putumayo and Orinoquía: Arauca, Caquetá, Casanare, Guainía, Guaviare, Meta, Putumayo, Vaupés and Vichada.

SAN ANDRÉS  
PROVIDENCIA

**35**  
Proyectos

**28**  
Proyectos

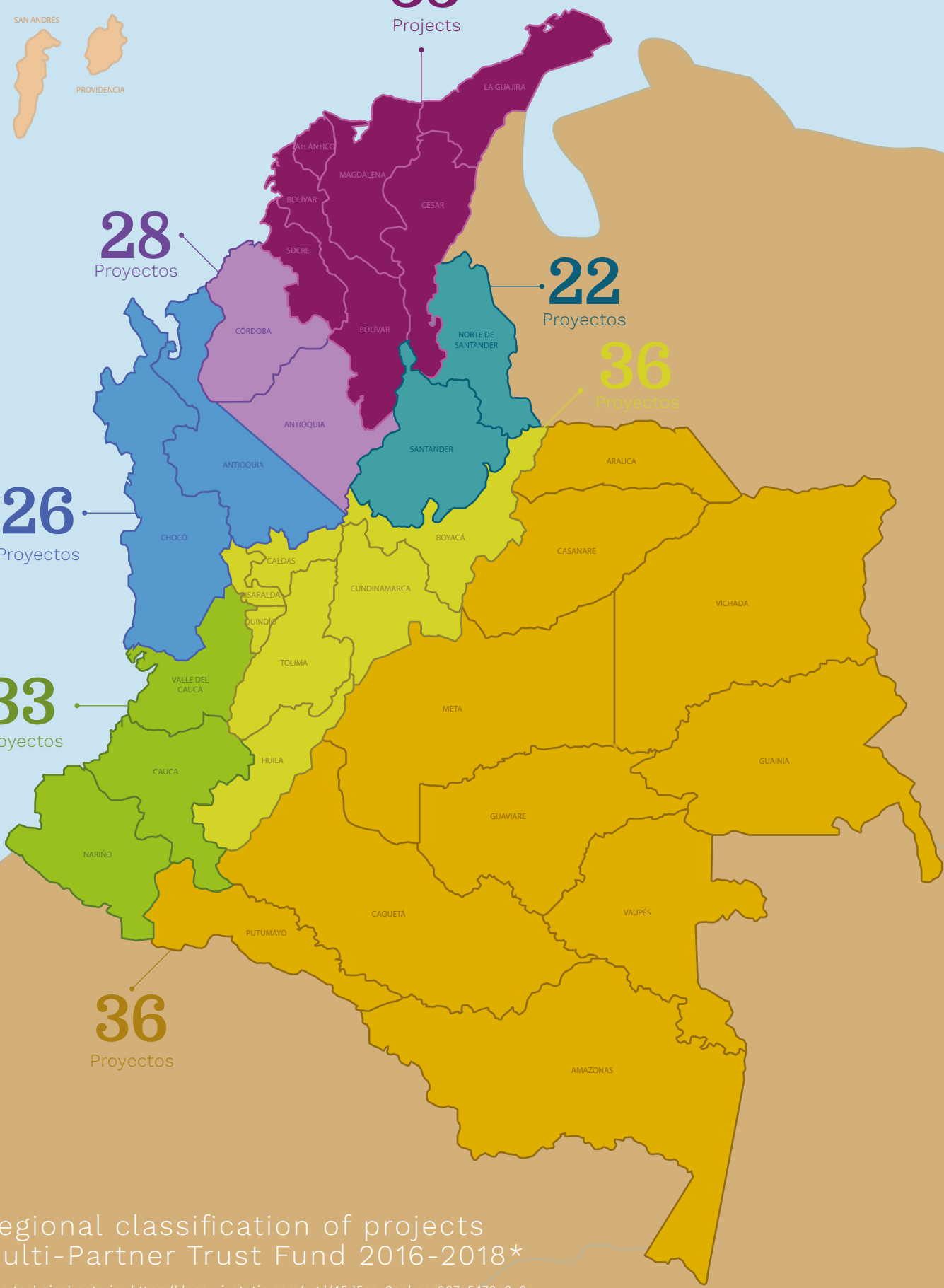
**22**  
Proyectos

**36**  
Proyectos

**26**  
Proyectos

**33**  
Proyectos

**36**  
Proyectos



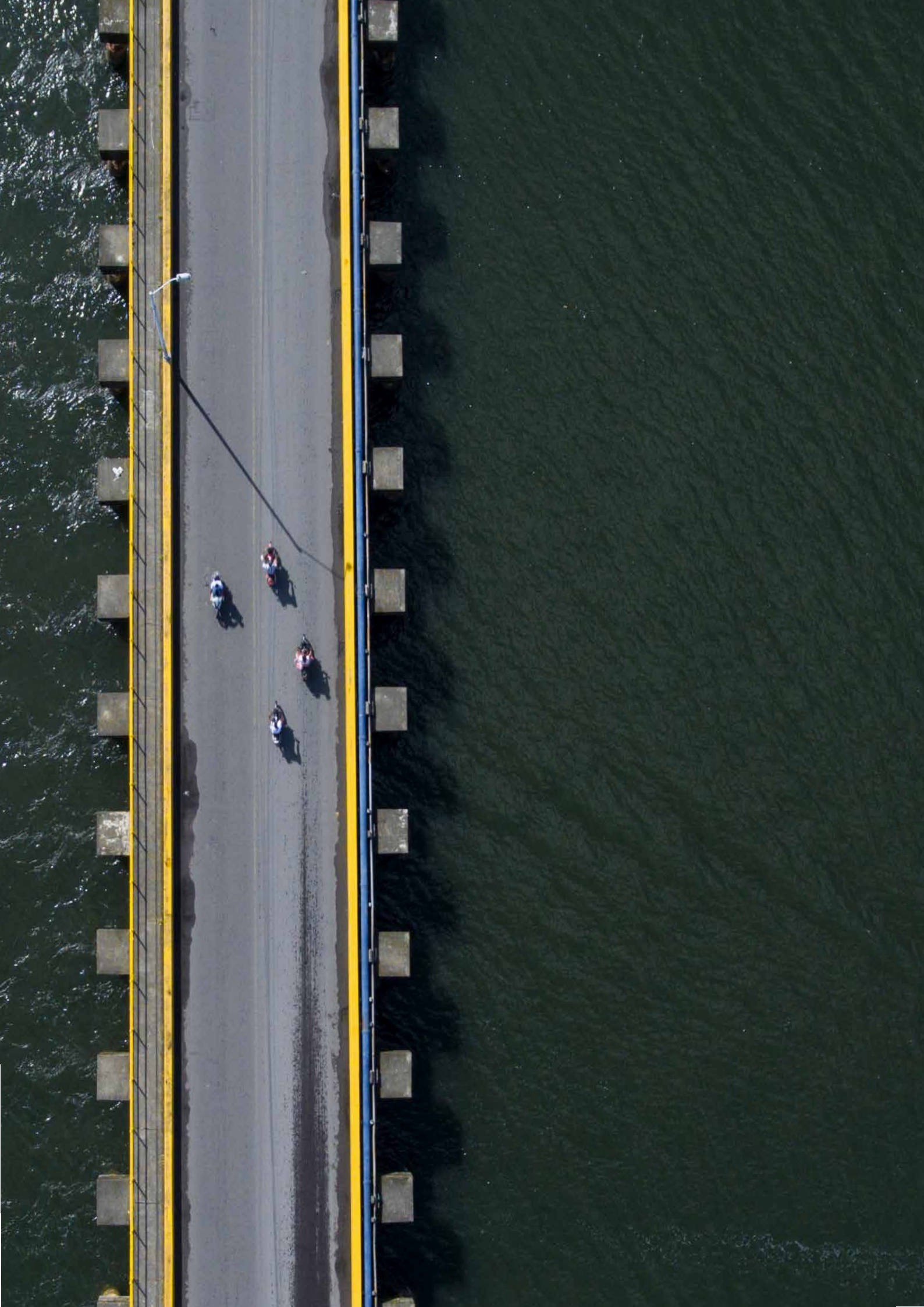
Regional classification of projects  
Multi-Partner Trust Fund 2016-2018\*

\*See technical note in: [https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/45d5ec\\_2cebeac267c5472e8e2aa7269a99758f.pdf](https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/45d5ec_2cebeac267c5472e8e2aa7269a99758f.pdf)



# PILLARS FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE:

Stabilization,  
Reincorporation,  
Victims and Transitional  
Justice,  
Communication



In 2018, the Fund strengthened its work to consolidate results in peace stabilization and in the prevention of new cycles of violence. As a result of this work, in December 2018 it was approved a Phase 2 of the Fund, for which the partners established a new theory of change that defines 4 strategic areas: stabilization, reincorpora-

tion, victims and transitional justice, communications. This report analyzes the 2018 results of the Fund within the framework of these 4 areas, that group the 8 results defined for the operation of the Fund in its previous years of implementation<sup>13</sup>.

## Stabilization



**USD \$ 29M**  
**Projects: 38\***

[Access here detailed information on projects and their implementers.](#)

Stabilization entails building trust in vulnerable territories, where the presence of the State is being strengthened with initiatives that promote the recovery of the social fabric and socio-economic dynamics, as well as the creation of spaces for dialogue between State entities, social organizations, and the communities.

The projects financed by the Fund in this thematic axis seek to close historical gaps, reduce inequality, and strengthen security through the promotion of justice, socio-economic rehabilitation, prevention of forced recruitment, local capacity development, institutional capacity building, territorial management, and actions against mines.



<sup>13</sup> Result 1. Link between politics and violence has been broken. Result 2. Improved citizen access to mechanisms of formal and alternative justice. Result 3. Improved citizen perception about security and trust in the State. Result 4. Acceleration of victim's reparation. Result 5. Launched local and infrastructure rehabilitation. Result 6. Developed capacities local institutions. Result 7. Transformative and constructive management of social conflicts and humanitarian situation at local level. Result 8. Efficient and transparent communication of the end of Conflict agreements and progress towards peacebuilding.

\* Includes 2 projects completed in 2017 but financially closed in 2018.

«Before having solar panels, things were different. At night we were lit by candles and didn't know what was happening in other places. There were neither news, nor radio. Electricity brought information.

In the evenings I can watch TV news, find out what is happening and even learn to improve crops for supporting my family.

The panels' project gave us experience, we learned about administrative tasks and learned how to contract and employ more people in the territory. We were all committed to using resources in the best possible way».

**José Manuel Guzmán Londoño**,  
President of the Community Action Board of El Progreso rural district, La Uribe, Meta. Beneficiary of the "Manos a la Obra para la Paz" project.



Photo: MPTF Colombia / @juliettserrano



Photo: @PoliciaDeColombia

## Justice

The project: "Technical assistance to develop and strengthen of Local Justice Systems in 13 municipalities", which began in 2016 implemented jointly with the Ministry of Justice, increased access to formal, administrative, and alternative justice in rural territories. The project progressed by strengthening 51 access routes to justice, reaching 6,185 people and by conducting justice diagnoses in target territories, and protection routes were positioned as the main dynamic of citizen interaction with institutions. The main contribution in the municipalities was the establishment of "Rural Terminals" as instances for the resolution of conflicts and the transfer of cases from rural areas. In addition, the Systems are part of the life and institutional development plans of the municipalities in which work was performed, and they represent a tangible opportunity for institutions to work harmoniously through rapid mechanisms to interact with the community.

In this same vein, in 7 municipalities with TATRs of the "Gender focus in the service of the Police" project, which strengthens the capacities of the State for the reduction, prevention and management of gender-based violence (GBV) in territories that are highly affected by the conflict, 437 police men received the "gender-focused" trainings and 401 in the diploma course "gender-based violence", providing tools for a better police response to the needs of the population. The process was complemented with on-site support at the police stations, so that the knowledge acquired could be adapted to the daily life of the institution. In these municipalities, 14 workshops on domestic violence were also held seeking to generate greater comprehensiveness in the Police performance, both while in service and within their households.

The search for improvement in access to justice mechanisms, formal and alternative, is important, through the strengthening of institutional and social capacities to prevent and address gender-based violence. In rural areas, police teams did not include women, but within the framework of the project, the presence of at least two policewomen in each municipality was set forth as a condition. This has increased the confidence of women by improving access to the complaint and assistance mechanisms.

«Women who have experienced gender violence often did not have the chance to get a job that would give them independence and autonomy. This made it difficult for them to denounce, as they feared what might happen to them and their children. It is excellent to know that the same women can now denounce under safe conditions.

The most important thing that the "Gender Approach in the Police Service" has taught me is that as women we have rights, and now I have the obligation of conveying the protocols for assistance in case of violations and to protect the rights of women in risk situations».

### **Keidis Paola Sarmiento,**

21 years old, Patrol Woman of La Paz, Cesar, who is enrolled in the Gender Approach in the Police Service diploma course.





Photo: MPTF Colombia / @juliethserrano



## Socioeconomic Rehabilitation

The project called "Manos a la Obra para la Paz", in its two phases of implementation, has supported the generation of trust towards the State, facilitating the entry of institutions into territories with high levels of multidimensional poverty and the relief of the conflict through social cohesion, strengthening of grass root organizations, and economic development through the building of small community infrastructure. This project has offered greater possibilities for economic and social development through cash for work mechanisms, reaching in its first phase the construction of 34 infrastructure works that strengthened productive and community processes in the territories, technical and productive training, and generation of participation opportunities from a human rights and gender perspective. Further, it progressed in the design and implementation of a model of income generation, employment, and provision of public goods with 29 grass root organizations in 23 municipalities, creating temporary formal jobs for 473 women and 703 men.

In its second phase, the project achieved with ART the construction of 203 works of small community infrastructure in 50 municipalities of 15 departments, benefiting 52,512 people. These works are aimed at improving educational infrastructure, sanitary conditions, road building, sewage systems, pedestrian bridges, sports and cultural spaces to create settings for participation, trust and commitment. 792 inhabitants of the 50 municipalities received immediate income when they were employed for the execution of these works. At the same time, the organizational strengthening strategy has benefited 69 local organizations, 40 of them grassroots, and 29 JAC. The two phases were fundamental for trust building in the territories, strengthening of the social fabric, and generation of capacities in the organizations involved. This contribution is reflected in the trust generated, which has facilitated the initiation and implementation of the PDET process.

# «Serve and help, for that we live»

My name is Alba Ruth Cabrera, I am a peasant, I am 53 years old. I'm from Florencia, but when I got married, I went to live in Montañita, Caquetá. The town is small, there are no good hospitals or schools, and the roads are on poor condition. The conflict kept us confined and in poverty for many years, but still, our neighbors and I live happily, filled with hope.

For eight years, I have been the president of the rural district where I live, because, as I tell my neighbors, I think we shouldn't wait for things to happen. All we need is having the will to work and move forward so that we can see progress in the community.

We never stop thinking of having a better future, as I told to the UN Ambassadors<sup>14</sup> in New York: since the “Manos a la Obra para la Paz” program arrived, there has been greater development in our communities, because of employment given to peasant women. I told them how pleased, happy and proud I am to see that happening in our department.

We have had a very nice learning, we were paid for being taught, we learned, they paid us to teach us, they taught us nurturing guidelines, handicrafts, and we generate income for our rural districts.

Of course, we need everyone to build peace, to have access roads, bridges, electricity, energy in our homes. We need collaboration in health, education, infrastructure, which added to our work, will enable us to build peace. We can do it together. Women want and can do it.

<sup>14</sup> On November 24, 2017, Alba presented her story during the Peace Building Commission of the United Nations Secretary General.





Photo: [www.tragaluzvideo.com](http://www.tragaluzvideo.com) / @Allanfoto70



## Prevention of recruitment

The project "My Future is Today", strengthens protective environments and offers development alternatives for children and adolescents in remote areas of the country, to prevent their involvement in new dynamics of violence. It has reached 593 rural districts in 167 municipalities in 21 departments, where the risk of recruitment by illegal armed groups is greater.

Working hand in hand with the Human Rights Counselor office, the project worked with 12,027 families and 2,670 teachers from 458 educational institutions, reaching 30,026 children and adolescents who became aware of their rights, identified alternatives to outline their life plan, and strengthened their leadership, participation and advocacy skills, making them less vulnerable. In addition to strengthening safe environments for the most vulnerable children in the country, the project has strengthened the national public policy for the prevention of child recruitment.



Photo: [www.tragaluzvideo.com](http://www.tragaluzvideo.com) / @Allanfoto70

«I am very happy that I was able to participate in My Future is Today because I can express myself, learn many useful things, and share with my friends, even with my disability due to scoliosis. 'My Future is Today' cares about us, children and teenagers, it brings hope and encourages us to not give up our dreams. I am participating in a youth sports activity and I want my shirt to be named after my

Dinamizer<sup>13</sup> to be able to keep it for a long time, to remind me that I was part of such a nice project».

**Xilema Villamizar García,**  
14 years old, La Gloria, Cesar.

<sup>13</sup> Dinamizer: person who accompanies the process through the application of the methodology developed for the project and seeking to secure its sustainability.





Photo: @ASOPEP\_Planadas



## Development of local capacities

The project "Promotion and guarantee of the right to health with emphasis on sexual and reproductive health, mental health, prevention of consumption of psychoactive substances, care for children, and nutritional health", was jointly implemented with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection in 14 departments and 25 municipalities neighboring the TATRs, with the aim of strengthening local capacities to improve access to comprehensive primary health care services. Through its three components, the strengthening of institutional and community capacities was achieved, contributing to the improvement of access to primary health services, not only for ex-combatants but also for the general population as it entails community facilities. The project includes links to the nearest hospitals for services that are not within the scope of the facilities conditions for the TATRs, seeking to generate sustainability of rural health services.

A total of 1,291 health professionals were trained in 25 hospitals, 1,279 community leaders in sexual and reproductive rights, and 7,975 women had access to contraceptive methods. Further, 26 community care units were created to provide health care services to children under 5 years of age. Services were provided to 21,415 people during 161 health fairs, with differentiated care for 1,682 pregnant women. The beneficiary population included ex-combatants in the TATRs, as well as members of neighboring communities, facilitating integration and reconciliation dynamics.

The project has been the basis for the design of the national public health policy of the Ministry of Health.

«The Health for Peace program offered me the chance to obtain income and the satisfaction of serving my community, whose access to health care so badly needed is quite limited. Although the ethnic groups in my territory have a thousand-year tradition of healing, I am convinced that the scientific part cannot be left aside so as to generate comprehensive well-being for the community».

### **Yurhaidy González**

20 years old, SENA public health assistant, originally from an indigenous community belonging to the Jiw people of Guaviare.



Another project, "Improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene services", which was implemented jointly with the ART and the Ministries of Housing and Territory, Health and Social Protection, Agriculture and Rural Development, and Education, seeks to enhance the quality and opportunity of access for the people, in particular to the school and rural population, to water, basic sanitation, and key hygiene practices. The initiative managed to improve access to these services for 3,987 people directly and another 7,000 indirectly; furthermore, it developed standards and good hygiene practices, through training and the delivery of 533 water tanks, 250 liters each, in rural districts of Puerto Asís and Tumaco, benefiting 500 boys, 452 girls, 609 men, and 593 women for a total of 2,154 people. Sustainable drinking water systems were designed, such as underground water pumps and water intakes. This was worked through community management, defining the needs, identifying potential water supply sources and community counterparts, socializing each activity and promoting the appropriation of the solutions, ensuring their sustainability over time.



Photo: MPTF Colombia / @juliettserrano



Photo: MPTF Colombia / @juliethserrano

The "Trust and Territorial Peacebuilding Program in PDET key" for 7 municipalities in 3 departments (Chocó-Antioquia, Meta and Guaviare), has given rise to coexistence and reconciliation strategies, improved living conditions, and increased levels of community and institutional trust throughout the process of construction and implementation of the PDET. The project has facilitated social dialogue and institutional coordination, improving confidence between the population and the State. A total of 7,402 people was involved in participatory community processes in the construction of the PDET. It entailed structuring 14 municipal pacts in Chocó with the participation of 2,520 people, as input for the development of the only development program with an ethnic territorial approach in the country. The project also strengthened protection routes on GBV in the target areas, in coordination with women organizations of the territory. This translated in progress of empowerment strategies and greater knowledge to detect GBV cases and the respective assistance channels.

Likewise, together with the ART, the project launched the Strategic Allied Networks in 11 PDET sub-regions<sup>16</sup>. This exercise entailed convening more than 500 actors representing 280 organizational and institutional processes. In addition, 8 Dynamizing Committees were set up as territorial entities, including diverse population groups and ex-combatants, strengthening community participation capacities for decision-making, management, community advocacy around territorial development, framed by peaceful transformation of conflicts and coexistence. Further, 26 Demonstration Training Centers were established as part of the Food and Nutrition Security strengthening strategy, benefiting directly 2,892 people from 723 families in the three departments.

<sup>16</sup> Urabá Antioqueño, Chocó, Catatumbo, Pacífico y Frontera Nariñense, Pacífico Medio, Sierra Nevada, Perijá, Cuenca del Caguán y Piedemonte Caquetense, Macarena-Guaviare, Alto Patía y Nordeste Antioqueño.



# «Trust and Peace means being recognized»

My name is Ocaris Berrío. I was 9 years old when, due to the violence situation, my family and I had to leave Carmen del Darién towards Chigorodó. When I was 15 years old, my dad left my mom and my brothers. I had to work to help my mother. Because of that I learned to be an independent woman. I tried to study at the University, having completed 3 semesters of community health but I could not continue. Years later, in 2008, I got married and returned with my husband to Carmen.

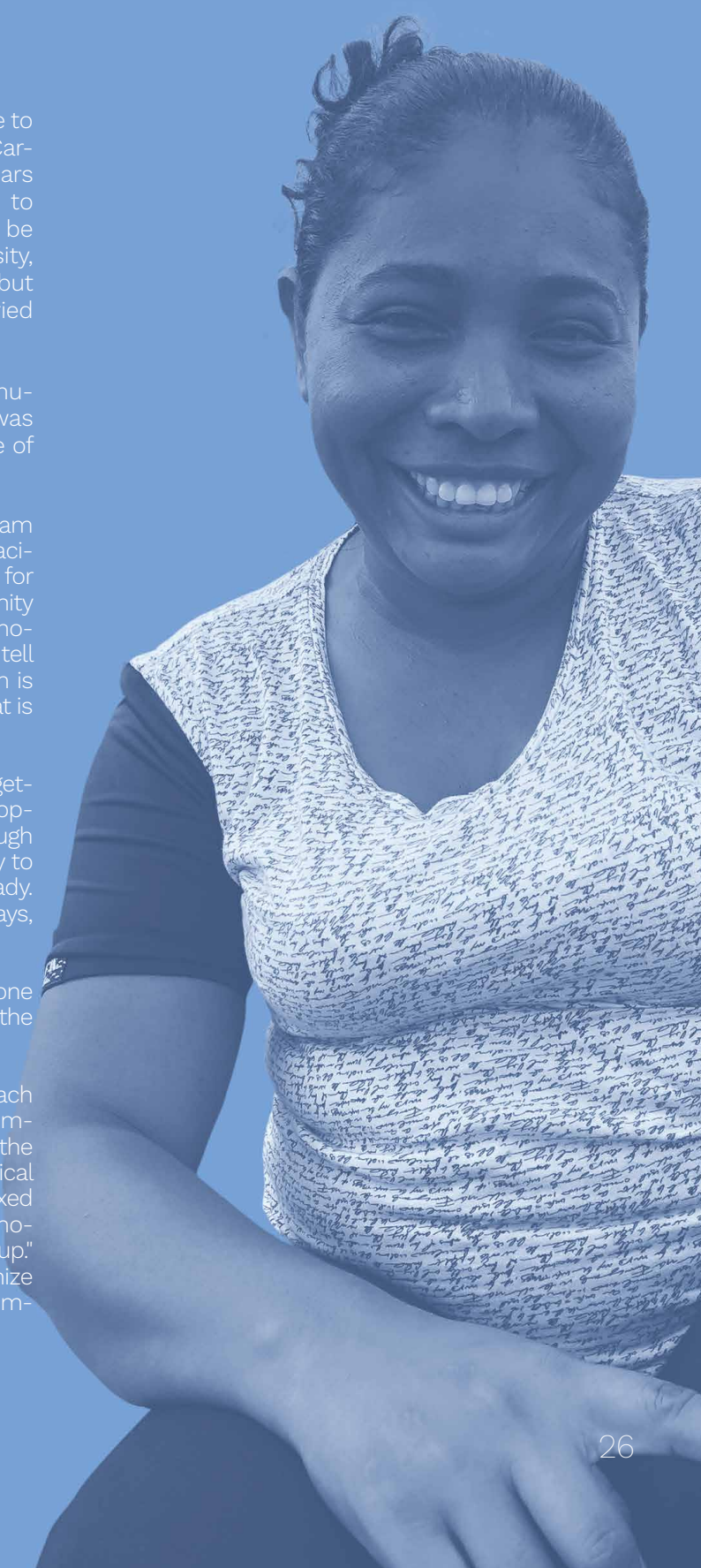
Upon the laying down of arms by the guerrillas, community of Cetino started to meet again. At that time, I was the secretary of the community assembly and in one of the meetings they elected me as president.

Last year, the Trust and Territorial Peacebuilding Program was created. As community we had to establish a Facilitation Committee, and I was chosen to be part of it for being a woman and for being a leader of the community of Cetino. As of then, I have been involved with the whole process. I have spoken with my community and I tell them not to stop attending the meetings. This program is intended to inform us, train us, and letting us know what is being done in our territory.

Members of our community had always insisted in getting a thermal chamber to treat banana seeds, but that option was expensive and difficult to achieve. Finally, through the Program this endeavor was supported. I am happy to think that we will benefit once we have the products ready. For example, if we plant chili, it is harvested every 8 days, which is an excellent way to support our community.

We chose the technical team. We also agreed that one of the Program goals should be the construction of the school restaurant in our rural district.

Through Trust and Peace, we have also had an approach with former insurgents. A few days ago, we held a community meeting where I made a presentation on how the ex-combatants are becoming integrated in social, political and economic aspects. I told them: "after you get mixed with the people and other communities, eventually nobody will not know if you belonged or not to that group." With the program, we were able to get close and recognize each other, lose our fears and start seeing us as a community again.





## Strengthening institutional capacities

The project "Strengthening of the Prevention and Alert System for rapid response against criminal organizations and conducts that put at risk the implementation of the Peace Agreements", implemented with the Ombudsman's Office, aims at the prevention and issuance of early warnings related to risks for the people within the framework of implementation of the Agreement. In 2018, progress was made in analyzing priority areas to identify regional risks to understand the causes and patterns of aggression against social leaders and Human Rights defenders. The project contributed to the issuance of 82 early warnings and developed a methodology for institutional follow-up to the State's response, supporting a priority thematic in the national agenda such as the assassination of social leaders.

On the other hand, the project "Prevention, protection and care of women and girls who are victims of violence in public and private spaces", has strengthened the capacity of the community to respond and the coordination of institutions in 5 municipalities where the TATRs are located in Putumayo, Chocó and Norte de Santander. The project promoted protective settings to prevent violence against women and girls in regions where violence and exclusion issues are common. Additionally, influence and networking have increased so that women can strengthen their social and productive initiatives. Together with the Ombudsman's Office, institutional "gender pairs" have been strengthened, which has increased women's trust in the institutional framework and has facilitated access to channels for reporting and being assisted in cases of gender-based violence. It has also provided training to more than 300 women on economic autonomy and management of productive projects, with 250 being provided with raw material. This project has served as a model for the definition of assistance routes for women leaders and has also consolidated the "gender pairs" mechanism of the Ombudsman, which has been replicated in other territories.



# «The Stew for Equality»

***“Men in the kitchen is nothing new, making chicken stew does not take away their dignity.”***

Lyrics of the currulao song written by women of the La Variante rural district<sup>17</sup>, Tumaco, Nariño.

Recording this song not only fulfilled one of my dreams, but also, I am practicing in my home, with my family, with my neighbors all what I have learned about gender equality. To everyone I can talk about the subject, I make them listen to the songs. For me it was a great experience because with the song we learned how to make equality real in our day-to-day.

My name is Cindy Ferrin I am an afro woman born here in Tumaco. A few months ago, I participated with several women in a Gender-Based Violence Training School; that project organized an artistic call for us to express what we had learned. And this is how the adventure began. Together with 10 friends from La Variante rural district we started writing, singing and playing instruments. Then we started thinking about things that we wanted to say but had not been able to; all that they had shown us in the workshops could change people thoughts about the role of women and the violence of which we are victims.

When we won the contest there was a great celebration. We recorded the song in a professional studio and even made a video. Today the song is played on the town station and even on national radio stations. What I liked the most was to realize that a song can change your mind, your thoughts.

The name of the song "El Sancocho de la igualdad" (The Stew of Equality), means that there is nothing wrong about men in the kitchen, doing household chores. It also says there should be no difference in the toys of boys and girls, that we should teach them to have fun with whatever they want. I think that whoever listens to the song and implements it can really change their lives.

I would like to convey a message to men: they should learn to treat women with respect and love, to share household chores, to be more peaceful. And to women that they should not allow them to treat them with violence, do not allow discrimination as normal, to denounce as there are laws that protect us.

<sup>17</sup> One of the TATRs is located in this Rural District.



«I thank them because they have taken into account the boys from around here, they have trained them and they are working in these chores. They are local people, from the same village, people that we trust, to whom one can explain and tell them where the mines are supposedly placed. Thanks also for the work of clearing, which is fundamental. As farmers, we need to have lands cleared, as we must walk over many areas without knowing where this is safe. One needs those clear parts in case one wants to use those roads for walking and working there».

**Luis Albeiro Díaz Erazo,**  
Ipiales, Nariño.





## Territorial Management

The Fund contributed to territorial management through three projects. The first, "Territorial planning in the implementation of the Rapid Response Strategy", has contributed to a greater presence of the State in municipalities surrounding the TATRs, through the application of community methodologies for the identification of small infrastructure works that have been built through Fund projects or directly by public entities, the socioeconomic characterization of 1,288 households to guarantee a pertinent State response, the development of 6 productive projects for the reincorporation of ex-combatants, the approval of 15 more to be implemented in 2019, and the development of the Comprehensive Information System for Post-Conflict (SIIPO for the Spanish original).

The second, "Territorial management and comprehensive action against mines" has strengthened the institutional presence of the Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel landmines in the territories. In 2018, the project strengthened the coordination between national and territorial entities, leading to an effective response to related problems. This project achieved the definition of 9 departmental comprehensive action plans against mines, the socialization of humanitarian demining with 433 people in 24 meetings in 24 municipalities, and the construction of 31 routes of comprehensive assistance to victims, which has improved the response capacity related to events and/or accidents, reaching 2,308 victims.

The third is a call for Humanitarian Demining (the second Call under the thematic launched by the Fund), which was developed jointly with national authorities, resulting in 6 additional projects for strengthening of these activities. The intervention in 7 municipalities of 4 departments has achieved the clearing of 33,373 square meters, directly benefiting over 12,000 people (2,400 families); a total of 929 events related to antipersonnel landmines have been investigated, identifying 32 and confirming 18 dangerous areas, and 42 explosive devices were found and destroyed.

Further, as part of this second call, 216 educational workshops on mine risk education (ERM) were developed, reaching 4,635 people who improved their knowledge about safe behaviors to prevent accidents caused by antipersonnel landmines and/or unexploded ordnance. The project promoted permanent communication between territorial authorities and the community to socialize activities and promote the theme with the PDETs.

Demining activities have facilitated development interventions in the municipalities, as this has enabled the safe return of the population and the reactivation of socioeconomic activities.



## Lessons learned in Stabilization

Successful stabilization requires specific projects that respond to the local context. Some of the main lessons learned are: i. Direct, close and agreed work with communities generates trust, facilitates the implementation of projects, achieves better results and strengthens the social fabric; ii. Inter-institutional coordination requires the implementation of specific management strategies in each territory; dialogue and engagement with the community, providing concrete information about the projects, their goals, outcome and impact is fundamental for the achievement of results; iii. The Fund ser-

ves as a catalyst for national and local public policies, which guarantees the sustainability of interventions and strengthens the role of international cooperation for peace building; iv. The incorporation of differential approaches enables the participation of women in institutions, organizations, and decision-making spaces; it also strengthens capacity for reporting situations that jeopardize the integrity of women and girls; v. The projects developed by the communities generate a sense of belonging as well as conditions for the sustainability of the projects.

## Reincorporation



**USD \$ 11,2M**  
**Projects: 3**

[Access here detailed information on projects and their implementers.](#)

The reincorporation pillar includes initiatives that promote territorial peace, coexistence, reconciliation and non-stigmatization of ex-combatants. It enables progressing towards the generation and strengthening of community trust to thus break the link between politics and violence, and move towards economic and social inclusion. The Fund has worked with the institutions in projects of political, socioeconomic and integral reintegration of ex-combatants.



«It has been a very nice experience, as before coming here I did not imagine all what I was going to learn. I didn't know about this and, now in this process, I have realized that this job makes me happy. Just thinking that in the future I can go to an area and identify and remove an artifact, having facilitated an access route for the deminers, fills me with satisfaction. All this knowledge enables me to contribute to the country and to this new life».

### **Edwin Correa,**

He was part of the FARC-EP for 22 years. When he was 18 years old, he had an accident in which he lost his hands while handling explosives.





Photo: MPTF Colombia / @julietherrano



## Socioeconomic and Political Reincorporation

Regarding political reincorporation, the project "Strengthening of the CSIVI, the CNR, and the Peace Spokespersons Group", has contributed to the implementation of the political, social and economic reincorporation process, giving rise to relevant measures intended for political and citizen participation. This project has strengthened political participation of the Revolutionary Alternative Force of the Common (FARC), which is a fundamental piece for consolidating peace, as it allows for closing a historical link between violence and politics, providing democratic guarantees to the newborn party within the framework of the electoral processes, for performance of their functions in Congress. The project prepared 91% (54 of 59) of the technical inputs of the Commission for the Follow up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI for the Spanish original) and 100% (14 of 14) of the products for the operation of the (National Reincorporation Council (CNR for the Spanish original), as well as 18% (12 of 64) of the necessary products to develop the functions of the Peace Spokespersons<sup>18</sup>.

With respect to socio-economic reincorporation, the project "Reincorporation of ex-combatants through humanitarian demining for the consolidation of peace" has supported through the consolidation of a non-governmental organization for humanitarian demining operations, contributing to land release and building and upholding of peace in the territory.

This project has resulted in the creation of a humanitarian demining organization made up of ex-combatants. Through its training and employment activities associated with territorial actions of the Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines (AICMA), including non-technical studies, manual clearance and training as community liaisons, in 2018 the project achieved the engagement and permanence of 69 ex-combatants, through the Humanicemos DH<sup>19</sup> program, of 20 ex-combatants through Norwegian People's Aid (APN) and 15 more through the Colombian Campaign Against Mines (CCCM for the Spanish original). These last two groups will soon be part of Humanicemos. Similarly, 62 ex-combatants have received specialized technical training that will allow Humanicemos to start its humanitarian demining activities in the short term. Thus, reconciliation processes have started and opportunities for joint work with the institutionality have been facilitated.

In Caquetá, the project has developed a very positive relationship with the demining military brigade in the area. The outcome of this project has opened the way to expand the implementation of the model, and the design of a second phase that will be financed by the European Union has begun, proving the complementarity of actions and the leveraging of resources through the Fund.

<sup>18</sup> Citizen's initiative with a seat at Congress to accompany the implementation of the Agreement, without members of FARC political party, its main purpose was to promote the creation of the political party that resulted from the transition of the FARC, from an armed group to a legal political organization.

<sup>19</sup> Humanicemos-DH is a civil organization for humanitarian demining, formed by ex-combatants of the FARC-EP, which trains them in landmines clearing and handling techniques.







## Economic Reincorporation

The project "Comprehensive reincorporation through productive settings" has supported the reincorporation of ex-combatants through training in profitable productive settings, providing them with technical assistance and seed capital for productive projects. In 2018, it focused, together with communities in the TATRs and with the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization (ARN for the Spanish original), on the formulation of numerous productive projects, progressing in the approval of all the projects submitted to the National Council for Reincorporation (CNR for the Spanish original). It provided technical assistance to incorporate the gender approach in the formulation of 25 of the productive projects that were approved by the CNR, 20 of which will be supported with resources from the Fund in 2019. The project also entailed territorial accompaniment focused on the organizational, technical and commercial strengthening of the projects.

The project pursued an initiative that was underway<sup>20</sup> and facilitated the transition of projects during the change of government, through actions such as the coordination of the first territorial deployment so that the institutions could get to know the projects directly and start providing technical assistance.

To date, it has been possible to consolidate 4 groups made up of 123 people who participate in training related mostly to cattle farming, fish farming and agriculture. Twenty-two projects were approved, five of which received resources and processing is underway for the disbursement of resources for 3 additional projects, added to the contracting of technical-productive, commercial and organizational support teams.

<sup>20</sup> Shock plan financed by the Norwegian Mechanism and implemented by the UNDP in 2017 and 2018.



# Lessons learned in Reincorporation

Regarding reincorporation, the following lessons learned stand out:

i. The process of reincorporation must have community and gender approaches, particularly regarding productive inclusion, as both women in communities and ex-combatants may be affected by the economic empowerment derived from the process;

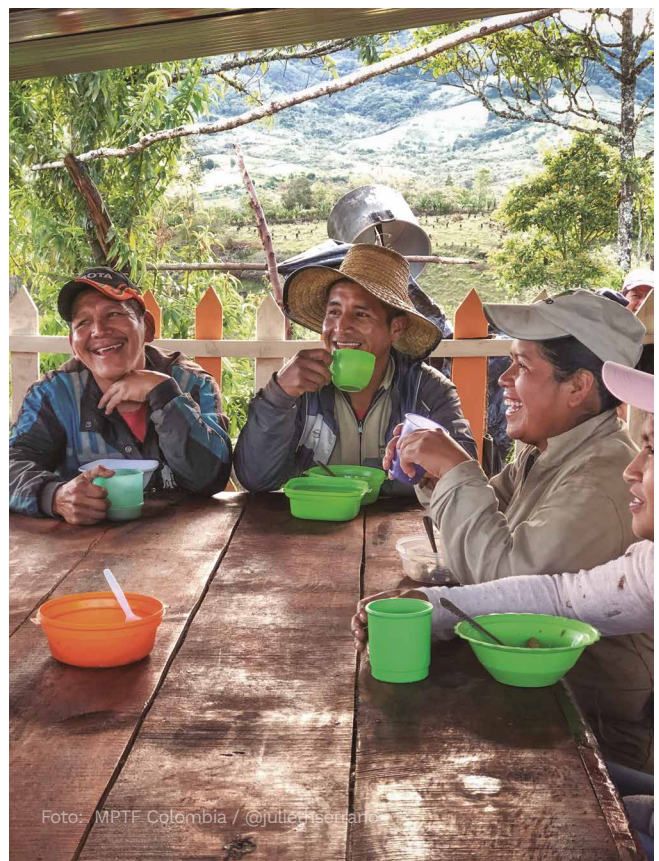
ii. The socio-economic reintegration must be developed according to the local productive environment and market potential to generate sustainability of the initiatives and strengthen the local markets. In addition, the creation of commercial synergies useful for community awareness that the reincorporation process is important;

iii. It is necessary to focus the technical assistance and the promotion of the cooperative model. The technical assistance to the cooperatives must be aligned with disbursement timing of the seed capital to secure proper technical execution and to uphold trust in the process.

iv. Political reincorporation requires the ability to adapt to changing political and electoral contexts, for which it is essential to promote a political dialogue that links community, local institutions and legislative bodies that support participation issues

v. The participation of ex-combatants, not only as beneficiaries but also as implementers of the projects, has made visible solidarity between them and with the communities where they work, building trust for furtherance of the projects.

vi. The involvement of neighboring communities in reincorporation processes is fundamental for the generation of reconciliation dynamics that promote appropriation by the communities and generate trust. vii. The projects require a preparation period entailing training in administrative, financial issues specific to the organizational and financial management for their implementation as scheduled. This period should be incorporated as part of the execution of the projects and have the necessary resources, which is fundamental for their sustainability.



# «Jhan Carlos: between fishing and avocado»



A family man, a leader, a visionary. These are words used by the community to describe Jhan Carlos Moreno, a former combatant who lives in Caldono, Cauca - part of the 5% of the non-indigenous population of that territory. For him, pluri-diversity is a comprehensive part of the Multiactive Cooperative Esperanza del Pueblo ECOMUN, of which he is the Legal Representative. In his own words "It makes us a diverse team, and given the characteristics of the cooperative, it represents the cultural diversity of the territory."

He highlights the genuine commitment of the entire community to the process: "We incorporate the gender approach throughout the reincorporation process. Coordination in the territory is based on the concept of work as pedagogy of collective construction, and that pedagogy can be evidenced in the crops, we work equally with women, as well as in sports where children, women and men participate".

Based on Hass avocado and fish farming, Jhan Carlos envisions the future of Caldono. The accompaniment has promoted skills that are reflected in their undertakings, "We attach to our current life something that we did not have in our military life, and that is the economic projection, because to guarantee the social aspects, we must generate income. We have defined a productive chain with an economic projection for 30 years [...] it has been fundamental that men and women who believe in reincorporation, indigenous communities, now have the chance of being productive and sustainable, which favors sustaining of our communities and families".

# Victims and transitional justice



**USD \$ 20M**  
**Projects: 10**

[Access here detailed information on projects and their implementers.](#)

This area responds to the commitment of a comprehensive reparation to the victims, with a differential and gender approach. The projects supported have given priority to the victims, placing them in the core of the process, not as beneficiaries but as agents in the search for truth, reparation and non-repetition. The initiatives financed by the Fund include two projects related to reparation (collective and individual), accompaniment

and technical assistance for i. the burial of death victims; ii. the strengthening of organizations that accompany processes of missing persons; iii. enlistment and accompaniment of exit and reincorporation processes of children and adolescents who were released from the former FARC-EP guerillas ranks; iv. setting-up of the SIVJNR, and v. institutional strengthening of the Inspector General's Office.



«I used to be a very insecure person, now I am more confident and I am not so fearful. I remember a meeting we had, that of the broken vessel. We saw a vessel torn into pieces, it was broken and we were able to reconstruct it until having a complete, beautiful vessel. This taught me that we can heal our wounds, that we can restore our past. We can turn the page and structure something much better».

**Xilene Muñoz,**

Participant in the emotional recovery workshop.  
Montelíbano (Córdoba).  
Beneficiary of the Individual Reparation Project.



Photo: @PNUDColombia



## Release of children and adolescents from the FARC-EP camps

The initiative to accompany the victims: The "Support for the release of children and adolescents from the camps of the FARC-EP," had two phases: the first was implemented in 2017, using a methodology of differential accompaniment with special routes and extensive institutional national and local coordination work. In 2018, 124 adolescents between 15 and 17 years of age were embraced into the transitional shelters and actions were supported to restore rights, protection measures, and access to normalization benefits. Further, psychosocial, family and community support were provided to 92 minors in their places of residence. All adolescents and young people have restored their rights to identity, health care, and are included on the preferred list for access to courses offered by SENA, within the framework of the project agreement with this institution.

The project, in its second phase, accompanied these young people in their process of socio-economic reincorporation. Training was provided, as well as seed capital to finance productive initiatives or undertakings chosen by the youth themselves. At the end of this phase, and taking into account that all of them had reached the age of 18, all cases were referred from the Human Rights Council to the ARN so that this entity can continue accompanying their reincorporation process.

«I have learned several things in the company where I am working; my boss has taught me to do everything, he knows who I am and who I was, but also knows how my work has been. With my performance I have demonstrated that I am a good employee; they recognize my abilities, managing to go through different processes of the plant, but what is most important is to feel and to prove that I can be trusted».

### Participant

17 years old, «Supporting the release of children and adolescents from the FARC-EP ranks» project.

«Leaving the group was a good decision, I never imagined that here you could find so many good people who care about you, who want to know if you are doing well or not. I don't have a family to receive me and even though it has been hard for me to be alone, I know that all of you are there to help me and give me advice. When you visit, I feel so happy because I know you are going to listen to me. I have been able to learn many things and express everything that has hurt me in life and thus be able to forgive, trying to move forward and to be happy».

### Participant

15 years old, «Supporting the release of children and adolescents from the FARC-EP ranks» project.

«I don't know how to thank them for caring if I am doing well that you have made the effort of giving me a new arm, of teaching me that it is worth fighting for your dreams and for the life that you want. I want to be a political analyst on a few years and thus be able to help in this country as you all do».

### Participant

16 years old, «Supporting the release of children and adolescents from the FARC-EP ranks» project.





Photo: @PNUDColombia



## Collective and individual reparation

Regarding reparation, through the "Supporting Colombia's Collective Reparation Program to build trust, peace in the territory and strengthen the rule of law" project, the Fund supported the Unit for the Victims Assistance and Reparation (UARIV for the Spanish original) with the aim of improving the perception of trust of the victims by supporting the implementation of the reparation plans of collective subjects. The project has progressed by enabling measures that the communities themselves have implemented, being a pioneer worldwide in the design of an administrative model to collectively repair the damage caused in the context of the conflict. The implementation of these measures facilitated access to better education services for more than 3,500 children, youth and adolescents in 26 municipalities, through the construction, remodeling and conditioning of school classrooms, as well as the provision of teaching material. Sixteen civil works were also executed for conditioning, building, rehabilitating and improving community infrastructure. This project incorporated 4 measures of group psychosocial attention to women victims of sexual violence and 7 measures that represented affirmative concrete gender equality actions. These measures stem from prioritized requests of collective subjects, and the response is provided in conjunction with the institutions in charge of the UARIV.

As regards individual reparation, the project "Targeting compensation quotas in rapid response strategic zones", supported the UARIV in the implementation of reparation measures, psychosocial accompaniment for emotional recovery (the model of psychosocial support implemented in the project was incorporated by the UARIV for its work processes) and training on financial issues for decision making relative to the use of compensation resources. This translated in progress on the route of access to administrative compensations and/or rehabilitation and satisfaction for 30,000 people in 71 municipalities. This project contributed added value for those beneficiaries who had an enterprise, through a module to strengthen productive units to develop commercial initiatives and reinforce community networks and suppliers.



## Truth guarantee

The contribution to the truth guarantee it is a fundamental component for the victims; in this regard, the project developed in Bojayá: "Contribute to truth and reparation, ensuring the informed and decisive involvement of family-victims in the institutional processes of search, exhumation, identification, dignified surrender and final burial of the mortal victims in the events occurred on 2 May 2002 in Bellavista-Bojayá"<sup>21</sup>; made possible, after 15 years of the massacre, to guarantee the effective and qualified participation of 250 surviving victims in the exhumation, identification, individualization, dignified delivery and burial of their beloved ones. The project made it possible to socialize clearly the forensic procedures used with each of the victims, and to carry out a dignified delivery process of the 77 recovered bodies, generating trust among the State, the victims, and the community, incorporating ancestral practices to give a final burial to their beloved ones based on their traditions.

In this same vein of search of truth, the project "Strengthening social organizations to contribute to the search, location, identification, dignified return and satisfaction measures for victims of forced disappearance", has contributed to the search, location and identification of missing persons in 8 departments<sup>22</sup> promoting the dignified return of bodies to their families, as well as the pertinent satisfaction measures. The project achieved the documentation of 700 cases exceeding the initial target of 300. The project also socialized with 60 public officials best practices in documentation, systematization and georeferencing of forced disappearance cases, providing them with tools so that, together with social organizations, they can design and implement best practices in documenting cases. The project, in addition to serving as a fundamental input for the entry into operation of the Search Unit for Missing Persons (UBPD for the Spanish original), contributed to overcome the high levels of historical under-registration in cases of forced disappearance in the country.

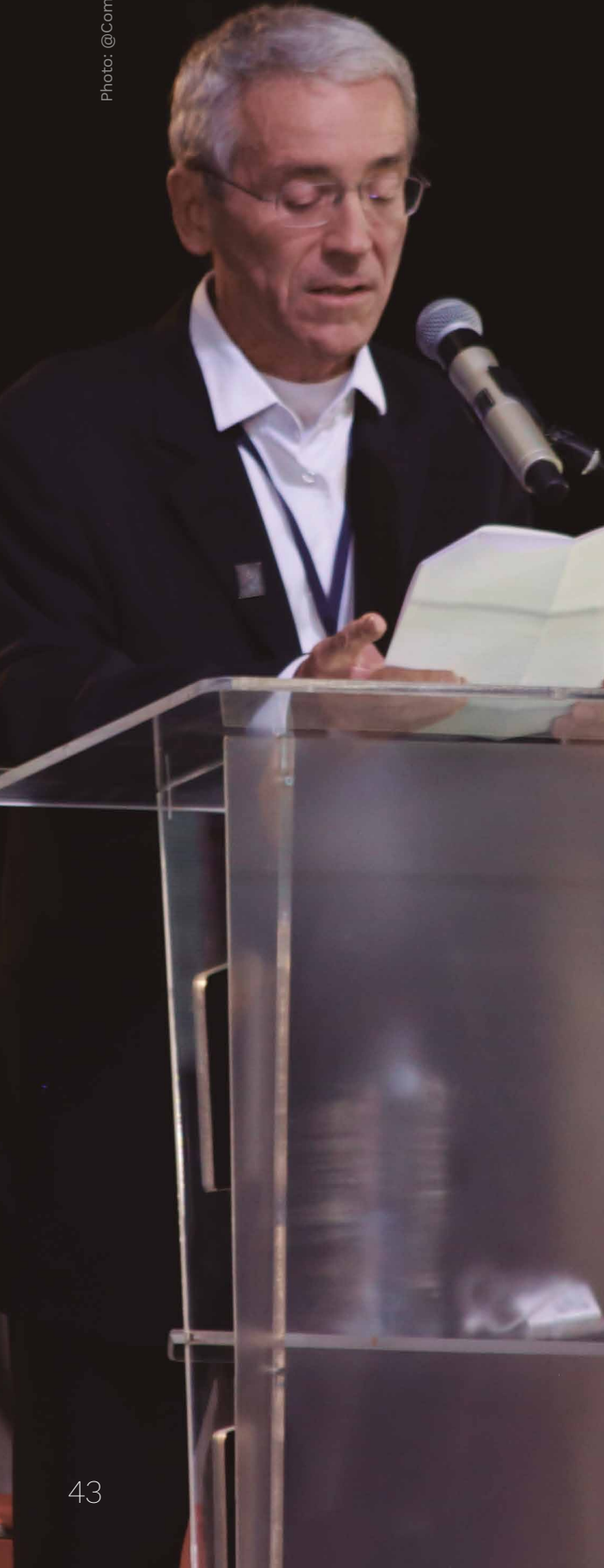
<sup>21</sup> <https://www.elespectador.com/noticias/nacional/el-dia-en-que-la-vida-de-bojayá-exploto-articulo-853310>

<sup>22</sup> Meta, Antioquia, Valle del Cauca, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Guaviare, Arauca y Vichada.





Photo: @ComisiónVerdadC



## Transitional justice

The Fund accompanied the setting-up of the SIV-JRNR. This support translated in trust on the part of the victims and ex-combatants, who were able to quickly see the creation of institutions that guarantee truth, justice and non-repetition. The continuity of the operation at national and territorial level of these institutions has implied the commitment of the State in budgetary terms, as the entities were created with a long-term mandate (between 3 and 20 years)<sup>23</sup> in order to secure its sustainability and the fulfillment of the objectives for which they were created.

In 2018, the project for setting up the Executive Secretariat of the (Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP for the Spanish original) was completed, achieving its organizational and operational structure, supporting the participation of victims in its different bodies, and contributing to the incorporation of differential and gender approaches in its activities. Submitting to justice acts were signed by 6,336 members of the FARC and 2,982 members of the Police. The implementation of this institutionality was key to secure the reincorporation process, which demonstrates the catalytic and comprehensive nature of the Fund's interventions. Having tangible results in terms of institutionality has been a guarantee for victims and ex-combatants in the face of the transitional justice system's implementation in the country.

The project for the preparedness of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-repetition (CEV for the Spanish original) was fully implemented in 2018, changing from being a project to a State entity. The CEV has assigned a central role to the victims by guaranteeing their dignity and transforming their living conditions, facilitating their transition from victims of the armed conflict to citizens with full rights.

Furthermore, it has developed throughout the national territory socialization and awareness about its mission, convening girls, women and population with diverse gender identity, for them to become aware and participate in the CEV processes through the installation of the houses of truth in 9 prioritized regions. To date, it has contributed to the clarification of truth, recognition of the victims, and responsibility of the perpetrators. This entity plays a fundamental role in transitional justice as it represents a unique opportunity to understand the multiple dimensions of the truth of the conflict, thus contributing to lay the foundations of coexistence, reconciliation and non-repetition.

<sup>23</sup> The UBPD mandate will last 20 years, but it can be extended by law. The mandate of the CEV is for three years, with 6 months before for its setting up. After three years, a Committee will be created for follow up and monitoring the implementation of the recommendations. The JEP has 10 years to conclude the accusation procedures and 5 more to conclude its judiciary activity. This term can be extended pursuant to the Law (Source: Legislative Decree 587 of 2017).

# «The truth will restore trust»

***"I want the victims' truth to be known, but also that of the armed actors".***

I am María Ángela Salazar Murillo, an afro-descendant woman, mother of 4. I was born in Tadó, Chocó and I have lived for over 30 years in the Urabá Antioqueño. I work with the people, defending their rights. Life is within the causes of each one, what moves the soul and the body to work. One of mine has been the rights of women victims in Apartadó. I have acted as social leader and activist, and I have worked in various national groups engaged in peace building.

I am also passionate about helping the workers of the banana plantations in Urabá, so that work does not become a burden, but rather a purpose. I started there in the eighties, teaching workers, boys and girls from the camps of the banana farms how to read and write. I have had the chance to be the spokesperson of victims during the demobilization process of both the Guerrillas and Paramilitary Groups of the region, helping ex-combatants to commit themselves to the process and to meet the demands of the victims. It is moving to be at that point where the intentions of peace can converge in empathy, and to see how we give way and reach agreements.

I have personally documented some 550 cases, mostly women victims of Paramilitary Groups in Urabá, Córdoba and Chocó. I participated in structuring the list of proposals of the victims that was submitted to the Colombian Congress for the creation of Law 1448 - Victims Law, and I was also part of the team that built the list of proposals and petitions taken by the victims to the Peace Process in Havana.

Right now, I am a Commissioner for the Truth Commission, which I consider a great honor. I am the guarantor of our understanding that all truths deserve to be heard. There is displacement, disappearances, but there are also children who grew up killing in the forests and today are being judged. I am confident that the truth will restore trust in others, in the country, in life.



In the framework of the accompaniment for the implementation of the Transitional Justice System, the Fund also supported the process of creation and structuring of the UBPD in a two-phased project. The first one aimed at defining its organizational design, and the second at creating inputs and tools to fulfill its functions. In 2018, with the incorporation of 12 expert advisers, it was possible to advance with the institutional design of the UBPD, structuring properly to respond efficiently and adequately to its functions.

Through this project, the first dialogues were held in the territory with relatives and victims of disappearance, building a methodology that has enabled accompaniment of the families in their search processes. Likewise, the process of territorial deployment started: 17 venues will be installed for the territorial groups to operate. The UBPD has progressed in the identification and establishment of agreements with the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences (INMLCF for the Spanish original) on strengthening and coordination needs to promote the identification of Unidentified Bodies under custody of the Institute, as it is estimated that there are approximately 4,432 skeleton bodies that have not been identified where it is likely that many of the people who have been reported missing could be found.

Finally, the project "Guarantee of the representation of victims through capacity strengthening of the Inspector General's Office (PGN for the Spanish original)" begun, which reinforces a scheme of prevention and judicial intervention in the JEP, was launched. This provides greater accountability to the JEP, generating further trust among the victims and in the citizenship at large regarding the transitional justice system. In addition, the first compilation, systematization and public availability of all disciplinary processes related to human rights violations and breaching of IHL by public servants was carried out, which will contribute significantly to the construction of truth and historical memory.

The project established four intervention guidelines of the PGN before the JEP, helping to exceed the target set out for these interventions. Similarly, the creation of two Delegate Attorney General Offices was achieved: one for judicial intervention before the JEP, and another for the follow-up of the Agreement. Also, after receiving the names and ID numbers of the State Agents who applied to the JEP, identification was carried out for all the disciplinary processes that exist for the candidates, reaching 957 records that are in the Files of the PGN, which will be processed and transferred to the JEP.

## Lessons learned in Victims and transitional justice

In terms of victims and transitional justice, there are many lessons learned: i. The psychosocial accompaniment component plays a crucial role in the work with victims; reparation is a comprehensive process that not only focuses on the economic component but on providing tools to understand what happened, often to generation of tools that allow to understand what happened, to overcome the grieving process and design a life plan. In this vein, there have been significant experiences in the individual and collective reparation projects, as well as in the release of children, Bojayá and the search for missing persons. ii. Prioritizing reparation measures is key, and this is an effort that only partici-

pants can undertake in accordance with their needs, habits and idiosyncrasies, making the differential character present throughout the implementation of the project; iii. The complementarity of actions of international cooperation and government is key to establish institutions that execute the necessary actions for stabilization. iv. Having differential approaches generates spaces for development and openness that allow for the participation of communities. v. The articulation of the work with the related entities has made it possible to include adjustments and learning to the strategies, in particular the implementation of psychosocial attention components that initially were not considered.



Photo: [www.tragaluzvideo](http://www.tragaluzvideo)

# Communication



**USD \$ 2M**  
**Proyectos: 3**

[Access here detailed information on projects and their implementers.](#)

This pillar responds to the commitment of permanently monitoring and conveying, periodically and efficiently, the progress in the implementation of the Agreement and the stabilization process.

The Barometer project<sup>24</sup> has positioned itself as a neutral, impartial and rigorous actor in the follow-up of the implementation of the Agreement. It has created and maintained a permanent, constructive relationship with entities and senior government officials, responding to specific requests regarding comparative analyses in terms of i) international accompaniment of the peace process, and ii) comparative analysis in monitoring, verification and endorsement processes, iii) comparative analysis of transnational illegal organizations, iv) institutional architecture of peace, v) territorial analysis of stabilization, vi) gender focus, and, vii) analysis of the ELN peace process.

The project provides information based on evidence to the Government, the civil society, the international community and other territorial actors. Based on updated quantitative, qualitative and comparative data, the parties involved in the implementation of peace were able to fulfill their commitments during the transition period of the new administration. Likewise, the project has deployed a team in 10 prioritized territories where it promotes multi-sectoral dialogue to provide recommendations to peacebuilding stakeholders.

According to data reported by the project, two years after signing the Agreement, 67% of the provisions are underway, with 22% having been fully implemented. Comparatively, the Agreement is one of the most complete and complex, and addresses the greatest number of structural causes of the conflict.

The project has identified that to date it has been persistent, resilient, although still little transformative. It is persistent as its implementation has not stopped, and has progressed in a positive manner. Resilient because the institutional architecture for implementation, entities, norms and programs is maintained; the joint spaces for the solution of difficulties have been maintained, such as the CSIV; the international and national commitment to continue implementing the Agreement has been upheld; and the implementation has incorporated positive effects not expected from the local and territorial initiatives to generate concrete solutions to problems that have arisen. Lastly, according to the project, the implementation is not very transformative as there is still a gap in a categorical progress towards quality peace, based on better governance of peace and quality of life of people, especially in the target territories.

On the other hand, the project "Technical Secretariat of the Notables" constantly monitors the 6 points of the Agreement. In 2018, it prepared 4 out of 6 reports that

<sup>24</sup> Within the framework of the Peace Agreement, the Barometer initiative provides technical assistance to the CSIV, the International Verification Component (CVI for the Spanish original) and other strategic actors at the territorial, national and international levels through a methodology for tracking, monitoring and assessing the real-time implementation processes of the Agreement.

«The space "Voices of Women from the Territory" allows us to talk about what we need, what we have, and how we are doing in the implementation of the Agreement. (...) these meetings should continue to be held in the communities to know how women can participate in the creation of the PDET. We find common issues, needs, everything that makes us feel that we must get together, specifically on how to fight inequality between men and women. We sit there watching how we are divided, but really we are equal and should have the same opportunities».

**Liliana Flores,**  
President of the TATR Committee, Arauquita, Arauca.



contain analytical information on each of the Agreement's topics, including cross-cutting approaches. All the information registered and analyzed in the reports has become a work tool that contributes to identify good practices and lessons learned from the peace process, being of great interest and usefulness for the peacebuilding processes led and supported by the international community. For example, it has fed the work of the CSIVI<sup>25</sup> and other relevant instances.

Also, given that the Colombian peace process is the first to include a gender approach and face the challenges of its implementation, the recommendations provided in these reports will be fundamental to replicate the inclusion and implementation of this approach in other peace processes. For the preparation of these reports, the Secretariat established significant partnerships with women's organizations and government agencies responsible for the implementation of this approach, which allowed it to cross-reference information from different sources and promoting dialogue among these sectors.

The Technical Secretariat prepared sixteen update reports, twelve of which were sent to the Notables<sup>25</sup>, who visited the country twice in 2018, making presentations on seven pronouncement proposals and technical documents prepared in the framework of the project with inputs from other projects financed by the Fund, such as the Barometer.

A third project that contributes to this area is "Strengthening of the special instance of women for the implementation of the gender approach"<sup>26</sup> in the Agreement. This project promotes the start-up of a political and social dialogue space where 16 representatives of women's organizations converge, who are diverse as to their composition, characteristics and representation of the territory. This is the first national and international reference mechanism in terms of implementation of an agreement with a gender perspective, which is, per se, a great contribution. The project has strengthened the leadership that converges in this case, promoting dialogue with national and international actors, and contributing to the inclusion of insights and gender indicators in the implementation of the (Implementation Plan for the Peace Agreement (PMI for the Spanish original).

From this area, recommendations have been made to three public policy processes: National Development Plan, Pluri-annual investment plan, Four-year implementation plans; three follow-up reports by the members of the instance in relation to: Report on the methodology and building of the PDET, report on the PNIS, and report on the security of women in the territory; additionally, three reports on the implementation of the gender approach, based on nine regional workshops. Finally, the Instance has participated in ten working groups with state agencies in order to influence the policy processes in the territories.

## Lessons learned in Communication

There are many lessons learned: i. More public communication relative to the progress of the process is necessary. Even though the projects have a highly technical and academic approach, it has been important to develop communication tools and incorporate the use of simple language to reach diverse audiences; ii. The financing of independent institutions have guaranteed impartiality in the follow-up. For the Fund decision-

making process the information produced by these projects is a key input to define its funding priorities. iii. It is essential that the beneficiary communities in the territories where the Agreement implementation processes take place become aware of it. In this regard, the feedback on the findings has been promoted, although this component still needs to be strengthened.

<sup>25</sup> The International Verification component of the CSIVI established in section 6.3 of the Agreement is formed by two International Verifiers called "Notables", who are the former presidents of Spain and Uruguay, Felipe González and Pepe Mujica, a Technical Secretariat executed by CERAC and CINEP, and it relies on data provided by the Kroc Institute, in charge of implementing the Barometer initiative.

<sup>26</sup> Established in the Peace Agreement as a mechanism to contribute to monitoring of the approach and guarantee of women's rights within the implementation of the Agreement.



# «Claudia Beltrán: a settler of peace»

*"I am a settler (colona), as they call me with affection here".*

I was born in Tolima and, in the past three years, I have lived in Caquetá, here I work as Territorial Liaison of the Barometer Project of the Kroc Institute.

I have been living in Florencia for a short time, but I already have experience working first in human rights issues, and for one year as part of the team that monitors the implementation of the Agreements.

Direct work with the communities, but also in areas of coordination between different agencies of international cooperation, local and national social organizations, and government institutions, have shown me how all these actors, each of them from their work agenda, but with the same vision of contributing to peace, can effectively coordinate and work on territorial transformation. Follow up and coordinate actions are performed, so that the implementation is not only rhetorical, but it translates into actions.

In my work with Social Pastoral, I visit the different municipalities to talk with the communities and record specific progress or challenges in the implementation process. It is evident that citizens needed to participate in building their development and that there was a lack of coordination of agencies present in the territory, as spaces for participation are being created in areas such as food security, human rights, and peace awareness.

The participation of the United Nations has made it possible to reach communities in scattered rural areas, in the midst of difficult security conditions, to obtain a true picture of what is happening in the territories. Thus, we can be guarantors of a process carried out with the community, with no one left behind.

Working here in Caquetá is highly gratifying. Here the people want the agreement to progress; there is a will to build peace, even before the signing of the Agreement. We are anxious to build a new Colombia, a one not born from pain, but from hope.

An aerial photograph of a playground. In the center-right, there is a large circular structure with a white outer ring and a yellow inner section. Several children are scattered around and on the structure. One child in a white shirt and pink shorts is lying on the white ring. Another child in a red shirt is near the yellow section. Other children are standing or sitting on the surrounding concrete ground, which has blue and white painted lines. The overall scene is bright and active.

# The 60 projects implemented In 2018\*

Photo: [www.tragsaluzvideo](http://www.tragsaluzvideo)





These aimed directly at:

- the generation of **trust**;
- the **political, economic and social reintegration** of ex-combatants;
- the activation of routes for access to participation spaces, training, and promotion of **sexual and reproductive health for women and girls**;
- the financing of **infrastructure works** that promote local development and job creation;
- **reparation to victims** with a comprehensive approach;
- the improvement in **access to public services**;
- **institutional and community strengthening** through peace management tools, and
- the **participation of social organizations, women and victims** in areas of policy formulation and decision making at the national and territorial levels.

Achievements:

- **23,771 victims of the conflict** received psychosocial assistance as part of their reparation processes.
- **375 ex-combatants** trained in productive projects and cooperative skills.
- **58,000 square meters** cleared of antipersonnel mines in 13 municipalities benefiting 33,000 people.
- **30,026 children and adolescents** participating in the national recruitment prevention strategy.
- **16 women's organizations of civil society** supported to strengthen their leadership and increase their participation in decision-making situations in 48 municipalities.
- **The establishment and start-up of urgent institutions** for the implementation of the agreement.

\*26 are part of Calls to Civil Society Organizations.

# The Fund and its commitment of leaving no one behind

The projects financed by the Fund incorporate gender, differential and environmental sustainability approaches, as well as those that promote reconciliation, participation and strengthening of human rights.

## Peace with and for **women**

Numerous international tools have established the importance of incorporating, not only in a cross-cutting, but also specific manner, the participation of women in the implementation of peace agreements.

The United Nations Security Council<sup>27</sup> reaffirms the important role played by women in the prevention, negotiation and consolidation of peace, emphasizing equal participation in peace and security promotion and upholding, added to the need to have their role in decision making processes for the conflict prevention and resolution.

In this regard, 2018 shows noteworthy results related to the participation of women so that what was set out in the Agreement does not remain on paper, but rather materializes in real instruments for the empowerment of women. The Fund has sought to promote greater participation of women and their organizations in decision-making and advocacy events, as well as their greater economic and financial empowerment. In the same vein, by raising awareness and visibility of inequality and discrimination conditions, and by strengthening protective spaces with special focus on gender-based violence. For example, the Special Women's Instance that, in addition to being the first worldwide reference as a mechanism to support the implementation of a Peace Agreement, has allowed the dialogue of grassroots organizations in 12 departments, focusing on national

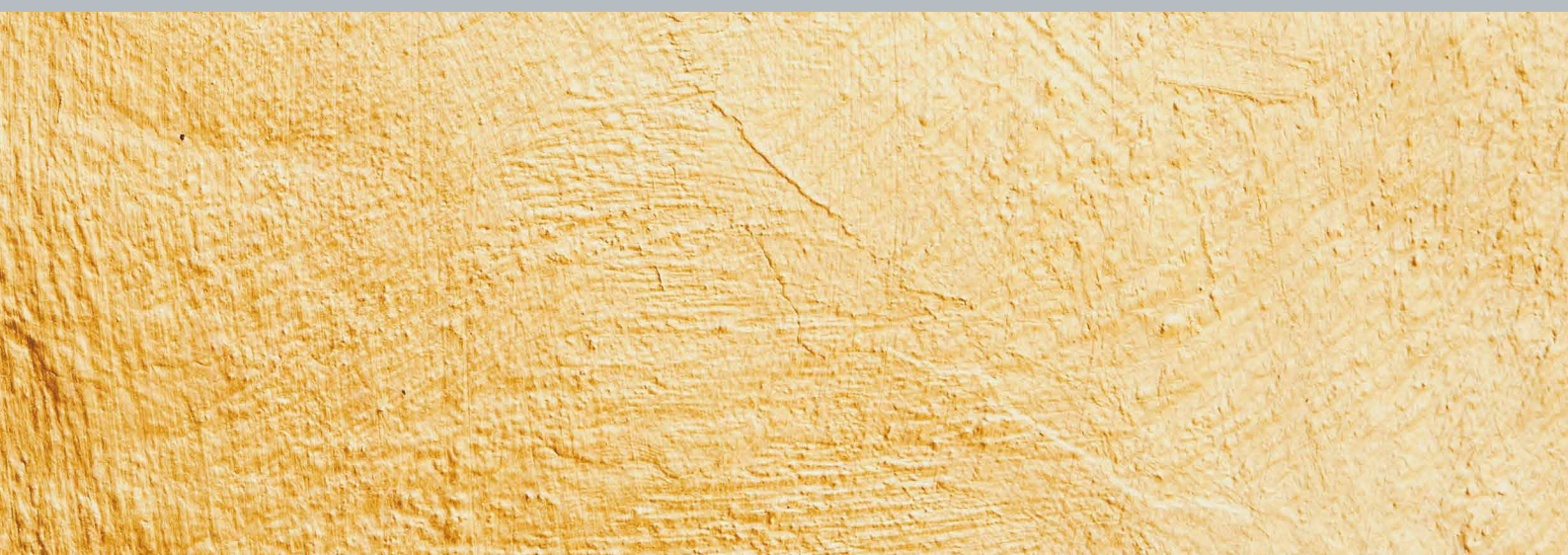
and territorial policies such as the formulation of the PATR<sup>28</sup> and the PMI. Another example is the project implemented by the organization "Vamos Mujer" in Anorí, Antioquia, which contributed to the empowerment of women through their participation in territorial planning and peace building (PDET and Rural District Plans), whereby 23 productive initiatives of rural and peasant women were strengthened, focused on quality, environmental sustainability, agro-environmental practices and responsible water management.

Likewise, progress in the promotion of financial autonomy and management of productive projects are relevant. Through projects financed by the Fund, victim women and girls, and ex-combatants have been trained in productive areas.

The project for prevention, protection and assistance to women and girls, victims of violence, has led to a closer relationship between women and institutions, which has materialized in the definition of municipal action plans for the prevention and care of cases of VBG against women. Additionally, men (spouses, children and leaders) participating in the project have recognized the need to change their traditional behaviors and contribute to the progressive transformation of cultural practices and gender stereotypes that affect the rights of girls and women.

<sup>27</sup> Resolution 1325 of 2000.

<sup>28</sup> Action Plans for Regional Transformation. These are part of the PDET structuring process. Sixteen were designed, one for each sub-region, grouping the 170 PDET municipalities.





Within the framework of the Fund's support to Collective Reparation Subjects (SRC), the initial assessments showed conditions of inequality and historical discrimination experienced by women, therefore, reparation measures began to be designed and implemented from social dialogues and strategies focused on rebuilding the social fabric. Particular emphasis was made on the situation of GBV victims and group psychosocial assistance measures were implemented for women victims, as well as affirmative measures of gender equality. Women's committees are also identified within the SRC to ensure their participation in decision-making situations.

As regards reincorporation, it is worth to highlight the incorporation of the gender approach in the formulation of 25 of the productive projects approved by the CNR, currently contributing to non-discrimination and dignification of women in each of the activities set out for Reincorporation.

In terms of justice, institutional and social capacities were strengthened to prevent and address GBV. The design and activation of routes that are incorporated into the National Police aim at benefiting communities and police members households.

Lastly, an effort undertaken by the Fund in 2018 was the Call for women participation in peacebuilding, recovery and conflict resolution processes. This Call, launched jointly with UN Women, strengthens women organizational capacities and promotes their participation and leadership in peacebuilding processes.

Within the framework of these 16 initiatives, 4,484 people have benefited directly (80% women and girls), plus over 12,000 indirectly. 1,689 women and girls, and 345 men participated in raising awareness and training events focused on benchmarks and gender provisions that were set out in the Agreement. Proposals from the organizations have been incorporated into 8 local public peace plans. 976 women and 204 men have benefited from local economic empowerment projects in Cauca and Antioquia. Because of their training, 16 women in 16 municipalities of the country are now ready to participate in the local elections in October 2019.

The projects have implemented protection and self-protection measures in 6 municipalities, where women leaders and defenders of human rights have been victims of attacks and threats. 10 municipal agreements, and 1 departmental, were subscribed for promoting initiatives against GBV.

In total, the Fund reached 13% of its resources invested in gender equality activities, financing the development of tools for an effective promotion of women empowerment.

The main goal of the Fund's second Phase, starting in 2019, is to increase from 15% to 30% the resources allocated to gender equality promotion actions, reaching the percentage established by the Secretary General of the United Nations as a minimum for all interventions.

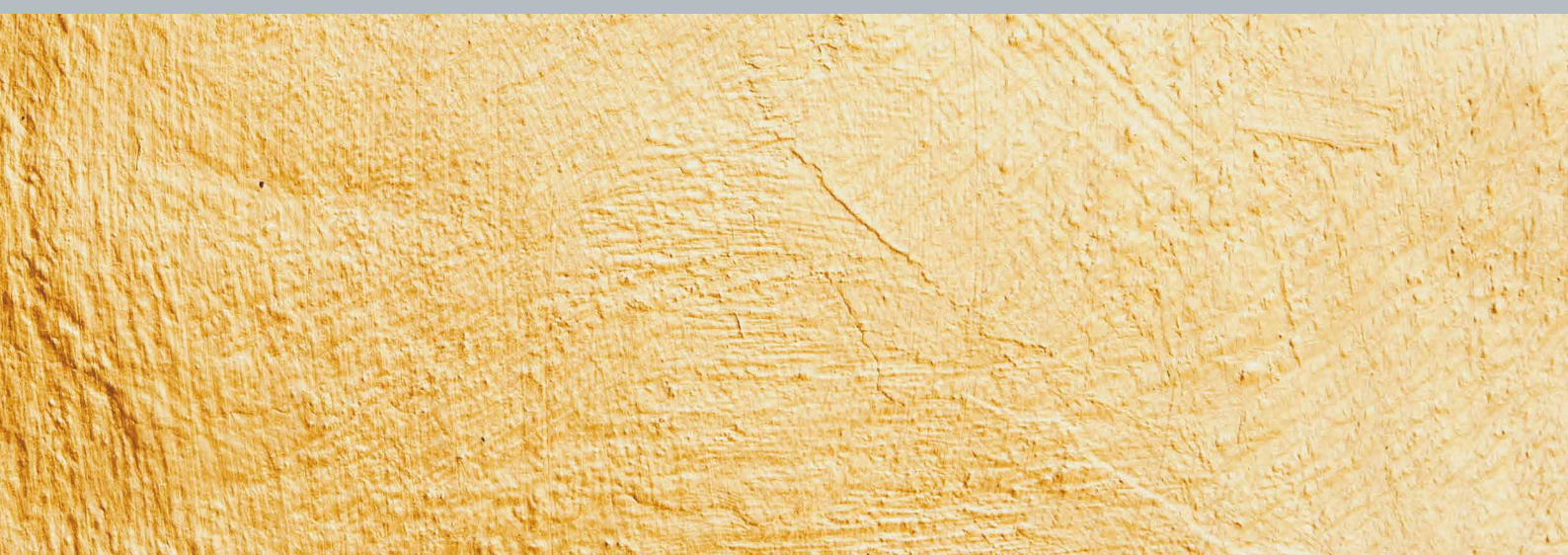




Photo: MPTF Colombia / @juliethserrano

#SINMUJERESNOHAYPAZ

# Peace with the **environment**

The implementation of the Agreement implies responsibility with the territories where social, economic, productive initiatives are developed. In general, the arrival of the social offer, the military presence or people returning to their territories may be accompanied by the identification of risks related to stability, conservation and environmental sustainability through the incorporation of risk mitigating measures. The projects financed by the Fund are aimed at the conservation of biodiversity and the use of ecosystem services in the zones, and no high risks have been identified in their implementation.

Some environmental measures identified in the projects in 2018 include training on regulations and public policies associated with basic sanitation, waste management, watershed care, and sustainable construction practices, among the main ones.

It can be highlighted, for example, the signing of "Pacts of good will for the conservation and connectivity of the native forest in the departments of Guaviare and Meta", in which the community assumes the commitment to ensure the conservation of ecological resources and its environmental recovery where necessary, even in their own premises. Similarly, in relation with sanitation services, the possible contamination of water sources was preliminarily evaluated to work with the communities in the protection and conservation of water sources.

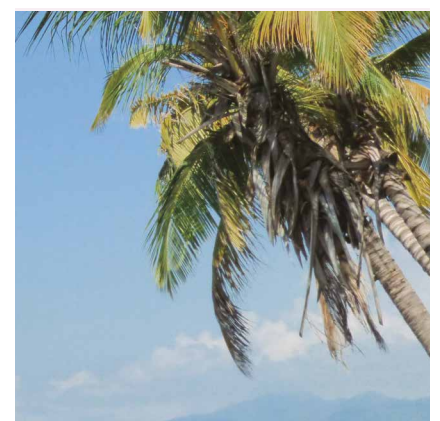
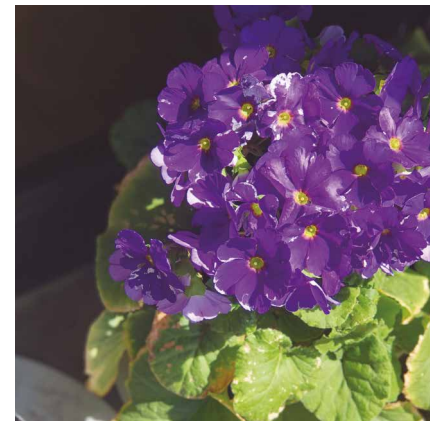
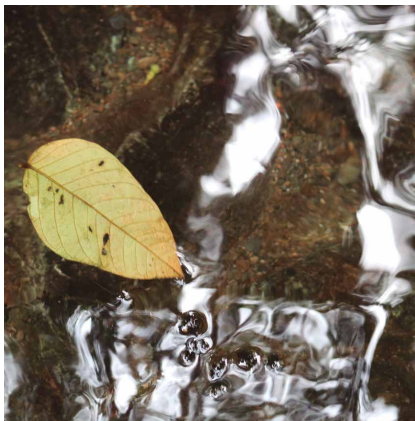
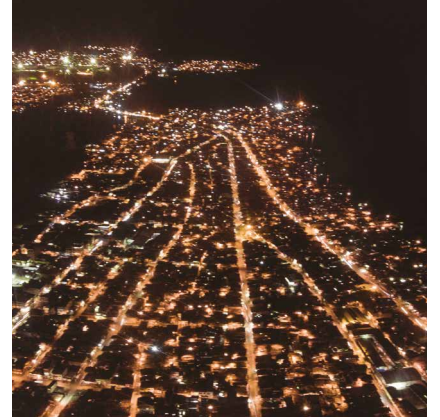
The prioritization of peacebuilding initiatives aimed at planting trees, promoting recycling programs and protecting the environment in the recruitment prevention project "Today is my Future", reflects issues of interest to children and young people from rural areas.

Within the framework of the project "Local Justice Systems", the notion of agrarian justice was incorporated, which seeks to promote access to mechanisms to clarify the legitimate domain of the land under a scheme that seeks to guarantee environmental protection.

The demining projects accompany the activity of clearing with sowing. In the case of cleared hazardous areas, a 100% of the found area was planted. Similarly, all the projects had the application of environmental standards incorporated in their operational plans, as well as meetings with the environmental authorities of the area to ensure a minimum impact.

Finally, it is also worth to highlight the development of a sustainable regional model from the perspective of women in the projects that were part of the Call to Women's Organizations. Some of the main activities include a positive impact of the natural resources base, which leads to ensuring life and sustainability in the territory, and the promotion of sensitivities among men with respect to protection of the environment. In the project implemented by the "Network of rural women managers of the territorial peace in northeastern Colombia", 200 women who were trained in peace pedagogy have established mechanisms for environmental protection and sustainability.

These examples show that, further to fulfilling the minimum standards promoted by the Fund, some projects have innovated as to the use of diversity and care for the territories, avoiding deforestation and recognizing the environment as a fundamental component for the development of life plans in the medium and long term.



# Peace with the **communities**

The projects incorporated participatory approaches aimed at increasing advocacy capacity of the communities as well as that of implementing organizations. When proposals are defined from the communities, their success rate increases. The Fund has promoted the participation of organizations through different roles and tools intended for processes not taking place outside the daily life, but rather incorporated them into the day-to-day lives of the people.

There have been initiatives that contribute to strengthening community responses for the prevention, protection and care of violence against women and girls, in coordination with institutions, in order to improve the institutional response to GBV, and to promote specific actions for furtherance of social and productive initiatives.

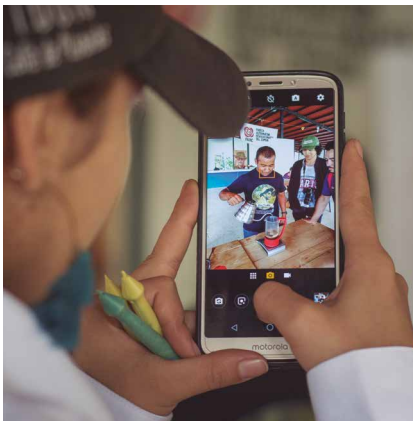
Likewise, Humanitarian Demining projects opted for performing actions with community liaisons for the processes of field data collection, verification and analysis. These links played a fundamental role not only to keep local authorities informed about the operations progress, but also to accompany the definition of priorities and needs of the communities for building intervention plans.

In municipalities with an important percentage of indigenous population, meetings and spaces of differentiated dialogue were arranged for understanding and prioritizing their needs related to demining activities.

Through the incorporation of cross-cutting approaches, the Fund materializes the commitment to "leave no one behind", that recognizes the dignity of people as a foundation for peace and development.

Ensuring that commitments are translated into effective actions requires understanding the populations with which we work, and this is an effort that the Fund has progressively strengthened to make projects' impact sustainable.





# The Fund in its third year

- In three years of implementation, it ensured the coordination, management and implementation of actions for the support of peace in Colombia, mobilizing USD \$ 109.9 million, reaching over 1.5 million Colombians, in 379 of the municipalities most affected by the conflict.
- It responded promptly to the most pressing stabilization needs in critical regions.
- It promoted trust among communities and towards State institutions.
- It strengthened strategic dialogue among Government, donors and the United Nations, in the framework of sustaining peace.
- It catalyzed initiatives that respond to the reality and needs of the territories, strengthening trust towards public institutions.
- It secured peace dividends at territorial level, allocating 70% of its resources and exceeding the goals set.
- It allocated 30% of resources directly to civil society organizations.
- It made voices, perspectives and diverse organizations visible, in dialogue and decision-making scenarios at local, regional and national levels.
- It facilitated community advocacy in the construction of local public policies, through thematic tables and coordination spaces.
- It transformed instruments of local development, into models of sectoral public policy that can be replicated at national level.
- It provided tools to the communities for their active involvement in the implementation of the initiatives, often oriented to their self-management.
- It tripled matching-funds resources thanks to the joint work and coordinated outcomes achievement.



2018 allows for a comprehensive overview of the impact of the Fund. Not only for concrete results of projects commenced in 2016 and 2017, but also because previous recommendations and lessons learned have been progressively incorporated.

**Some of the recommendations of the 2017 annual report adopted by the Fund include:**

- Increased number of projects managed by the civil society, moving from 15 to 40 organizations that implement projects directly.
- Greater incorporation of cross-cutting approaches as of the planning, not only in terms of gender but also in relation with participation, community work, and environmental.
- Strengthening of synergies and alliances (thematic, territorial) with multiple actors, which is translating into sustainability and greater mobilization of resources from other sources.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

### For the next years, it is recommended to:

- Pursue the prevention of new cycles of violence, through initiatives that guarantee the effective reintegration of ex-combatants and the comprehensive reparation of the victims.
- Prioritize interventions in PDET municipalities, seeking comprehensiveness in the stabilization strategy.
- Keep victims at the core of peacebuilding, as the base for national reconciliation.
- Guarantee that stabilization projects have greater institutional support and the initiatives enhance the State's offer.
- Ensure greater participation of State institutions reflected in matching- funds budgets to ensure the sustainability of interventions.
- Manage information transforming it into knowledge for the prevention of new conflicts and the sustainability of peace.
- Continue to increase funding for projects implemented by civil society organizations.
- Preserve the flexibility to approve projects that can channel urgent and catalytic solutions to specific situations.
- Incorporate a model of "accountability" that, making use of technologies or community media, involves the community.
- Capitalize on proven models of sustainable peace, promoting the continuity of successful initiatives.
- Continue supporting the efforts and leadership of the State through the coordination of more actors.
- Develop tools for tracking the leverage of resources from the beginning of the projects.
- Continue being a vehicle of SDGs through the implementation of projects that promote alliances in the territories.



Photo: [www.tragaluz.video](http://www.tragaluz.video)

# The Fund in 2019

2019 brings significant challenges for the Fund.

**First**, the launch of its second phase, approved at the end of 2018 with an initial commitment of USD \$ 32.2 million<sup>29</sup> for a 3-year period to continue attending the priorities established by the national government through the financing of institutional and territorial projects in areas related to building, consolidation and sustainability of peace in the 170 PDET municipalities.

**The second**, in accordance with the commitment established for the second phase of the Fund, aligned with the seven-point Action Plan to improve the participation of women in peacebuilding by the UN Secretary General, will seek to increase specific fund allocation to projects and programs aimed at participation and empowerment of women, as well as improving gender equality from 15% to 30%.

**The third**, the implementation of two Calls approved at the end of 2018. The first one for local organizations and their participation in local development in PDET territories, which will support 16 selected initiatives to be developed in municipalities of Arauca, Putumayo and Tolima, focused on three thematic lines: i. promotion of coexistence and reconciliation in the territories; ii. strengthening of local processes that facilitate coexistence and communication for peace; and iii. new technologies. The second aimed at stimulating the work and skills of 19 victim's organizations to increase their participation, leadership and empowerment within the framework of SIVJNR instances, in three thematic areas: i. right to truth and memory. ii. access to justice, and fight against impunity. iii. Search and identification of people reported missing in the context of the armed conflict.

**The fourth**, leverage resources from the private sector, through a financial innovation project focused on the scope of the SDGs in PDET territories. This initiative will seek the financing of investment projects that have a viable route of profitability, sustainability and social impact.

**The fifth**, the implementation of a line to strengthen institutional capacity for the prevention and protection of communities and social leaders. This proposal responds to a lesson learned identified in the framework of projects involving civil society organizations and demonstrates that the Fund is a flexible instrument that continues to adapt to the peace building needs.

**The sixth**, the incorporation of a requirement to guarantee counterparts for the financing of projects, as a commitment to guarantee their sustainability and appropriation.

**The seventh**, as part of the second phase of the Fund, coordination mechanisms will continue to be promoted within the framework of funding mechanisms for initiatives to stabilize peace (Fondo Colombia en Paz and other cooperation funds).

**Finally**, the targeting of the Fund's interventions will seek to generate more strategic impact in critical territories in terms of stabilization, and being more catalytic in investments to generate greater impact.

<sup>29</sup> On the date of issue of this report.







# ANNEX 1.

## Financial report<sup>30</sup>

# Definitions

## Allocation

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

## Approved project/program

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

## Contributor Commitment

Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

## Contributor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

## Delivery Rate

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

## Indirect support costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

## Net funded amount

The amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

## Participating Organization

An UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

## Project Expenditure

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund, irrespective of which bases of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

## Project Financial Closure

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

## Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

## Project Start Date

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

## Total approved budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee<sup>31</sup>.

# Introduction

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Colombia Peace UNMPTF Fund is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in fulfillment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and SAAs with contributors. It receives, administers and manages contributions, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to contributors.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the Colombia Peace UNMPTF Fund. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/>.

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.

<sup>31</sup> The values shown here are supplied by the Fund's Technical Secretariat based on the decisions of the Steering Committee.

# 2018 Financial performance

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the Colombia Peace UNMPTF Fund using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2018.

## 1. Sources and use of funds

As of December 31, 2018, 16 contributors deposited **USD \$ 91,485,487**, other MDTFs **USD \$ 18,500,000** in contributions and **USD \$ 796,036** were earned in interests. The cumulative source of funds was **USD \$ 110,781,523** (see respectively tables 2 and 3).

Administrative Agent fee, has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to **USD \$ 914,855**. Table 1 provides an overview of overall sources, and balance as of 31 December 2018.

Of this amount, **USD \$ 74,043,934** has been net funded to 10 Participant Organizations, of which **USD \$ 53,668,973** has been reported as expenditure. The

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars).

	Annual 2016	Annual 2017	Annual 2018	Cumulative
<b>Source of Funds</b>				
Contributions from donors	39,619,408	23,363,365	28,502,714	91,485,487
Contributions to MDTFs	3,000,000	2,500,000	13,000,000	18,500,000
<b>-Sub-total Contributions</b>	<b>42,619,408</b>	<b>25,863,365</b>	<b>41,502,714</b>	<b>109,985,487</b>
Fund Earned interest and Investment Income	82,375	292,429	421,232	796,036
Interest income received from Participating Organizations		-	-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to contributors		-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF		-	-	-
Other income		-	-	-
<b>Total: Source of Funds</b>	<b>42,701,784</b>	<b>26,155,793</b>	<b>41,923,946</b>	<b>110,781,523</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>				
Transfers to Participating Organizations	14,027,198	26,017,620	32,301,096	72,345,914
Refunds received from Participating Organizations		-405,875	-	-405,875
<b>Net Funded Amount</b>	<b>14,027,198</b>	<b>25,611,745</b>	<b>32,301,096</b>	<b>71,940,039</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	396,194	233,634	285,027	914,855
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat, etc.)	116,061	1,194,553	793,281	2,103,895
Bank charges	639	1,192	1,297	3,128
Other Expenditures		-	-	-
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>14,540,093</b>	<b>27,041,123</b>	<b>33,380,701</b>	<b>74,961,917</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>28,161,691</b>	<b>- 885,330</b>	<b>8,543,246</b>	<b>35,819,606</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	0	28,161,691	27,276,361	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>28,161,691</b>	<b>27,276,361</b>	<b>35,819,606</b>	<b>35,819,606</b>
Net Funded Amount (includes Direct Costs)	14,143,259	26,806,298	33,094,377	74,043,934
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (includes Direct Cost)	6,130,875	17,615,417	29,922,682	53,668,973
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>				<b>20,374,960</b>

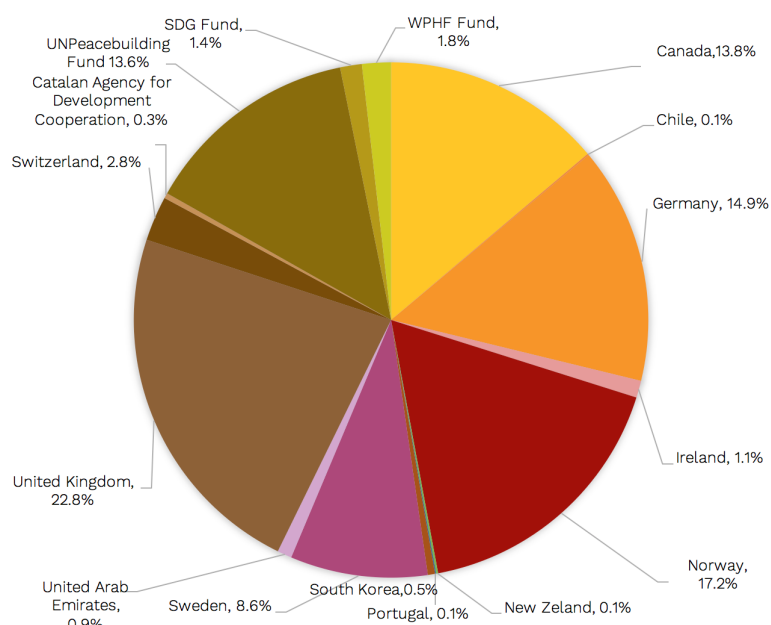
## 2. Partner contributions

Table 2 provides information on cumulative received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2018.

Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits as of 31 December 2018 (in US dollars)\*

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior years as of 31 Dec 2017 deposits	Current year Jan/ Dec 2018 Deposits	Total Deposits
United Kingdom	25,054,145	19,961,745	5,092,400	25,054,145
Norway	18,925,372	9,634,951	9,290,421	18,925,372
Germany	16,347,970	7,295,170	9,052,800	16,347,970
Canada	15,229,371	15,229,371	-	15,229,371
UN Peacebuilding Fund	15,000,000	3,000,000	12,000,000	15,000,000
Sweden	9,492,667	7,800,868	1,691,799	9,492,667
Switzerland	3,090,580	2,068,682	1,021,898	3,090,580
WPHF Fund	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
SDG Fund-Spain	1,500,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
Ireland	1,169,412	887,586	281,826	1,169,412
United Arab Emirates	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
South Korea	500,000	-	500,000	500,000
Catalan Agency for Cooperation	363,245	-	363,245	363,245
New Zealand	140,605	104,400	36,205	140,605
Chile	100,000	-	100,000	100,000
Portugal	72,120	-	72,120	72,120
<b>Total:</b>	<b>109,985,487</b>	<b>68,482,773</b>	<b>41,502,714</b>	<b>109,985,487</b>

Figure 1: Deposits by contributor, cumulative as of 31 December 2018.



### 3. Interest earned

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of the funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest) and 2) on the balance of the funds Held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA. As of 31 December 2018, Fund earned interest amounts to **USD \$ 796,036**. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2018 (in US dollars).

Interests Earned	Prior years as of 31-Dec 2017	Current year Jan-Dec 2018	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	374,804	421,232	796,036
<b>Total interest earned:</b>	<b>374,804</b>	<b>421,232</b>	<b>796,036</b>

### 4. Transfer of funds

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2018, the AA has transferred **USD \$ 72,345,914** to ten Participating Organizations (see list below). Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Table 4. Transfer, Refund and Net Amount by Participating Organizations as of 31 December 2018 (in US dollars).

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017			Current year Jan-Dec-2018			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	102,785		102,785	1,248,611		1,248,611	1,351,396		1,351,396
IOM	6,766,779		6,766,779	3,742,924		3,742,924	10,509,703		10,509,703
NGO/UNDP	14,024,813		14,024,813	7,525,685		7,525,685	21,550,498		21,550,498
PAHO/WHO	302,483		302,483	125,338		125,338	427,821		427,821
UNDP	17,903,090	(405,875)	17,497,215	9,918,178		9,918,178	27,821,268	(405,875)	27,415,393
UNFPA	234,315		234,315	256,056		256,056	490,371		490,371
UNHCR				429,921		429,921	429,921		429,921
UNICEF	710,552		710,552	1,436,064		1,436,064	2,146,616		2,146,616
UNOPS				4,555,852		4,555,852	4,555,852		4,555,852
UN WOMEN				962,230		962,230	962,230		962,230
NGO/ UN WOMEN				1,641,662		1,641,662	1,641,662		1,641,662
WFP				458,576		458,576	458,576		458,576
<b>Total:</b>	<b>40,044,818</b>	<b>(405,875)</b>	<b>39,638,943</b>	<b>32,301,096</b>		<b>32,301,096</b>	<b>72,345,914</b>	<b>(405,875)</b>	<b>71,940,039</b>

## 5. Expenditure and financial delivery rates

All final expenditures reported for the year 2018 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency

harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The 2018 expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4CO00>.

### 5.1. Expenditure reported by the participating organization

In 2018, **USD \$ 32,301,096** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and **USD \$ 29,384,250** were reported in expenditure. As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is **USD \$ 71,940,039**, and the cumulative expenditures reported by the Participant Organizations amount to

**USD \$ 52,812,314**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 73 percent. The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are PAHO/WHO (99%), followed by UNFPA (93%) and UNHCR (89%).

Table 5.1. Net funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars).

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded	Expenditure			Delivery rate
			Prior years as of 31-Dec 2017	Current year	Cumulative	%
				Jan-Dec 2018		
FAO	1,351,396	1,351,396	87,879	281,320	369,199	27.32%
IOM	12,449,772	10,509,703	2,921,373	4,764,907	7,686,280	69.93%
NGO/UNDP	21,550,498	21,550,498	6,760,040	8,310,162	15,070,202	73.95%
PAHO/WHO	427,821	427,821		422,424	422,424	98.74%
UNDP	30,365,399	27,415,393	13,381,622	9,518,980	22,900,602	83.53%
UNFPA	490,371	490,371	45,654	410,511	456,165	93.02%
UNHCR	475,205	429,921		383,231	383,231	89.14%
UNICEF	2,146,616	2,146,616	231,495	1,246,717	1,478,211	68.86%
UNOPS	4,755,852	4,555,852		2,552,258	2,552,258	56.02%
UN WOMEN	1,210,260	962,230		270,446	270,446	28.11%
NGO/ UN WOMEN	1,855,662	1,641,662		1,102,642	1,102,642	67.17%
WFP	458,576	458,576		120,654	120,654	26.31%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>77,537,428</b>	<b>71,940,039</b>	<b>23,428,063</b>	<b>29,384,250</b>	<b>52,812,314</b>	<b>73.41%</b>

## 5.2. Expenditure by project

Table 5.2 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rate by Participating Organization.

Table 5.2 Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2018 (in US dollars).

Sector/Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery rate %
<b>Access to Justice</b>							
102730	Local Justice Systems	UNDP	Ongoing	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,299,333	99.95%
110280	Gender in the Police Service	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	1,618,262	1,618,262	890,044	55%
<b>Total: Access to Justice</b>				<b>2,918,262</b>	<b>2,918,262</b>	<b>2,189,377</b>	<b>75.02%</b>
<b>Institutional Capacity</b>							
101501	Capacity building	UNDP	Ongoing	1,575,753	1,575,753	1,575,444	99.98%
102512	Manos a la paz	UNDP	Ongoing	949,393	949,393	946,446	99.69%
102513	Territorialisation in the implementation of the ERRs	IOM	Ongoing	599,611	599,611	524,320	87.44%
<b>Total: Institutional Capacity</b>				<b>3,124,757</b>	<b>3,124,757</b>	<b>3,046,210</b>	<b>97.49%</b>



Sector/Project No. Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery rate %
<b>Communications</b>							
101503	Capacity building	UNDP	Ongoing	825,243	825,243	823,543	99.79%
101799	Call "Education of the Peace Agreement"	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	1,210,537	1,210,537	1,186,726	98.03%
101988	Strengthening the Education Strategy	UNDP	Ongoing	1,228,270	1,228,270	1,227,195	99.91%
102544	Territorialisation in the implementation of the ERRs	IOM	Ongoing	1,154,240	1,154,240	837,477	72.56%
107397	Territorialisation in the implementation of the ERRs	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	617,975	617,975	493,652	79.88%
107715	Technical Secretariat of Notable Persons	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	1,027,866	1,027,866	821,528	79.93%
111421	Strengthening of the Special Women Instance	UN WOMEN	Ongoing	395,000	237,000	55,348	23.35%
<b>Total: Communications</b>				<b>6,459,131</b>	<b>6,301,131</b>	<b>5,445,469</b>	<b>86.42%</b>

<b>Building Democracy</b>							
106164	Strengthening of the CSIVI	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	1,942,713	1,942,713	1,942,713	100.00%
108556	Reincorporation of ex-combatants through humanitarian demining	UNOPS	Ongoing	4,255,852	4,255,852	2,488,602	58.47%
109110	Reincorporation through productive environments	IOM	Ongoing	2,500,000	1,000,000	251,201	25.12%
109110	Reincorporation through productive environments	UNDP	Ongoing	2,500,000	1,000,000	77,052	7.71%
111648	Strengthening of the Prevention and Early Alert System	UNDP	Ongoing	1,125,016	675,010		0.00%
111648	Strengthening of the Prevention and Early Alert System	UNHCR	Ongoing	145,284	100,000	53,310	53.31%
111648	Strengthening of the Prevention and Early Alert System	UN WOMEN	Ongoing	225,076	135,046	8,835	6.54%
<b>Total: Democratic Construction</b>				<b>12,693,941</b>	<b>9,108,621</b>	<b>4,821,713</b>	<b>52.94%</b>





Sector/Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total	Delivery rate %
<b>Managing Conflict and Human Situation</b>							
101502	Strengthening capacities for the implementation of ERRs	UNDP	Ongoing	1,313,254	1,313,254	1,312,495	99.94%
108961	Call for Women Organizations	NGO/ UN WOMEN	Ongoing	1,004,456	790,456	518,344	65.58%
109026	GVB Prevention and protection	UNDP	Ongoing	104,384	104,384	42,247	40.47%
109026	GVB Prevention and protection	UNHCR	Ongoing	220,000	220,000	220,000	100.00%
109026	GVB Prevention and protection	UNICEF	Ongoing	204,370	204,370	86,822	42.48%
109026	GVB Prevention and protection	UN WOMEN	Ongoing	441,352	441,352	174,219	39.47%
112647	PDET support Call	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	1,064,021	1,064,021	191,551	18.00%
<b>Managing Conflict and Human Situation: Total</b>				<b>4,351,837</b>	<b>4,137,837</b>	<b>2,545,679</b>	<b>61.52%</b>

<b>Security Improvement</b>							
103753	Call "Mine risk education"	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	2,574,773	2,574,773	2,558,294	99.36%
108158	Call II "humanitarian demining"	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	3,089,426	3,089,426	2,620,570	84.82%
109101	Territorial management	UNOPS	Ongoing	500,000	300,000	63,656	21.22%
112644	PDET support Call	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	484,962	484,962	86,984	17.94%
<b>Total: Security Improvement</b>				<b>6,649,161</b>	<b>6,449,161</b>	<b>5,329,504</b>	<b>82.64%</b>

Sector/Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery rate %
<b>Economic Rehabilitation</b>							
102511	Manos a la obra por la paz	UNDP	Ongoing	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,088,248	99.44%
106165	Call "Preventing the recruitment of children"	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	4,259,702	4,259,702	4,256,218	99.92%
106837	Call "Preventing the recruitment of children"	IOM	Ongoing	176,995	176,995	145,097	81.98%
106837	Call "Preventing the recruitment of children"	UNICEF	Ongoing	338,018	338,018	338,337	100.09%
107435	Development of local capacities	IOM	Ongoing	1,342,327	1,214,294	1,275,437	105.04%
107435	Development of local capacities	PAHO/WHO	Ongoing	427,821	427,821	422,424	98.74%
107435	Development of local capacities	UNFPA	Ongoing	320,852	320,852	311,879	97.20%
107465	Improved access to and quality of water services	UNICEF	Ongoing	500,000	500,000	442,864	88.57%
108960	Call for Women Organizations	NGO/ UN WOMEN	Ongoing	851,206	851,206	584,298	68.64%
108974	Manos a la obra por la paz II	UNDP	Ongoing	2,450,000	2,450,000	1,810,550	73.90%
109015	Trust and Peacebuilding Program	FAO	Ongoing	1,248,611	1,248,611	267,658	21.44%
109015	Trust and Peacebuilding Program	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	883,516	883,516		0.00%
109015	Trust and Peacebuilding Program	UNDP	Ongoing	1,426,066	1,426,066	828,762	58.12%
109015	Trust and Peacebuilding Program	UNHCR	Ongoing	109,921	109,921	109,921	100.00%
109015	Trust and Peacebuilding Program	UNICEF	Ongoing	441,694	441,694	95,858	21.70%
109015	Trust and Peacebuilding Program	UN WOMEN	Ongoing	148,832	148,832	32,044	21.53%
109015	Trust and Peacebuilding Program	WFP	Ongoing	458,576	458,576	120,654	26.31%
<b>Total: Economic Rehabilitation</b>				<b>17,484,137</b>	<b>17,356,104</b>	<b>13,130,248</b>	<b>75.65%</b>

Sector/Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery rate %
<b>Reparation of Victims</b>							
101144	Supporting the release of children	IOM	Ongoing	183,191	183,191	182,978	99.88%
101144	Supporting the release of children	UNICEF	Ongoing	172,534	172,534	172,134	99.77%
101555	Supporting Colombia's Collective Reparation Program	FAO	Ongoing	102,785	102,785	101,541	98.79%
101555	Supporting Colombia's Collective Reparation Program	UNDP	Ongoing	2,897,215	2,897,215	2,734,635	94.39%
103157	Early acts of collective responsibility recognition	NGO/UNDP	Ongoing	22,822	22,822	21,922	96.06%
104525	Supporting the JEP	IOM	Ongoing	1,026,267	1,026,267	1,026,267	100.00%
104525	Supporting the JEP	UNDP	Ongoing	3,691,149	3,691,149	3,635,837	98.50%
105325	Contribute to reparation in Bojayá	UNDP	Ongoing	766,141	766,141	596,226	77.82%
105531	Individual Reparation Program	IOM	Ongoing	4,177,052	4,177,052	3,070,740	73.51%
105531	Individual Reparation Program	UNFPA	Ongoing	169,519	169,519	144,286	85.11%
106022	Satisfaction measures for victims of forced disappearance	UNDP	Ongoing	370,000	370,000	350,062	94.61%
106093	Supporting the SIVJNRN Committee	UNDP	Ongoing	677,784	677,784	677,695	99.99%
108557	Supporting the release of children II	IOM	Ongoing	510,000	510,000	248,670	48.76%
108557	Supporting the release of children II	UNICEF	Ongoing	490,000	490,000	342,196	69.84%
108818	Support to the process preparedness of the CEV	UNDP	Ongoing	2,825,954	2,825,954	2,298,679	81.34%
108973	Contribute to the creation process of UBPD	UNDP	Ongoing	2,239,777	1,239,777	576,155	46.47%
111509	Strengthening of the Inspector General's Office	IOM	Ongoing	780,089	468,053	124,093	26.51%
113002	Call for Victim's organizations	NGO/	Ongoing	2,753,923	2,753,923		0.00%
<b>Reparation of Victims: Total</b>				<b>23,856,202</b>	<b>22,544,166</b>	<b>16,304,115</b>	<b>72.32%</b>
<b>Total:</b>				<b>77,537,428</b>	<b>71,940,039</b>	<b>52,812,314</b>	<b>73.41</b>

## 5.3. Expenditure reported by category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reports as per agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories: 1) Staff and personnel costs 2) Supplies, commodities and basic materials, 3) Equipment, vehicles, furniture

and depreciation, 4) Contractual services, 5) Travel, 6) Transfers and grants, 7) General operating expenses, 8) Indirect costs.

In 2018, the highest percentage of expenditure corresponded to Contractual services 41%, General Operating Expenses, 20%, and Transfers and grants 17%.

Table 5.3 Shows the volume of expenditure reported by UNDG Budget Category.

Table 5.3 Expenditure by UNDP Budget Category as of 31December 2018 (in US dollars).

Category	Expenditures			Percentage of total program cost
	2016 - 2017	Current year Jan-Dec 2018	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	2,213,513	2,478,985	4,692,497	9.41
Suppl, Comm, Materials	574,952	1,671,482	2,246,434	4.50
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn	318,300	1,373,187	1,691,487	3.39
Contractual Services	9,108,982	10,761,896	19,870,878	39.83
Travel	1,842,340	1,851,804	3,694,144	7.41
Transfers and Grants	3,759,717	5,070,834	8,830,551	17.70
General Operating	4,322,815	4,535,306	8,858,121	17.76
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>22,140,620</b>	<b>27,743,492</b>	<b>49,884,112</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Indirect Support Costs Total	1,287,444	1,640,758	2,928,202	5.87
<b>Total:</b>	<b>23,428,063</b>	<b>29,384,250</b>	<b>52,812,314</b>	

**Indirect Support Costs:** charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation.

The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

## 6. Cost recovery

The cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU established between the Administrative Agent and the Participating Organizations and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG. The policies in place, as of 31 December 2018 were as follows:

**Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period, **USD \$ 285,027** was deducted in AA fees.

**Indirect costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period **USD \$ 1,640,758** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations.

## 7. Transparency and accountability

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway: <http://mptf.undp.org>. Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure, and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important knowledge sharing management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved program budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income, and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio

## 8. Direct costs

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In the reporting period, direct costs charged to the Fund amounted to **USD \$ 793,281**. Cumulative as of 31 December 2018 **USD \$ 2,103,895** has been charged as Direct Costs.

Participating Organization	Net funded amount			Expenditure			Delivery Rate
	Years before Dec 2017	Current year Jan-Dec 2018	Cumulative	Years before Dec 2017	Current year Jan-Dec 2018	Cumulative	
UNDP/ Technical Secretariat	908,308	259,703	1,168,011				
UNDP/ Management Agent	402,306	389,240	791,546	318,228	528,989	847,217	43%
UN Women/ Management Agent		144,338	144,338		9,443	9,443	7%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,310,614</b>	<b>793,281</b>	<b>2,103,895</b>		<b>856,659</b>	<b>856,660</b>	<b>41%</b>



# ANNEX 2.

Acronyms and abbreviations

# Acronyms and abbreviations

**UNHCR**

United Nations Refugee Agency

**AICMA**

Comprehensive Action Against Anti-personnel Mines

**ARN**

Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization

**ART**

Territory Renewal Agency

**CERAC**

Resource Center for Conflict Analysis

**CEV**

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

**CINEP**

Research and Popular Education Center

**CIV**

International Verification Component

**CSIVI**

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

**CNR**

National Reincorporation Council

**IHL**

International Humanitarian Law

**FAO**

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

**JAC**

Community Action Boards

**JEP**

Special Jurisdiction for Peace

**OACHNUD**

Office in Colombia of the High Commissioner of the United Nations

**IOM**

International Organization for Migration

**UN WOMEN**

United Nations Organization for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

**PAHO**

Pan American Health Organization

**MPTF**

Multi-partner Trust Fund

**PATR**

Action Plans for Regional Transformation

**PDET**

Development Program with Territorial Approach

**PNIS**

National Comprehensive Crop Substitution Program

**PMA**

World Food Program

**PMI**

Implementation Plan for the Peace Agreement

**UNDP**

United Nations Development Program

**SIVJRNR**

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

**SNU**

United Nations System

**SRC**

Subjects of Collective Reparation

**TATR**

Territorial Areas for Training and Reintegration

**UBPD**

Search Unit for Missing Persons

**UNFPA**

Population Fund of the United Nations

**UNICEF**

United Nations Children's Fund

**UNMAS**

United Nations Mine Action Service

**UNOPS**

United Nations Office for Project Services

**WPHF**

Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund



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**UNITED NATIONS MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR  
SUSTAINING PEACE IN COLOMBIA**

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