

# Annual report 2021



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



El futuro  
es de todos

Gobierno  
de Colombia

## UN partner agencies



Cover Page:  
Tribute to the Afro-Colombian peoples  
and to the work of the Truth Commission

Photo:  
Truth Commission (CEV)

## Partner donors





## Annual report 2021

This report is based on the main results of the projects being implemented as of December 2021. This is a different kind of report, narrated through life stories, figures, accounts and reports which speak of the impact on the lives of beneficiaries and the transformation of territories through investments and projects financed by the the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia (hereinafter The Fund).

Giving a voice to those who have built a new life after being immersed in the violence in Colombia is the best way to understand the importance of the implementation of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace (hereinafter the Final Agreement or the Agreement).

Throughout this report, a voice will be given to the victims, excombatants, ethnic groups, rural population and communities as a whole who have witnessed the transformation of the territories from war zones to peacebuilding settings, thanks to the joint actions promoted by government actors, civil society organisations, aid workers, the United Nations System and the private sector.

The narrative heart of the report is a journey to Chocó, one of the country's most underdeveloped regions, which experienced the violent effects of the conflict and which is now being transformed thanks to various initiatives financed by the Fund with a regional focus. Is that not one of the Fund's objectives? To coordinate efforts so that results are more impactful, sustainable and long-lasting?

Subsequently, setting off from each one of the Fund's thematic intervention areas (stabilisation, victims and transitional justice, reintegration, and communication), the main accumulated results, as of 2021, will be presented, as well as standout actions with regards to the incorporation of the gender approach in initiatives, and the most important lessons learnt, which can be replicated in various settings, accompanied by stories, interviews and articles.

The photo gallery uses images to present the people, projects, works, nature, women, children and men who have participated in the Fund. The environment has been at the centre of the Colombian conflict, which is why the report highlights the main Fund-backed actions, and challenges still being faced in the territories.

Finally, the financial report provides figures on project execution, contributions and allocations up to December, 2021.

We hope that you enjoy this account and that the protagonists move you, just as they move all those who participate in the Fund's actions on a daily basis.



Foto: Hicotea films / Chiro CH

## Colombia: Keep reconciling, keep telling the truth

“Knowing that we are part of a community, of a collective body, teaches us that we are not alone, and that we are unique, different, and that is wonderful because learning to live together is perhaps one of life’s most enriching challenges.

Reaching out despite differences is an experience that we have started to weave in Montes de María, which will no doubt take some time, however much is needed, because whatever it was that broke, led us to silence, mistrust, to exile. But we will persevere.

Here and now, I wanted to write this letter to Sandra in order to confirm my forgiveness, so that she can once again feel the warmth of a hug and we can look towards the horizon together, as women who are convinced that peace from within the territories is the path for Colombia and the world. One day somebody said to me: “You go around hugging and forgiving everybody, but have you stopped to think about if your family or the parents of your niece feel the same way?” It left me uneasy, and I spent a while thinking about it. When I got the chance, I asked my older sister, Elena Bayuelo Castellar, the mother of my niece, María Angélica Roncallo Bayuelo, who was burned to death at the age of 14 along with two classmates in an attack carried out with explosives by the FARC-EP in a hardware store in town. “Ele, have you forgiven the FARC?”; she replied: “Ooooh, ages ago”. Shortly after, my nieces, beautiful Mayi’s sisters, responded the same thing.

The attack took place on August 17, 2000, and the hug of reconciliation and forgiveness took place 16 years later in the public square in El Carmen de Bolívar, very close to the site of the explosion. It isn’t easy, not even sitting in front of this piece of paper, to write this all down again, but I do it in the hope that this testimony, driven by the truth, can contribute in some way to peace in Colombia. Like a stamp on my soul, I carry the words of my mother, Blanca Castellar: “Those who hate, harm themselves”; she herself stuck to this lesson the day that they murdered our brother, Milton Rafael Bayuelo Castellar, in the paramilitary massacre in Mercado Nuevo, in the centre of El Carmen de Bolívar on July 5, 1998, at four in the afternoon. She offered us, as her loving inheritance, the unbreakable will to carry on despite everything and everyone, to understand that, only by building with and for others, can we change our reality. That is where I will focus all my efforts and my will, too. Montes de María, 2021.

Soraya Bayuelo

Montes de María Communication Collective

1. Sandra, whose name we have changed for her safety, is an ex-combatant who took part in the First Peace and Reconciliation Encounter in Montes de María in 2016, where members of the former FARC-EP guerrilla asked for forgiveness from the region’s inhabitants.

# The right to the truth is in our hands

“In my role as a forensic pathologist, I have heard many stories, but the one which I am telling is that of one of the mothers of the misnamed Soacha false positives. After two months of her son being missing, she found out, through the media, that her son had been killed by the Colombian army as he was considered to be a FARC combatant. At that moment, the autopsy had already been carried out and he had been buried, and she began the process for retrieving her son’s body.

Upon hearing the news, she started the paperwork in order to bring his body from Norte de Santander to Soacha. I worked at the Attorney General’s Office and was investigating the case. She found and contacted me, and I had to carry out a second autopsy in order to investigate the events. She contacted me with a purpose; she wanted to see her son, and for me to let her take part in the autopsy.

This was the first time in my career that a family member had requested this. After evaluating things and speaking to her a lot, we came to an agreement. She needed to prepare psychologically in order for me to let her be present in the autopsy. So, I carried out the autopsy, she remained at a distance of three metres, I thoroughly applied the Minnesota Protocol and everything else I did in an autopsy, describing and explaining to her everything I was doing. After the autopsy was completed, she cried a lot, a whole lot, but her will never wavered; two years later, I saw her again, she hugged me and thanked me because she had managed to find the peace that nobody had been able to give her.

When you are a public servant and you participate in investigations on violations of human rights, you must remember that we have the obligation to tell the truth to family members, to society; it is a right of every citizen to know the truth, and putting this right into practice is in our hands.”

**Carlos Valdés Moreno**  
former director of the Instituto de Medicina Legal (Legal Medicine Institute)

Editorial carried out through projects implemented under civil society calls for proposals for supporting victims’ organisations with their participation in the Comprehensive System for Peace and for the promotion of reconciliation between communities and the population undergoing a reintegration process.

2. “The Minnesota Protocol aims to protect the right to life and advance justice, accountability and the right to a remedy, by promoting the effective investigation of potentially unlawful death or suspected enforced disappearance. The Protocol sets a common standard of performance in investigating potentially unlawful death or suspected enforced disappearance and a shared set of principles and guidelines for States, as well as for institutions and individuals who play a role in the investigation. The Minnesota Protocol applies to the investigation of all “potentially unlawful death” and, mutatis mutandis, suspected enforced disappearance”. See more at: <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/MinnesotaProtocol.pdf>

Here: voices of reconciliation, Resilience, solidarity and courage of CSO



Foto: @ComisiónVerdadC

# Annual Report 2021

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Audiovisual production:  
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5th with 5th Crew &  
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This report contains QR codes.

¿How to use them?:

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

# Wounds that heal: The Fund's efforts to weave reconciliation and truth alongside:

## The government

2021 marked five years since the signing of the Final Agreement in Colombia, a period during which the national government has reaffirmed the commitment of its institutions to guaranteeing the transition towards the stabilisation of the territories, through processes of victim reparations, reintegration, substitution of illicit crops and focusing PDET efforts. The implementation of the "Peace with Legality" stabilisation policy represents the materialisation of this commitment, emphasising the recognition and respect of human rights, ethnic and gender inclusion, and an overwhelming focus on rural women as a fundamental concept of this implementation.

This period has also seen the cooperation of international organisations, that have worked together with the state in order to achieve a shared goal. In particular, the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund has become a mechanism which speeds up the results of the Peace with Legality policy, thanks to the decisive work between United Nations agencies, national entities and the valuable technical and financial contributions of the group of donors.

According to the Presidential Council for Stabilisation and Consolidation, the entity responsible for coordinating the policy, as of December 2021, there have been important advancements in victim reparations. Through 345,249 individual compensations, 46 subjects completed their comprehensive collective reparations processes and 453 accessed the community rehabilitation measure, in which the Colombian government has invested more than \$770m USD. Similarly, 219,360 families from ethnic groups are in the process of land restitution and/or preventive protection of their collective territories, and

4,631,801 hectares have been registered on the Dispossessed and Forcibly Abandoned Land Register. Additionally, 12,783 people are undergoing a reintegration process and a total of 3,887 collective and individual production projects, for which the national government has invested \$17m USD, have been approved. The Fund has been a fundamental ally in supporting these important national efforts.

Furthermore, 16 Territorially Focused Development Plans (PDET, for their Spanish acronym) have been signed, including the technical construction of their roadmaps and the 170 municipal agreements and 18 departmental PDET bylaws as a long-term public policy alongside the program for the substitution of illicit crops. To date, 99,097 families are linked to the program, participating in integrated efforts for legal peace initiatives in the country's territories.

Similarly, it is worth highlighting the work of the Fund to promote the search for the truth and the path towards reconciliation, contributing to social recovery and the construction of a collective memory. An example of this is the work done setting in motion the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition, and reparation mechanisms. This represents a unique opportunity to gain a greater understanding of the multiple dimensions of the truth of the conflict within a joint effort to lay the foundations for coexistence, reconciliation and non-repetition.

the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC Colombia)



Government members: The Presidential Council for Stabilisation and Consolidation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

and the National Planning Department (DNP)

The contributors to the Fund are: - Norway - United Kingdom - Germany - United Nations Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund -



Foto: Pontus Ohrstedt

Peace and Humanitarian Affairs - Spain - United Arab Emirates - Finland - South Korea - philanthropy - Portugal - Chile - New Zealand

## The donors

From the outset of the peace process to the signing of the Final Agreement, the Colombian government and former FARC-EP were clear that compensating the victims should be at the heart of the accords. The objective and central focus of the Final Agreement, and thus of the activities of the Fund as an instrument for its implementation, is to re-establish and guarantee the rights of those who have suffered most from the consequences of the armed conflict.

As recently witnessed with the start of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace's (JEP, for its Spanish acronym) recognition hearings, the right to the truth is one of the main demands of the conflict's victims. They not only want to know what happened, but also why it happened. Shedding light on this has an impact far beyond bringing an end to the violence and the wounds of the past. It contributes to comprehensively satisfying their rights to justice and reparations, and provides lessons that will ensure that past events never happen in the future.

In the five years since the signing of the Final Agreement, great strides have been made in that respect. The Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition (Comprehensive System) is the main tool for shedding light on the truth and contributing to reconciliation within the Colombian society. As supporting countries, we have witnessed historic moments for Colombia and the world. The acknowledgement of responsibility of past events by the conflict's former armed actors is a fundamental milestone for the JEP. For its part, in its numerous dialogues with different sectors of society and across all the country's territories, the Truth Commission has demonstrated

that there is no one truth, but instead that there are many interpretations that need to be understood and spoken about. Finally, the Search Unit for Missing Persons has provided certainty on the whereabouts of the loved ones of hundreds of families who have spent many years looking for them. As well as these institutional responses, social organisations and communities in the regions have done tremendous work weaving a peaceful future, based on peace.

The Multi-Partner Fund has contributed to various aspects of these processes, establishing support for the Transitional Justice System as one of its core concepts. It provided vital support for the creation of the Comprehensive System's institutions and for them to start their work, reaching the areas most affected by the conflict and contributing to its important efforts. It has made it possible for numerous social organisations to actively participate and gain access to the Comprehensive System, recognising and confirming the leading role that victims must have in this process. In general terms, the Fund has made great efforts to strengthen civil society and a constructive public debate on the Final Agreement and its comprehensive implementation.

However, this is a long-term job and there are still undeniable challenges. We, the donors, are determined to keep supporting the rights of victims to reparations, together with the reconciliation of society as a central axis of peacebuilding. Therefore, over the coming years, it is important to continue the good cooperation efforts between the national government, civil society, the UN and donors, in favour of the comprehensive and sustainable implementation of the Final Agreement.



## United Nations

In its fifth year, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia continues to be a key instrument for the UN's Country Team, due to its capacity to leverage funding for catalytic initiatives for peacebuilding. The Fund is also a decisive mechanism for the United Nations System's work in Colombia, in its support for the comprehensive implementation of the Final Agreement, particularly in the fifth anniversary of its signing.

In 2021, the UN's agencies, funds and programs have technically strengthened public institutions through 41 projects, using the Fund's resources. These actions promote the coherence and coordination of the United Nations System in its role of supporting peace. The Fund is also a valuable space for exchange and agreement with other key actors, such as government entities, donors, civil society and the private sector, with regards to supporting the Final Agreement.

In 2021, the Fund was the greatest contributor, in terms of peace matters, to the Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), signed between the Colombian government and the United Nations. Furthermore, more than \$28.5 million USD were channelled via the Fund and implemented in peace projects by the UN's Country Team (18.8% of the UNSDCF's total resources). This work highlights the UN's commitment to supporting the Colombian government in implementing the Final Agreement, as well as the importance of the Fund in this effort.

The majority of Fund resources channelled through the UN were allocated to supporting the implementation of the Territorially Focused Development Plans (PDET, for their Spanish acronym), former FARC-EP combatants undergoing a reintegration process, Colombia's

transitional justice system, known as the Comprehensive System for Peace, and protecting human rights advocates.

The Fund is a great accelerator of the reforms to the United Nations development system, which began in 2019, as it facilitates the design and implementation of more inter-agency projects, allows for the leveraging of additional investment resources, and is an innovation standard-bearer, creating collaboration with the private sector in peacebuilding. Due to its focus on prioritised territories and its objective of working with local organisations that understand the territorial needs, the Fund also encourages a deployment of agencies, funds and programs in the regions that most need it, in conjunction and coordination with the Colombian state institutions.

Starting with the Country Team, we will continue to be committed to making progress on the path to peace, truth, reconciliation and non-repetition, alongside the communities and the national government.

**“To a world marked by conflicts, many of which are without an end in sight, Colombia sends a clear message: this is the moment to invest in peace”.**

**Antonio Guterres,**  
UN Secretary-General, on his visit to Colombia in 2021

The Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System in Colombia is the Fund's co-President, and one UNS agency also re-



# 5 YEARS OF THE FINAL AGREEMENT



## 2021, the fifth anniversary of the Final Agreement in Colombia: how do we ensure that peace is not just a promise?

When a country decides to transition from the path of violence towards one of peace, there are important experiences to be considered. Leaving behind a painful past and trusting a new opportunity once again is perhaps the first of these and one of the many reasons that maintain the Final Agreement and its convictions to transform an entire country.

In November 2021, five years had passed since the signing of the Final Agreement between the Colombian government and the former FARC-EP, in Bogota's Colón Theatre. The most transformative stories can be found in the municipalities which were most affected by the conflict, and which continue to seek to leave behind the violence.

Despite the presence of other illegal armed groups, whose actions put the regions at risk, these regions have resiliently forged ahead with their life projects, amidst the challenges posed by a peacebuilding process. Today, the communities bring together thousands of life projects which involve those undergoing reintegration processes, victims, civil society organisations, grassroots organisations and farmers, with production projects in lands that they were dispossessed of and which they didn't think they would return to.

Without doubt, these five years of joint efforts have had a positive effect on the country, producing transformations within communities and awakening a motivation to continue fostering the multidimensional nature of peace.



“No process in the last decade has reached the state of implementation that the Final Agreement in Colombia is achieving”

Pontus Ohrstedt  
Head of Peace Agreements of the Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA)



Foto: Fondo Multidomante / @julethserrano

After five years of implementing the Final Agreement in Colombia (a process which has shown great progress, especially in the PDET municipalities and which, without doubt, has seen some challenges), it would be interesting to compare this with other similar processes taking place in the rest of the world. We invited Pontus Ohrstedt, the Head of the Fund in its first five years of implementation, who today continues to support different peace processes around the world, as the Folke Bernadotte Academy's (FBA) Head of Peace Agreements, to share his views.

How does the implementation of the Final Agreement in Colombia compare with other processes taking place around the world?

P: The truth is that it is very difficult to make a comparison because the majority of peace processes taking place in the world have not yet reached the point that Colombia's peace process has reached, that of signing the agreement and beginning to implement it. In many cases, the peace negotiators block each other, and the parties walk away from the negotiating tables very quickly.

For example, in Mali there is an agreement with some armed groups, but not all of them. The process has been winding, held up and very slow in getting started. They only focused on the issue of disarming and dividing power among the different parties, and the entire agreement was almost entirely undone.

-A few weeks ago I returned from Sudan-

Sudan saw a process of political transition from a dictatorial regime to a democratic regime of power sharing between the military and a civilian component, which subsequently led to the signing of a Final Agreement with five rebel movements. This was called the Juba Agreement, and while this marks the constitutional transition towards a new, more democratic Sudanese state, it completely overlooks issues of development and the rights of the populations, focusing solely on the distribution of power among the leaders of the signatory groups. And, even so, not even this is being fulfilled.

That is why the case of Colombia is currently, for me, by far the most successful. Obviously, not everything has been implemented as laid out, but progress has definitely been made in each of the Final Agreement's chapters: including political participation, rural development and, above all, victims' rights.

None of this has been seen in other parts of the world, not even in the agreements with which I believe we can really make a comparison: the cases of Northern Ireland and the transition in South Africa.

I had to go back to processes from decades ago, because no process in recent years has reached the implementation levels that Colombia's Final Agreement is reaching. That is without ignoring all the difficulties and challenges that remain for its complete implementation.

**Does that mean that those who want to make a Peace Agreement in the future can look to the Colombian process as a framework on which to build their own process?**

P: I would say so; there are a series of topics in Colombia's Final Agreement which are a very interesting example for the rest of the world. I am referring especially to the chapter on victims and transitional justice. This really is something with no comparison in any other process in history, simply because it is much more sophisticated and advanced in terms of attaining rights. It really is a peace process where both parties of the conflict sit down to seriously look at what differences there are in order to reach a negotiated solution.

There is a lot to be learnt in how various components of the Final Agreement are being implemented. In Colombia, the decision was made to ensure a comprehensive implementation, and this gives us the roadmap to be followed in other peace processes around the world.



Foto: Semprum.com



Foto: el mundo.es

3. Division of power.

Obviously not everything has been implemented at the same pace, at the same time; there is a lot to be done, but this is also because of the high standards that have been set.

On an international level, high-level researchers, negotiators and mediators – in different conflict contexts and peace processes – now study these novel issues of the rights of local populations and victims, and transitional justice, present in the Colombian agreement. These are much more advanced than in other contexts, placing an emphasis on implementation during negotiation.

**We know that you are no longer involved in the Colombian context on a daily basis, and perhaps you have been able to analyse what has been achieved over the last few years. What aspects of the implementation do you think are particularly unique or novel?**

**P:** There are a couple of things that are really very interesting. The first is the process of the PDET municipalities. The very idea of starting a process of territorial recovery with a territorial thinking and a process of mass participation as a way to implement the Final Agreement was very important.

The construction of these integrated local programs is truly vital, and managing to involve the private sector with incentives and blended finance mechanisms which seek to facilitate private investment in these regions is somewhat revolutionary. Previously, all of this was done solely using public or cooperation resources, and the private sector never participated.

The second very novel aspect of the implementation of the Final Agreement is the relationship between certain disarmament steps and the creation of new institutions for peace, with the creation of transitional justice. That is to say, the very early creation of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP, for its Spanish acronym), for example, allowed for the framing of justice within a context of international legality without breaking with the principles of the Rome Statute and pursuing those responsible for crimes against humanity.

Having a Commission for Follow-up, Promotion, and Verification of Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI, for its Spanish acronym) is normal, but having an office with an ethnic and gender agency is far from common. Listening to these voices throughout the process and, more importantly, in the implementation of the agreement, is something I have never seen before and which was very important. This really is incomparable to other parts of the world. In fact, we are trying to use this as an example in the process in

Mali or other countries, in order to have a clear role of women in implementation.

**Finally, how do you see the Multi-Partner Trust Fund? Is it something that can be replicated?**

**P:** The idea of designing a financial structure for the implementation of the Final Agreement was really on the mark, and this framework includes the United Nations Fund. This was a very efficient way of organising and coordinating the flow of resources from international partners which was bound to arrive after the signing. The biggest advantage of this is that investment could be aligned with the needs of the country and not those of the donors, as well as offering flexibility in providing funding to the catalytic and necessary elements that have been changing throughout the different moments of the implementation of the Final Agreement.

For example, at the outset, with the setting up of certain institutions required for disarmament and the launch of transitional justice in order to build trust among ex-combatants that the reintegration process was in fact going to take place. Then there was recovery with the PDET and civil society. I think that the Fund's structure and this whole peace funding framework was very innovative and on the mark.

We have received requests from other countries in transition, such as Sudan, for example, who have similar needs. That is to say, achieving a certain level of coordination through a financial structure like a United Nations fund for better coordinating the financial flows toward the political priorities of the implementation of the transition. I believe, without doubt, that a fund is needed to channel international cooperation resources in the most efficient way.

In Colombia, public opinion on the Final Agreement has changed since its historic signing.

According to the “Lights and shadows of the implementation of the Peace Agreement in Colombia: attitudes and perceptions in the PDET territories” report, the level of satisfaction with the implementation of the Final Agreement increased from 36% (in 2019) to 48% (in 2021) among the populations living in the municipalities most affected by the armed conflict, which are today the PDET. Out of the total of 11,700 people surveyed in 72 municipalities in the country, nearly 40% claim to have been victims of a violent incident and, according to the report, three out of four people interviewed believe that the Agreement was necessary in order to end the violence.

The most valued advancements highlighted in the report relate to the delivery of subsidies for the substitution of illicit crops, with 44% approval, justice and victim reparations (43%), the construction and improvement of rural roads (41%), and improvements in security for women (40%). The majority of those surveyed note that health and education are their priorities, ahead of the construction of roads and hiring of police officers.

One of the country's most symbolic issues, the reintegration and reconciliation of ex-combatants with civilian life, and their place in society, was surveyed by the Andes University's Democracy Observatory of the Political Sciences Faculty in a study titled Colombia in the last five years: A journey through the data and analysis of the Democracy Observatory.

“Colombians are now more optimistic about reconciliation with former FARC combatants than five years ago. Those who believe forgiveness and reconciliation are possible increased from 50% in 2016 to 66% in 2020”, explains one part of the publication. It continues to say that “there is also an increase in the willingness to interact with members of the former guerrilla group in daily life. While, in 2016, 51% of Colombians would have no problem having a former combatant as a neighbour, in 2020 this rose to 78%”.

So, when we talk about peace and reconciliation, it must be based on the possibility of imagining a different reality, while having the bravery to look at what happened in the past and the strength to build a new future.

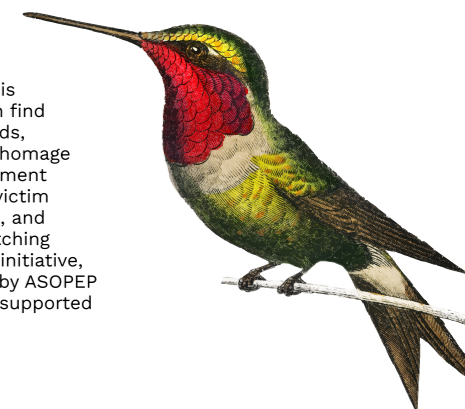
To speak about reconciliation is to speak about the chance to create and weave dialogues between those who were once actors in the conflict and those who were victims of the conflict. That is why it is vital for the Fund to continue strengthening these actions in order to find the truth and reconciliation. In 2021, the Fund made a decisive contribution to these actions.

While it is necessary to take into account society's perceptions of the successes and mistakes in implementation, it is also important to shine a light on the joint actions and efforts of the government, international partners, civil society organisations and the United Nations to contribute to stabilising communities.

4. Published by the UNDP, PRIO and Andes University in December 2021 (co-financed by the Fund and available at: <https://www.prio.org/Publications/Publication/?x=12577>)

This report analyses, using the results of the Fund-backed interventions, how these actors are a key piece for stabilising the territories, providing comprehensive reparations for the victims, offering victim's access to the mechanisms made available by transitional justice, supporting the reintegration of ex-combatants and guaranteeing transparent verification with a gender and technical focus, as laid out by the articles established in the Final Agreement.

Throughout this report you can find Colombian birds, included as a homage to the environment as a resilient victim of the conflict, and to the birdwatching reconciliation initiative, implemented by ASOPEP Planadas and supported by the Fund.



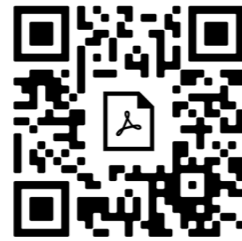
# The Fund's first five years



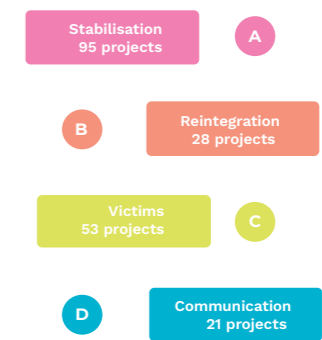
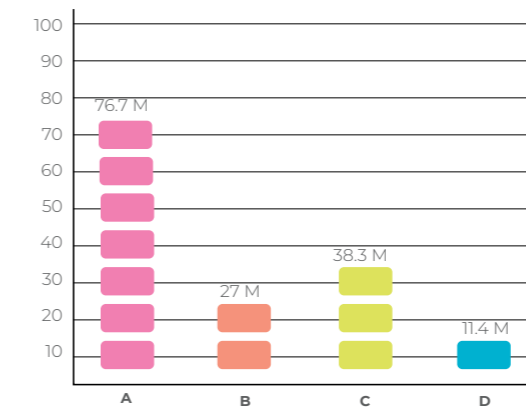
# The Fund in Numbers

Mobilising and coordinating the financing and cofinancing of catalytic interventions for supporting the implementation of the Final Agreement has been the Fund's guiding objective since its creation in 2016. It is a tripartite tool, made up of the Colombian government, the United Nations and donor nations, with the participation of civil society, and its goal is to coordinate the international community's investments with the national priorities and to join forces to contribute to the implementation of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace, signed between the Colombia government and the FARC-EP in 2016.

QR The Fund's structure:



## Approved projects up until 2021



**197** projects approved      **\$ 153.4 M** Resources allocated      **\$ 194.9 M** Resources mobilised

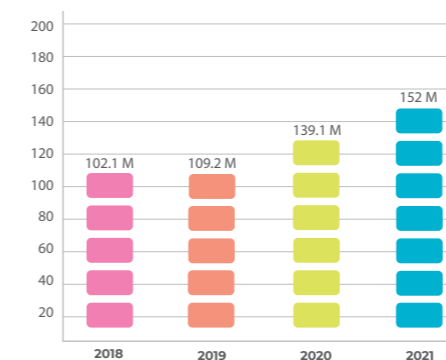
## Fund's contribution to the SDGs



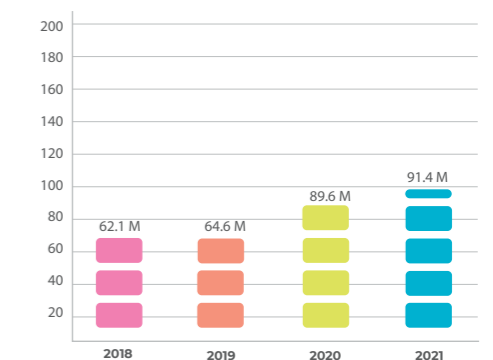
## Total beneficiaries reached



## Counterparty <sup>5</sup>



## Leverage

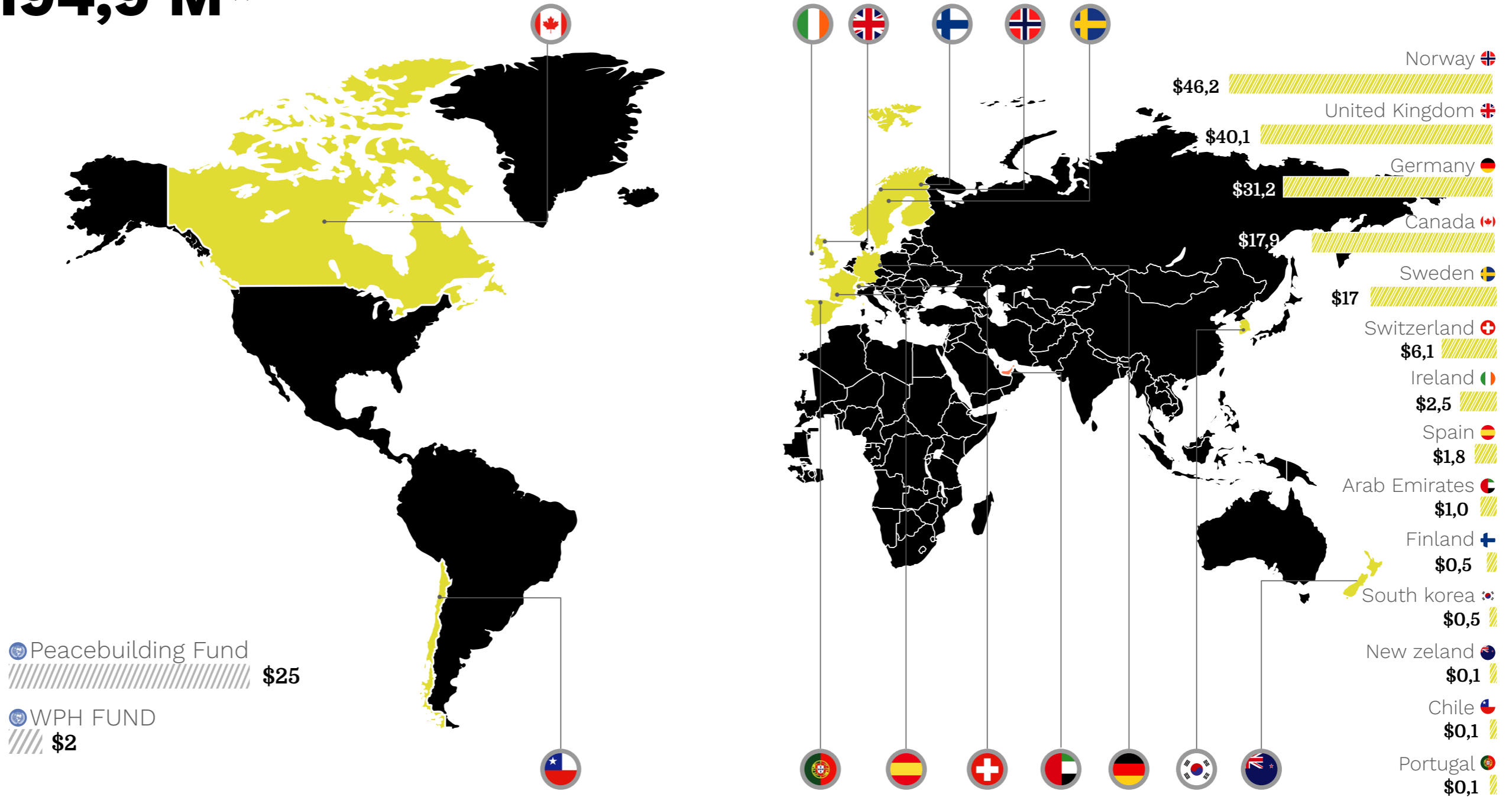


5. Counterparty investment is understood as those additional resources which make up part of the project's operational budget but which come from other sources, allowing for the financing of a Fund-backed project and increasing its reach. Leverage refers to those additional resources which contribute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

# Contributions 2016 - 2021

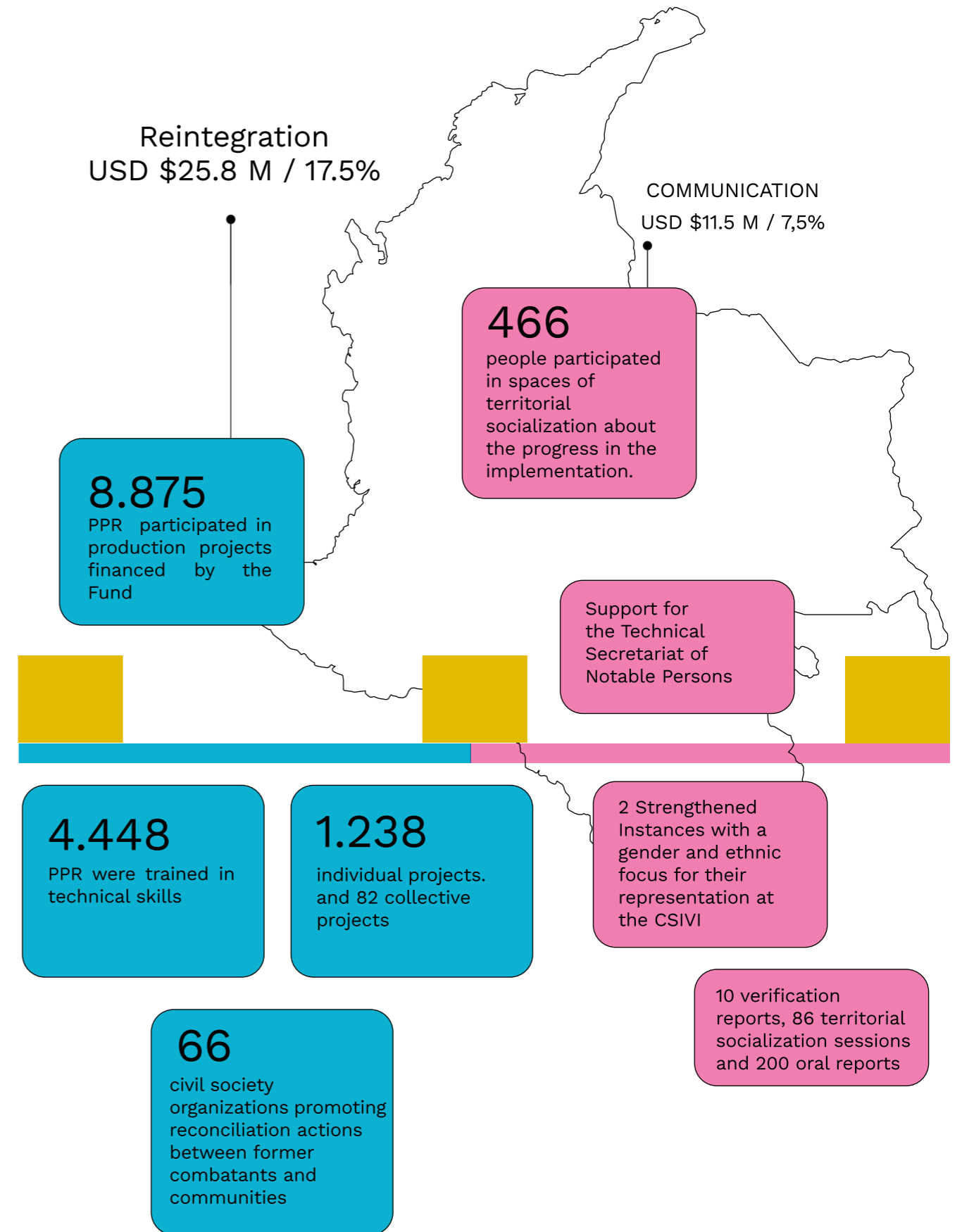
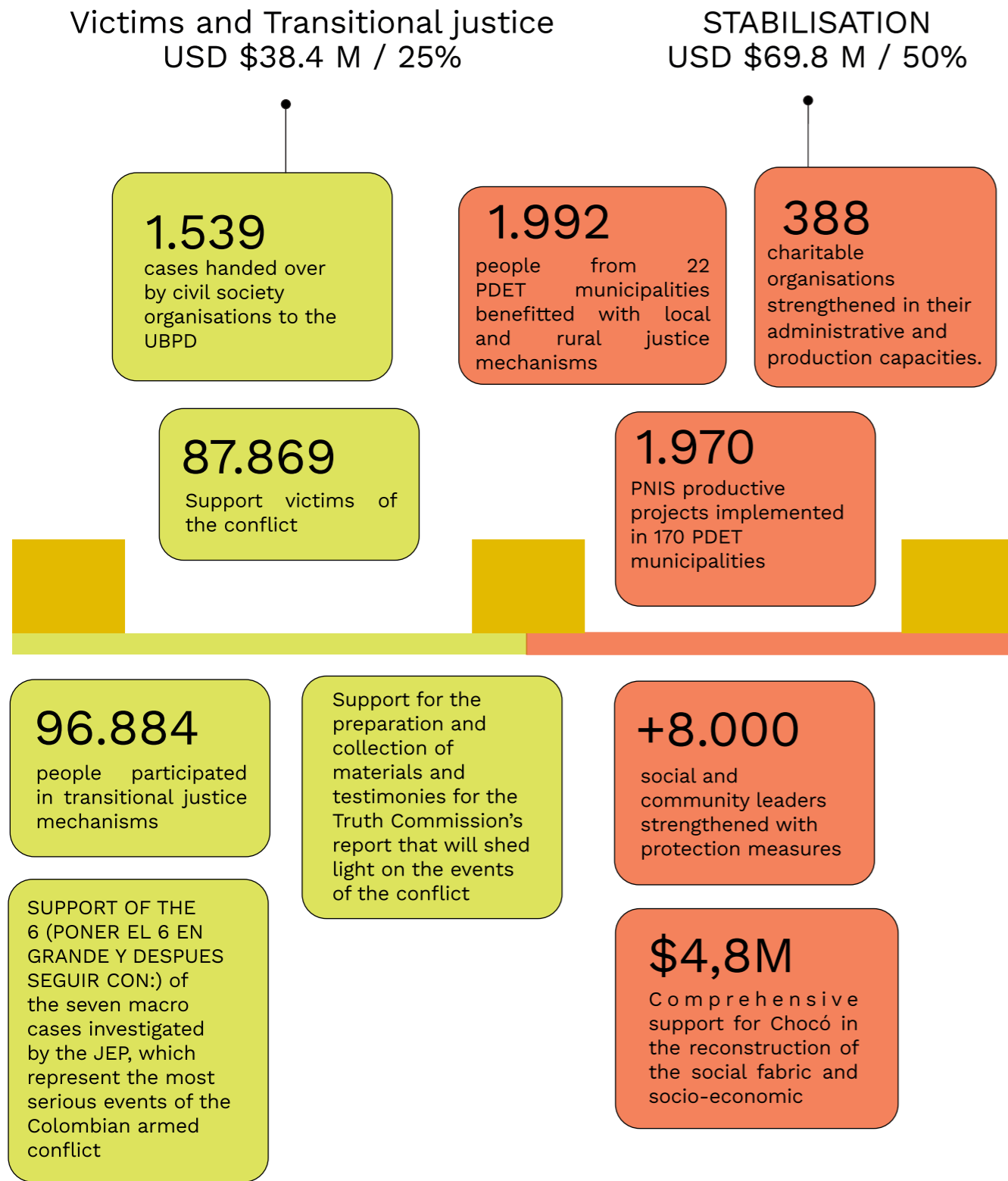
## USD \$194,9 M\*

\*Interest





# The Fund in Numbers



# Focuses

The recognition of rights, equal access to development, the guarantee of non-discrimination and the elimination of gender-based violence are all result of the impact of women's and feminist movements which, from different angles, influenced and boldly positioned their particular demands through international legal instruments approved by the United Nations. Therefore, the Colombian state has ratified said instruments, both in the 1991 Constitution and through specific laws favouring the interests, demands and needs of women. These foundations are the precursor to new challenges that were incorporated into the six (6) points of the Final Agreement. Thanks to the negotiation and fundamental proposals of peace and reconciliation, women, and specifically those that have been victims of the armed conflict, managed to place and position their demands and the urgency of incorporating a differential gender analysis in the implementation of the Final Agreement.

In line with the promises in favour of the interests of women, signed by the Colombian state and contained in the Final Agreement, the Fund supports and funds projects that reflect budgetary commitments of 30% or more allocated to carrying out affirmative actions that promote: economic, social and political empowerment; a recognition and awareness of the rights that make up access to development; the creation and ownership of prevention and protection measures for the different forms of GBV persistent both in public and private spaces; and the generation of initiatives that summon men as allies in deconstructing and altering ideas, eliminating violent practices and progressing equal, fair relationships with shared responsibilities. It also drives and supports Colombian institutions in heading cross-cutting actions with a gender focus that translate into plans, programs, projects and procedures, as well as the strengthening of technical and human skills that guarantee budgets and differential analyses that respond to the interests and needs of women.

Therefore, this report includes a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the actions that have guaranteed greater opportunities for women in 2021, which also respond to the Women, Peace and Security agenda (UNSCR 1325/2000 and related resolutions), the CEDAW Optional Protocol, and other mechanisms available for recognising and positioning the different women's projects, as well as their contributions to peacebuilding and other actions aimed at closing equality gaps. These efforts come together as 1,566 actions led by 81 Fund projects in different territories across the country (see map HERE).

Other focuses are taken into account by the Fund, such as environmental sustainability; the end of this report demonstrates the best practices in 2021 with regards to initiatives financed by the Fund, in terms of ethnicity, do no harm, participation, and human rights, among others, which can be cross-cutting depending on the initiative.

“\$6.9 million dollars to directly support ethnic communities with 34 projects involving 40 communities, and the IEANPE”.

5. The United Nations Security Council Resolution on “Women, Peace and Security” recognises the impact of armed conflicts on their lives and establishes a legal and political framework that confirms the important role played by women in the prevention and solution of conflicts and in peace consolidation, and underlines the importance of their equal participation in all initiatives aimed at sustaining and building peace and security and the need to increase their participation in decision-making processes on prevention and solution of conflicts.

6. The Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1999) observes that the United Nations Charter asserts the faith in fundamental human rights, dignity, the value of human life and the equal rights of men and women, and points out that international human rights pacts and other international human rights instruments prohibit discrimination on the grounds of sex; so it reasserts the decision to ensure women are afforded, in equal measures to men, all the fundamental human rights and freedoms, and to adopt effective measures to avoid any violations of those rights and freedoms.

See impact map actions gender equality actions:



Photograph selected as the winner in the framework of the campaign “Somos la paz” campaign in which participated civil society organizations that contribute to peace within the framework of the Fund's projects.



The following chapters of this report use life stories, accounts and reports, told in the voices of the beneficiaries from the territories themselves, to highlight the Fund's main results in 2021, connecting the reader with the reality of the country and highlighting the challenges that the peace process still faces.

# The fund's contributions to the implementation framework plan, as of december 2021

The Implementation Framework Plan (PMI, for its Spanish acronym) is the technical document drawn up by the national government and discussed and approved by the Commission for Follow-up, Promotion, and Verification of Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI, for its Spanish acronym), which permits the measurement of progress in the implementation of the provisions included in the agreement, as well as guiding the public policies required to fulfil it.

For the second phase, the Fund aligned its priorities with this instrument and included 40 of the PMI's monitoring indicators in its results framework, with the aim of measuring and highlighting its contribution to peacebuilding in Colombia. The following are some of the Fund's efforts to support different implementation priorities.

Point 1 of the final agreement: comprehensive rural reform

- 38% of PDET initiatives supported (12,488 of the 32,808 PDET initiatives chosen by the communities have been supported by the Fund)
- 24% of PDET works delivered by the national government (327 works supported by the Fund out of the 1,350 works completed using OCAD PAZ resources)
- 31% of people with access to water solutions in PDET municipalities
- More than 5,900 people with sanitation solutions in the rural areas of PDET municipalities
- 1,305 women (as operators and/or beneficiaries) with access to conciliation on rights, equality, mediation and/or other mechanisms for solving conflicts, including those over land use and ownership

Point 2 of the final agreement: political participation

- 3,662 women have been trained in their rights and political participation and four training programs on political rights, and political and civic participation with a gender focus have been created.

Point 3 of the final agreement: end of the conflict

- Support given to 8,955 of the 12,820 people (69%) undergoing a reintegration process who are being supported with government projects. The Fund has given technical and financial support, through 82 collective projects (77% of the collective projects approved by the National Reintegration Council) and 1,238 individual projects (33% of the individual projects supported by the national government).
- Technical capacities generated for 44% of those undergoing a reintegration process, offering them education and training.
- 4,325 women participating in social reintegration plans and programs financed by the Fund. This represents 37% of those undergoing a reintegration process who have received social support from the national government.

From 2021 onwards, the Fund started its technical support for the Interior Ministry, through the strengthening of the Human Rights Department's Public Policy Group in terms of formulating and supporting the execution of risk mitigation plans for the defence of human rights in Chocó.

- Strengthening of the Ombudsman's Early Warning System with its territorial deployment and the emission of 99 Early Warnings: two (2) national alerts and 97 territorial alerts.
- Through the calls for proposals for the protection of human rights advocates implemented by civil society organisations, the following was achieved: the creation of four protection networks; the production of 43 threat reports; the construction of three emergency funds; the updating and sharing of three regional risk maps; and the community construction of protection channels.

Point 4 of the final agreement: solution to the problem of illicit drugs

- Support for the implementation of two strategic lines for the National Comprehensive Crop Substitution Program (PNIS, for its Spanish acronym): the acceleration of resources for food security and short-season crops, benefitting 600 female harvesters and their families; and support for the development of production projects. In total, 1,970 projects belonging to people registered with the PNIS have been supported by the Fund, and 19 producers' organisations have been strengthened.

Point 5 of the final agreement: victims of the conflict

- Support in the reparation of 25% of the victims compensated by the government, according to data presented by the Council for Stabilisation
- Support for the reparation of 45 out of the 50 collective reparation subjects who have completed their reparation process.
- Nine communities in the departments of Cauca, Chocó and Nariño were accompanied in their return and relocation plans, with the construction of temporary housing for the JIW indigenous community in Meta and the improvement of education infrastructure, water systems, sanitation and sewage systems.
- Progress in the transitional justice indicators with support for the creation of the CEV, as an autonomous and independent national entity, the rollout of the JEP, under its own legal framework, with administrative, budgetary and technical autonomy, as well as the creation of the UBPD, with financial and administrative autonomy.
- 57,928 women and 39,197 men have participated in transitional justice mechanisms as part of the management of projects financed by the Fund.

Point 6 of the final agreement: implementation, verification and public endorsement

The Fund has provided resolute support for all the implementation and verification mechanisms laid out by the Agreement, both national and international.

- Support for the creation and consolidation of the two civil society entities: The Special High-Level Instance with Ethnic Peoples (IEANPE, for its Spanish acronym), and the Women's Special Instance. These two instruments have opened up discussion spaces with the CSIVI, as well as generating, to date, five specialised monitoring reports on the Agreement's ethnic and gender approach. On the whole, the Fund has supported the sustaining and technical assistance of the CSIVI through seven agreements with international partners.
- Support for the technical monitoring and verification instruments, like the Technical Secretariat for the International Verification Component and the Barometro Initiative, from the outset of implementation, leading to the publication of 10 comprehensive reports that analyse the progress of the Final Agreement, as well as generating more than 85 sharing and interaction spaces in the territories.

- The Integrated Information System for

the Post-Conflict (SIIPO, for its Spanish acronym) was developed and implemented using resources allocated by the Fund; this system is accessible to the public so that all Colombians can follow the progress of the implementation of the Agreement. The employees of the territorial entities were trained in gathering information and reporting to the SIIPO under the framework of a project backed by the Fund.

CROSS-CUTTING NATURE OF THE FINAL AGREEMENT'S PROVISIONS

Gender

- Support for the inclusion of monitoring frameworks for the PMI's gender measures, incorporated into the SIIPO. Some of the most important advancements in the gender indicators included in the Agreement have been supported by the Fund.

- As part of the strengthening of capacities for the implementation of the PDET, the "On board with my PDET" strategy supported 4,606 PDET initiatives with a gender and rural women focus, thanks to the impact and gender training of 4,356 women; 1,458 initiatives from this process were included in the Municipal Development Plans. Empowerment and income generation skills were strengthened for 532 women, and 67 initiatives from women's organisations were supported to bring attention to their role as leaders committed to the construction of the territory and peace.

- Municipal officials had their skills strengthened in terms of guaranteeing the promotion and protection of human rights in the territories, permitting 468 women to receive guidance and legal assistance with a gender focus in the sub-regions of Macarena, Guaviare and Catatumbo. At the same time, as part of the "Join in for me" programme for the prevention of recruitment, 5,276 women and 5,236 girls participated in training processes on the prevention of GBV.

- In 2021, through the programme that seeks to weave community ties for education, reconciliation and peace consolidation in the municipalities of Carmen del Darién and Riosucio as part of their PDETs, progress was made in the strengthening of the leadership and impact of 948 women. They were supported in exercising strong leadership that fosters, alongside public institutions, their access to and enjoyment of rights, access to mechanisms for the prevention of and attention to gender-based violence, and empowerment strategies that contribute to improving their quality of life.

8. The figures are compared to the previous report by the Stabilisation Council (Report on Results of Peace with Legality, Aug 2018 – Dec 2021)

- Support for the first ethnic PDET (PDETE, for its Spanish acronym), accompanying one of the most inclusive discussion processes that involved more than 60 representatives from the Greater Community Councils, representatives from 50 indigenous communities (7% of the communities that have participated in the construction of PDETs on a national level), and more than 100 ethnic-territorial organisations from 12 municipalities in Chocó and two in Antioquia. The PDETE managed to unify the priorities of their territory and get one of the most challenging consulting processes – not only because of the diversity of its population, but also because of the transport problems in this part of the country – off the ground. The Chocó government has included the PDETE as a priority within the resources allocated to its four-year term for the execution of initiatives seeking to guarantee its sustainability.

- Support for Afro-Colombian and indigenous organisations for the direct implementation of 56 ethnic initiatives, through the “On board with my PDET” strategy. Chocó’s PATR is currently in the process of being updated and coordinated with ethnic development plans, as laid out in one of the PMI’s indicators from the ethnic chapter for point 1 of the Agreement.

- In terms of security, 43 ethnic-territorial human rights authorities defending the rights of ethnic communities participated in territorial human rights and international humanitarian law training days, where they learned techniques for monitoring and impact in the 14 municipalities of the Chocó PDET sub-regions. The training focuses on Pillar 8 of the PDET strategy, which includes prevention and protection measures for victims.

- In terms of reconciliation processes, more than 231 indigenous people belonging to the Nasa, Misak, Embera-chamy, Paéz, Igna and Guanaco communities are working alongside the ex-combatant population on production projects that not only provide opportunities to increase their income in the short and medium-term, but also strengthen their capacities and knowledge base.

- Direct participation of ethnic organisations in the Comprehensive System for Peace’s entities. The CEV was able to access accounts from the Awá and Puinave communities, located in inaccessible places; the collected testimonies are now part of the information included in the ethnicity chapter of the final report that the CEV will deliver to the country in June 2022. Projects financed by the Fund have obtained the participation of ethnic communities in the hearings and voluntary accounts for the macro cases 002 and 005, that the JEP is currently investigating.

- A total of 34 projects, that have benefitted more than 40 ethnic communities, have been implemented with the support of the Fund. All of these projects are aimed at peacebuilding in their territories and promoting their participation in different settings.



Foto: Colectivo de Comunicación Mini Chitiá



photograph selected as the winner in the framework of the campaign “Somos la paz” campaign in which participated civil society organizations that contribute to peace within the framework

Results Framework:



Risk matrix



## Civil society: a leading role in 2021

Civil society organisations have been key to the implementation of the Final Agreement in the five years following its signing. 2021 was marked by important challenges for Colombia, due to complex weather conditions, security complications, socio-economic hindrances, the pandemic and other difficult situations; and, as is often the case, the territories most affected by the conflict are also those that are most vulnerable to these situations. Despite this, the country made great strides in the implementation of the Final Agreement.

In that sense, civil society has been a decisive partner for progress in the stabilisation of the territories, invigorating the rebuilding of the social fabric and trust between communities and the state.

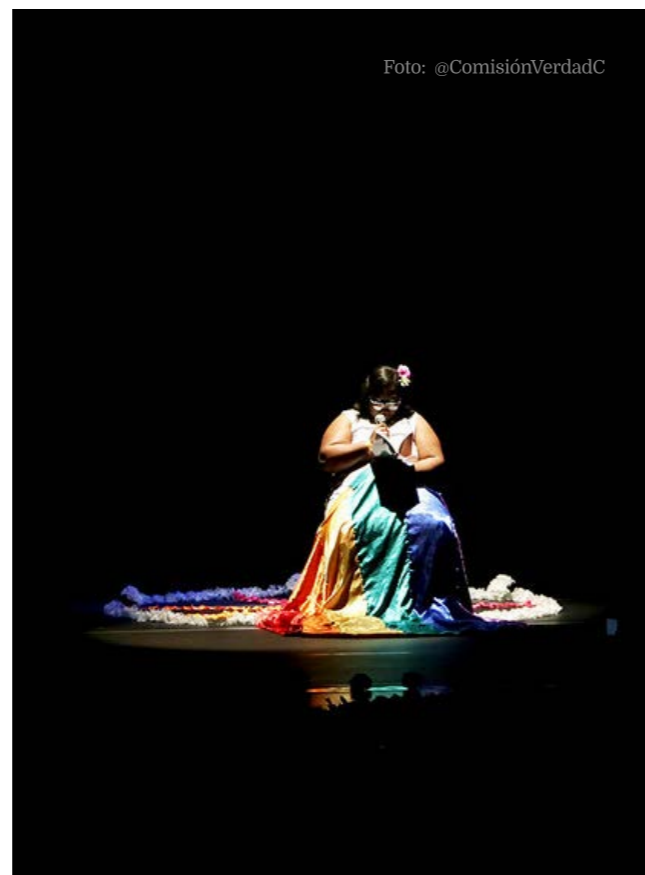
Civil society would like to thank the Fund and highlight its clear, bold and generous actions which have generated mechanisms for communities and grassroots organisations to be able to participate in different settings: in the empowerment of their missions and access to resources through open calls for proposals.

Thanks to this approach, 2021 represents a very positive balance for these organisations in the territories. More than 600 civil society organisations across the whole national territory have directly and indirectly participated in projects financed by the Fund in the PDET municipalities. In 2021, 16 organisations were strengthened in order to support their access to and participation in the Transitional Justice System; and 20 organisations, mainly grassroots, participated in important initiatives that promote reconciliation between those undergoing the reintegration process and their surrounding communities.

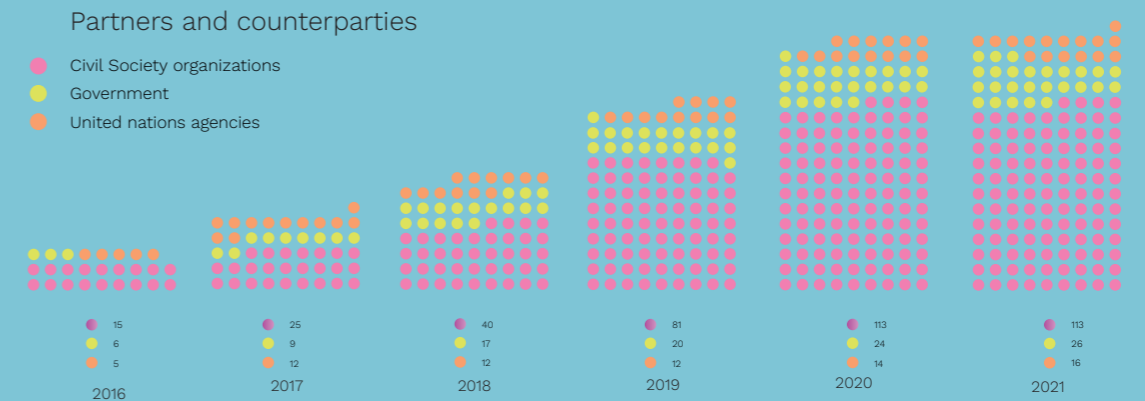
These actions permit the guaranteeing of the right to truth and reconciliation, with the role of these organisations in the territories being key, as they make an important contribution to the peace process with their example of resilience, forgiveness and healing.

As a civil society representative to the Fund, I encourage all organisations to continue this arduous task, to persist, to resist and to promote change in and from their territories, trusting that peace is possible if taken on by all Colombians.

**Father Camilo Bernal,**  
Civil society  
representative to the Fund



## The peace process from the roots: working alongside social organisations



The greatest challenges faced by the state and international partners in terms of peacebuilding is ensuring that the process is inclusive, that it considers the needs and interests of communities, and that it is sustainable in the long run. In order to tackle this challenge, the Fund has chosen to support local, civil society organisations in order to promote the participation of local people in all processes involved in peacebuilding. Furthermore, strengthening the capacities of communities and promoting cooperation guarantee the sustainability of territorial peace.

The Fund has recognised that the flexibility of local organisations to modify actions in situ, and thus earn the trust of communities, ensures action without harm and the sustainability of results. That is why Multi-Partner funds like Colombia's are such an effective vehicle for channelling resources that are "catalytic for these local partners, increasing local participation, ownership and leadership for peace consolidation", as highlighted by the Dag Hammarskjold Foundation\* in its article "Enhancing quality financing for local peacebuilding through pooled funds".

Since 2016, the Fund has allocated 44.7% of its resources (\$65.1m USD) to civil society, with more than 600 organisations receiving direct and indirect support from the Fund. In order to do that, The Fund has had to transform itself, with the following actions being key:

**Promotion of direct participation and easy processes:** Calls for proposals have been opened for grassroots organisations with amounts varying from \$30,000 to \$150,000 dollars, giving priority to proposals that come directly from such organisations or in partnership with other

local organisations, with minimal experience requirements. The joining process is facilitated by a virtual application that only requires basic information in simple language on the project idea, which encourages these organisations to participate directly.

**Strengthening local capacities:** The pre-selected proposals in that initial application phase are strengthened through detailed workshops that explain to the organisations how to formulate a change theory and make a budget, examining every section of the project's document. An analysis of the organisations' capacities is carried out, helping to determine what type of support will be required in implementation, and additional resources can even be allocated to strengthening the capacities of those who most need it. When an organisation is unable to directly apply to the Fund's calls for proposals, they can partner with larger organisations (national or regional), with the condition that the latter transfer resources and capacities to the grassroots organisation for the implementation of the project.

Through this strategy of involving local organisations, the Fund has financed proposals from human rights advocates, victims' organisations, organisations of ethnic communities and organisations led by people undergoing a reintegration process. This has demonstrated excellent results and had a huge impact on ownership of projects and their results, guaranteeing the sustainability of actions and ensuring that the resources remain in the territories.

9. <https://www.daghammarskjold.se/publication/enhancing-quality-financing-for-local-peacebuilding-through-pooled-funds/>

**CHOCÓ: 500  
YEARS OF  
RESISTANCE  
AMIDST WAR  
AND OBLIVION**



## Chocó: 500 Years of resistance amidst war and oblivion

A drop of sweat trickles down her brow as a clap of thunder sounds. The heat diminishes with the arrival of a strong breeze and Yarleidis's skin begins to chap from the cold. She gets up from her chair and then sits down again. The forest that lines the river sways from side to side. The Curvaradó River shines brighter than ever, a seeming welcome to the rain which, with all its might, tries to stop time in Carmen del Darién, a municipality which is part of Urabá Chocoano, Colombia's border region with Panama, the only place which interrupts the Pan-American Highway that connects Alaska to Tierra del Fuego.

There are few places in the world with the biological and geographic conditions of the Chocó department, on the country's Pacific coast. With 46,000 square kilometres of water, rainforest, rivers and biodiversity, this is the only territory in Colombia which is bathed by two oceans. Its rainforest is dissected by the Atrato River, one of the world's mightiest rivers, which collects the constant rainfall of the region, one of the world's wettest and most biodiverse. Yet, ironically, no highway connects the two coasts.

Chocó is a unique place for many reasons. Legend has it that this is where the first Spanish city in Latin America, Santa María la Antigua del Darién, was built in 1510, just a few years after the Spanish started the trading of African slaves in the region, something which would change the history of Chocó forever.



Before the arrival of the Spanish, this wild territory was inhabited by three indigenous tribes: The Embera, the Wounaan and the Kuna, whose influence stretched to the territory now known as Panama. Due to its terrain, Chocó soon became the perfect place for runaway slaves. The inaccessible territory and impenetrable rainforest helped to hide and protect the settlements of runaways, with their small villages hidden by tree cover.

A beautiful, colourful legend tells of how the intricate hairstyles of the slaves were in fact escape routes and maps that the slaves used in times of persecution and oppression. Even if this were not true, Chocó began to be populated by Africans who escaped the clutches of slavery, and its mountains, rivers and towns were baptised with names that reminded them of their native lands, which were geographically distant, but not far from

This department ranks third nationally in terms of percentage of basic needs unmet. Of the 520,296 inhabitants that make up the Chocó region, 63% of households live in conditions of multidimensional poverty. This implies conditions of structural violence where the population has no access to liveable housing, basic sanitary services, basic education or economic capacities, which leads to sustained high levels of direct and

their memories. That is why places like Curvaradó, Jiguamiandó and Apartadó have names that are so far removed from the Spanish language.

Chocó is a territory that has historically been overlooked by the Colombian state. Few roads and little infrastructure to benefit the community have been built, the levels of poverty and infant mortality are the highest in the country, as with unemployment and school dropouts.



indirect violence.

This region's other major problem is that it has become a strategic route for drug traffickers and the different armed groups found in the territory. The Darién region is connected to Panama and has access to both oceans, making it a paradise for those transporting drugs. That is why Chocó's communities have been some of the most devastated by the Colombian armed conflict, suffering massacres, mass displacement, confinement, recruitment of minors, the expropriation of land for illegal mining, single-crop farming by companies linked to armed groups, and the planting of coca crops.

In this long-suffering and beautiful corner of Africa in Colombia, the Fund began working on various projects a little over five years ago. Colombia is a massive country, where the modern, forward-thinking cities such as Bogotá, Cali or Medellín contrast greatly with rural areas where the historic lack of state presence and infrastructure, along with the endemic presence of armed groups, make these two worlds seem to be universes apart. That is why the Fund's strategy, together with the government's PDET prioritisation under the framework of the implementation of the Final Agreement, is to deploy its efforts to these remote territories with complex access and socio-economic conditions, but where coordinated actions should be focused around the communities to contribute to sustaining peace.

This strategy has been accompanied by local leaders, brought together in community councils, who put their heart and soul into transforming their territories, despite having been the main targets of violence. Today, they are also the protagonists of a new story.

Yarleidis, still seated and with her gaze fixed on the horizon of the river, seems to cling even harder to her territory, known as the country's largest banana and plantain provider. Chocó's Urabá has traditionally been a farming and agricultural region, as demonstrated by the boats which cross the river, laden with plantains, yucca and passion fruit, a fruit which is now the star of the show here.

Suddenly, an acidic and sweet aroma fills the air, with the yellow of the passion fruit contrasting with Yarleidis's black hands as she splits the fruit in two. "I grew this in my farm when I was finally able to own some land", she explains. "I was born in the San Andrés community, but we were forcibly displaced by the violence in 1996, to Belén de Bajirá. I was ten at the time; the war began over control of the river, mining or deforestation between paramilitaries and guerrillas".

10. Analysis of the impact of the presence/interference of armed groups in the Chocó department, carried out by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.



"The first time armed actors were seen in the territory was in the 1980s, with the arrival of the now-demobilised former FARC-EP, a consequence of the expansion of the divisions from Antioquia's Urabá region, belonging to the Western Bloc, particularly the 5th division," explains the Truth Commission's report, 'Ethnic-territorial impacts of the conflict on Chocó'.

Yarleidis's sigh is accompanied by a deep breath. After a moment of silence, she smells the passion fruit and closes her eyes in order to enjoy it in complete calm. "In the past, we couldn't even close our eyes to

sleep. This land, which gives so much fruit, has been pinned down by various economic interests, but it is also our ancestral home, and we have fought to get it back", she says.

"The arrival of the paramilitaries took place in the second half of the 1990s, bringing with it a new wave of violence, more brutal and with grave consequences for ethnic people. The paramilitaries, who came from Antioquia and Valle del Cauca, arrived in Chocó and focused their actions in the centre and south of the department", explains the report to the CEV, published

in 2019.

The people of Chocó remember 1996 with sadness, as a result of the massacres in the municipalities of Acandí, Juradó and Riosucio, as well as the land dispossessions and displacements, among other violent acts committed by the paramilitary and guerrilla groups. As a result, the Colombian government of the time reinforced its military response to the armed groups. That is when "Operation Genesis" was born, which was carried out by the Colombian army's XVII Brigade; this was one of the most questionable military

operations in the country's history. Subsequently, the army and the paramilitaries would together develop "Operation Cacarica", leaving around 3,500 displaced, according to data from the Unit for Comprehensive Reparations and Attention to Victims (UARIV, for its Spanish acronym).



Foto: Simone Bruno



Foto: Fondo Multidonante / @juliehserrano



Foto: PNUD Colombia

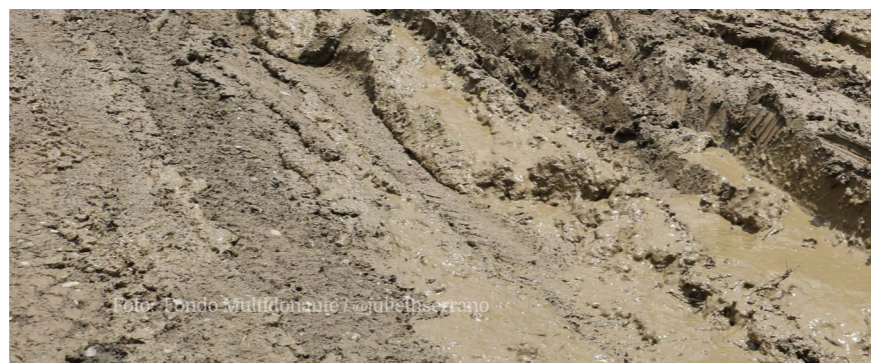


Foto: Fondo Multidonante / @juliehserrano



Foto: Fondo Multidonante / @juliehserrano

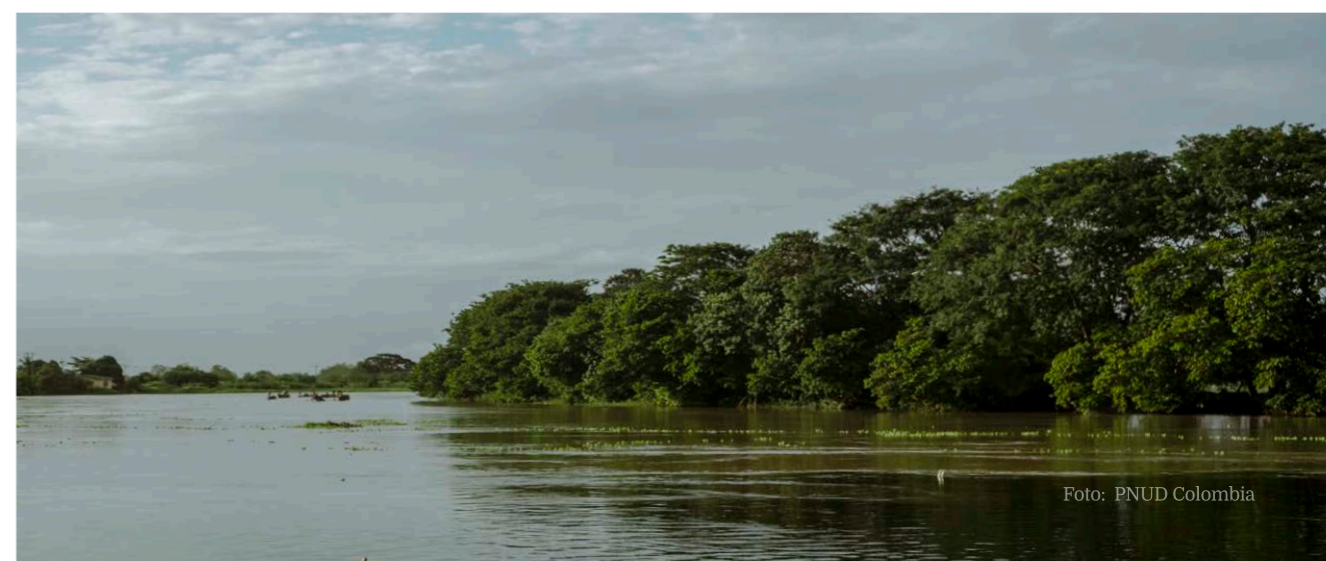


Foto: PNUD Colombia

"I remember that when I was ten, everyone stayed on their farm, but there was a lot of displacement as they tried to take ownership of all the farms. There are people who left out of fear, others who sold, and the territory was left desolated," says the community leader of that period of fear and anguish, her eyes revealing what she lived through, which she describes as a "moment she wants to forget".

That year, 1996, is also remembered for the first mass collective allocation of land by the Colombian government to more than 200 families organised in six community councils, of around 60,932 hectares of shared land.

This was thanks to Colombia's 1991 Constitution, which recognised the right to collective property for black and indigenous communities, and subsequently the proclamation of Law 70 of 1993, which defined the process for collective ownership and the creation of community councils as the highest ethnic authority in the territory.

Yarleidis, who is part of the board of directors of the Pedegüita and Mancilla community council, and who has spent more than ten years working for the community, recalls that "We weren't aware of Law 70, nobody knew that the territory was collective; everyone was on their own property out of fear".

"I didn't even want to talk, but now I am thinking about a shared future with my community": The reality of Community Councils

The rain continues to pour, but now it is accompanied by strong winds; the wooden houses are built on stakes because the area gets flooded and muddied when it rains a lot or the river level rises. The paths imitating "roads" are nothing more than wooden boards that cover the swamps. Yarleidis crosses them expertly, years of experience providing her with a sure step and perfect balance, in spite of her height of 1.8 metres. As she walks along, she helps her neighbours and companions. She hands them plastic bags cut in half to shelter themselves from the rain, she holds out her hand to help them walk. She has been doing it for a long time: she has been the strongest voice of those women who dare not speak, a beacon for those who feel swamped by the pain that the war left in them, the strength of the ancestors who fought for their ancestral traditions, for the end to racism and the abolition of slavery.

"I have participated a lot in the community, but at first I didn't like the meetings very much", she says with a mischievous look as she watches for the reaction of

those listening. After a pause, she continues: "now I know the value of these meetings for making changes and demanding our rights".

Those meetings mentioned by Yarleidis are traditionally the motivation and thread behind a growing rural movement and the region's long, historic social struggle. The creation of the Community Councils and the indigenous councils as local authorities safeguarded the Pacific from the exploitation by large timber, mining and single-crop farming companies. The discussions initially revolved around improving quality of life, issues relating to health, education and public services, among other things, and the area's real, historic demands.

Subsequently, discussions were held relating to the unsuitable exploitation of natural resources.

"A council can do anything; we have the autonomy to work on territorial issues. The community council is like another small government, but we don't manage resources as we don't have them; the government forgot that we also need to eat, this is hard work, this is the law of the jungle".

Not having independent financial resources has been recognised as one of the great holes in Law 70. This and other administrative recognitions led to the strengthening of the rural social movement through the creation of the greater community council of the Integrated Atrato Association (COCOMACIA), an ethnic-territorial organisation that works for the defence of the right to territorial, social and cultural autonomy in Chocó, made up of 124 community councils.

The efforts of COCOMACIA to defend the territory, as well as those of other councils, have created tension with different actors, both armed and civilian, with economic and strategic geographical interests in the organisation's collective territory.

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**11. The Community Councils of Black Communities are organisations whose creation is authorised by Law 70 of 1993. Their functions include internally administering collective lands allocated to them, the preservation of cultural identity, and the use and conservation of natural resources. Article 7 of Decree 1745 of 1995, a regulation of Law 70 of 1993, stipulates that the Community Council Board is the authority responsible for the community's internal running, coordination and execution; Article 11 states that it is responsible for the economic government of the lands belonging to Afro-Colombian communities, according to their own systems of rights and current legislation, as well as creating and conserving the community archive; Article 12 states that the legal representative of the Community Council is responsible for representing the community in legal terms.**



Foto: Fondo Multidonante / @julietherrano

"I didn't even want to talk. Now I think of a future shared with my community":

The reality of Community Councils

## The signing of the Final Agreement: “We found a basis, company and relief”

The organisational process in the Chocó department has faced various obstacles. The first, as occurs in much of the country, is the latent violence. According to data from Indepaz, since the signing of the Final Agreement, 1,303 social leaders defending the territory have been murdered across Colombia. The armed groups continue to threaten areas with strategic geographic importance for drug trafficking, illegal mining and timber exploitation. However, in Chocó, despite the impact and fear caused by the armed presence, the communities have formulated the first Ethnic PDET (PDETE, for its Spanish acronym) in the country. While the PDETs represent the priorities of Colombian municipalities, the PDETE is a territory that does not coincide with the limits of the municipalities, rather with the territories under the influence of ethnic authorities like the Community Councils.

After the signing of the Final Agreement with the demobilised FARC-EP guerrilla in 2016, the government set in motion a plan to push forward with the Comprehensive Rural Reform and the stabilisation of 170 municipalities that had been most affected by the violence, poverty, state neglect and the growth of illegal economies. The formulation of these plans was the product of a participatory process in rural and municipal areas between community representation groups, local authorities, grassroots organisations, ethnic authorities, communities and companies, who were heard after many years of obscurity.

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12. The community representation groups are the democratic representation entities for citizen participation, made up of delegates from the communities of the territories prioritised for the implementation of the Comprehensive Rural Reform, in line with the criteria laid out in the Final Agreement. They were born out of the process of participatory formulation of the PDET, and they carry out a vital role in sharing citizen responsibility for the management, implementation, monitoring and sustainability of the PDET in the municipalities.

“Yes, the region has changed since the signing of the Final Agreement”, explains Yarleidis, smiling sarcastically as if about to tell a joke: “now we have one less armed actor”. But when she hears the acronym PDET she says that “we have found a base, company and relief in peace. Now we can concentrate on working for our needs. Peace is built from the roots”, explains Yarleidis.

## The Multi-Partner Trust Fund’s support: the credibility of institutions in the community

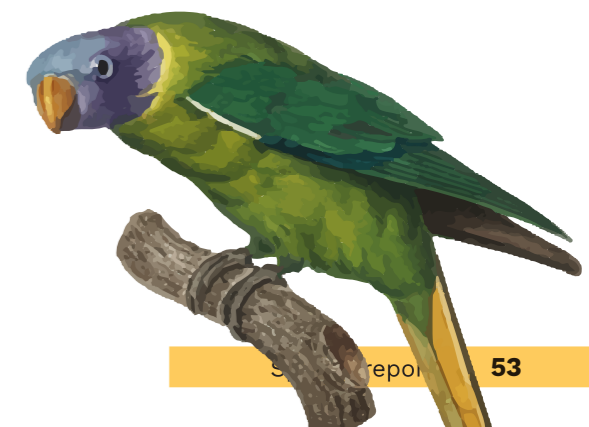
When the Fund started working in Chocó, it understood that one of the first needs was supporting the Afro-Colombian communities in recognising themselves and building trust among its members.

Yarleidis explains that, when they returned to the territory, after years of displacement, nobody trusted anybody else: “perhaps that is the greatest damage done to us by the war. When our grandparents escaped slavery, they could trust each other, they were united, they overcame the Spanish and they were fighting for their freedom together. But with the war, the armed actors separated us. Each actor would kill us because they would say that we were with the enemy, you never knew who you could talk to; we all lived in isolation and in fear, even of our neighbours. The Fund has helped us trust, to understand ourselves and to recognise ourselves”.

“As there was no state presence here, people didn’t believe in the state. The United Nations built that bridge with the state”.

In 2019, the Fund became a strategic partner in the implementation of the Territorially Focused Development Plans (PDET), supporting economic and production reactivation initiatives in territories that had seen their economic development and production processes blocked by the violence; these included the substitution of illicit crops.

Projects that were promoted and strengthened include those contributing to the political, social and productive reintegration of ex-combatants, and the participation of victims in transitional justice mechanisms, fundamental elements in maintaining them at the centre of peacebuilding and sustaining processes. The Fund also supported the verification of the implementation of the Final Agreement through the entities created for that purpose.



## Trusting in order to heal



The rain has stopped. The streets begin to fill with children running towards their friends, the chickens start to walk in line to the sound of their owner, spontaneity emerges again, and the belief that the sun is now set to be the main player of the day is ever stronger.

“This project has worked a lot on the idea of reconciliation; here we didn’t have trust, nobody trusted anybody. That was our motto. We experienced the violence daily, so here we were raised with the perception that everyone was bad, we were constantly terrified.

“We took it one step at a time, at those mee-

tings that I thought were useless, every day we got to know each other better, we learned that there was no longer war like before, we met our neighbours, we learned to love them, to help them, and I like knowing that we can build projects together”.

But among those neighbours, there were new ones, the same people that had brought so much fear before.

“How did we do it? We started to weave ties with the reintegrated members directly, we started to work together to train ourselves, to do sporting

activities, we got to know them, we listened to them, they heard us tell our stories, we hugged each other, we cried together”, remembers Yarleidis, as her eyes laugh and cry at the same time.

The arrival of the signatories of the Final Agreement to the former Territorial Areas for Training and Reintegration (TATR) of the Brisas village, in the municipality of Carmen del Darién, caused a lot of commotion in the community, but the reconciliation activities carried out in the area (with a total of 900 participants) slowly transformed that fear.

“There were a lot of people who were from the territory but who had left at a young age to join the guerrilla; when we realised that, we started to lose that fear and engage in more dialogue, now they even come to play football with us”, she explains. “But we almost always beat them”, she says, with that same cheeky look.

In total, since February 2018, the Fund allocated almost 4.7 million dollars just to Chocó as part of the Trust and Peace program, which came to an end in early March 2020. Over this time, the funded initiatives included: support for the formulation of the first Ethnic PDET; the creation of networks to strengthen organisational processes; the generation of strategies for agricultural and non-agricultural living means; the generation of income and community integration; the improvement of access to quality education, health, water and infrastructure services for the communities; working towards gender equality; and improving various infrastructure works.

“Trust and Peace” was one of the Fund’s first “comprehensive” interventions in Chocó. In 2021, this project is marked by a very important challenge: to continue supporting Chocó comprehensively from the departmental education policy to the construction of roads, infrastructure and community stores in order to economically activate the region.

## Un viaje que continúa reconciliando y transformando el Chocó: fase dos

“Strengthening economic reactivation and environmental recovery and sustainability in ethnic communities in the Carmen del Darién and Riosucio municipalities in the Chocó department” and “Weaving community ties for education, reconciliation and peace consolidation in the Carmen del Darién and Riosucio municipalities as part of their PDET frameworks”; these are the new integrated initiatives the Fund is financing with a total of \$4.9 million USD, strengthening 29 PDETE initiatives in these two regions, with an expected direct benefit for 14,582 people, and another 55,315 to benefit indirectly.

The integrated project involves 37 partners: social grassroots organisations, eight community councils, ART and United Nations agencies (UNDP, WFP, UN Women and UNICEF), and carries out actions to strengthen rural Chocó.

The reach of the integrated project is significant, especially when taking into account the history of the community councils that are its beneficiaries: La Larga and Tumaradó, Pedeguita and Mancilla, Río Curvaradó, and Río Domingodó. The level of school dropouts in this region is close to 80%, so the coordinated actions to improve the quality of education, motivate children and improve the area’s production settings have been fundamental.

In terms of access to basic services, a total of 3,267 children benefitted from strategies aimed at fostering their continuation in the education system in six educational institutions, as well as strengthening Chocó’s Department of Education, as part of the construction of management plans to protect educational paths. Additionally, five community infrastructure projects, including a health centre, school dining halls and the installation of micro-aqueducts, were improved, helping 390 families improve their self-care and upbringing practices.

The health crisis in Chocó is longstanding and structural. Access to and quality of health services and actions aimed at promoting public health are almost non-existent. The Ombudsman, the entity responsible for safeguarding the human rights of Colombians, warned in March of this year of the

worsening of this problem in the department, following the closing and suspension of hospital services in the capital.

The Fund invested \$6.4m USD in the Health for Peace project, with an emphasis on 26 municipalities across the country, managing to secure \$1m USD in leverage from the Ministry of Health, local hospitals and UN agencies. Specifically, in the department of Chocó, 583 people benefitted from primary healthcare actions.

The Fund’s intervention in Chocó generated important opportunities to advance the basic conditions of this right to healthcare, even in the context of the health emergency caused by Covid-19, with Quibdó’s hospital receiving oxygen plants that provided this important resource, as well as other biosecurity supplies, to surrounding communities.

Yarleidis’s voice is hard to forget. It has high and low tones, sweet and sour notes, but what most characterises it is the softness and conviction with which she pronounces her words. She doesn’t always talk, she doesn’t want to be the centre of attention, she plays down what she does, despite the excellent work in the community. However, she likes to think and listen, because she trusts that her region is on the path to continued growth. “I have a women’s association called ‘Pedeguita y Mancilla’, which supports organisations in strengthening rural people in all aspects”.

13. Se entiende por proyecto integrador, un proyecto que cubre diferentes acciones en el corto y largo plazo en varios temas complementarios para unas mismas comunidades.

14. Disponible en: <https://www.defensoria.gov.co/es/nube/comunicados/10816/Se-agrava-crisis-de-salud-en-el-Choc%C3%B3-tras-suspensi%C3%B3n-de-servicios-de-hospitales-en-Quibd%C3%B3-Quibd%C3%B3-Choc%C3%B3-hospitales.htm>



# It's time for the women in Chocó

On the mountainous coast of Chocó's Darién region, in a small village called Despensa Media (near Riosucio), set amidst enormous plantain plantations and chicken coops, lives Mrs Digna, the owner of a vegetable garden, mainly growing Chocó coriander, a variety unique to this region.

"Every day, I get up, I switch on the stove to prepare my coffee, I feed the chickens and I go out to water the vegetables in the allotment; I remove the weeds and I prepare it for the sun", explains 57-year-old Mrs Digna.

Her community allotment is one of the 90 that will be built in 15 Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities in Carmen del Darién and Riosucio to support the crop diversification of small-scale producers, benefitting around 379 families, with the support of the Association of Bajo Atrato's Community Councils and Organisations (ASCOBA, for its Spanish acronym), community councils, WFP and UNDP.

For the last five years, Mrs Digna has been part of the Pedeguita and Mancilla community council, as well as the organisational strengthening of women being led by Yarleidis. Her work with her hands and the land confirms the strength of her agricultural tradition and her ancestral knowledge of the land where her food project thrives.

"This land has given me back my strength, and the desire to be happy and motivated. Every day I try to forget my son, who was murdered by the paramilitaries; I have spent a long time trying to make peace with this region, and this allotment has been the only thing that has brought me close to that", explains Mrs Digna, as she lowers her head and touches the bud of one of her plants, without really touching it, as though she were scared that her hard hands could cause it harm.

She and her children were displaced by the paramilitaries, losing all of their belongings and family connections in the process. "We went all the way to Antioquia to spend our time starving; there, my son began to show signs of depression, everyone told him that he was crazy because he remembered and spoke about the violent time we experienced. He said that they were going to kill him, and they ended up doing that", she recalls.

"I have tried to forget, but I can't, so I decided to return; it makes me feel calm to know that I was able to come back to my home, that that there is a Final Agreement, and that I can return to where I was born. It has been important for people like me who have lived through war their whole lives and who just want to rest", explains a tearful Mrs Digna with her smooth, low voice.

Nature accompanies her as she relives the bitter memory. The plants in her allotment are radiant, her knowledge and energy are focused on making them grow. The harmonious care she gives her plants is transmitted in her sweet, soft voice and the sparkle in her eyes as she observes them.

Just like Mrs Digna, there are many plantain-growing families restarting their lives in Pava, Quiparádó, Pedeguita Pueblo, Mancilla, Despensa Media, Despensa Baja, Curvaradó and Guamo, hamlets making up the two municipalities of Riosucio and Carmen del Darién.

The project is helping them strengthen their living means, and the organisational and cooperative skills of women for the construction of six community stores and 18 local start-ups, the construction of a plantain flour processing plant, commercial agreements for the commercialisation of local products and improving infrastructure, among other things.

*"My family has benefitted from the construction of an egg-laying hen coop, which has at least helped us improve our diet a bit; the idea is to be able to consume our own eggs and sell the rest to the community store", she explains.*

*The egg-laying hens will benefit at least 100 families in each council, who will receive the materials for the construction of the coop in exchange for a commitment to provide labour and wood.*

*The community store strategy is being led by women's associations who are, at the same time, beginning and growing an organisational process focused on improving their technical, administrative and community capacities, with the aim of creating new employability options in a region where female labour tends to go towards helping illegal economies.*

*During the implementation of this project, support has been given to the creation of six new women's organisations and the strengthening of 33 grassroots organisations, 14 from Riosucio and 14 from Carmen del Darién. Fifty women have participated in workshops on preventing workplace and sexual harassment and gender-based violence, female management and new masculinities, and two municipal governments are being strengthened in the construction of assistance services and violence prevention.*

*Mrs Digna thinks about the unforgettable every day for a few hours and that is how she heals her wound bit by bit. Her gaze reveals shadows of a life, as she puts it, "marked by the war". However, today she embarks on a new moment in her life, accompanied by her family and the community. She sits in her allotment as Mary, her 23-year-old neighbour, passes by. She passes her a handful of her famous coriander and tells her that when she finishes working, she will wait for her and her baby to have dinner.*



# Female empowerment is rebuilding Chocó

Economic independence and social and political participation are prominent affirmative actions that highlight the tireless work to defend life, and the collective and organisational projects that have allowed women to contribute to the cultural, economic and territorial transformation of Chocó. Some standout examples of affirmative actions in 2021 include:

## Economic independence

- The strategy generated through the blended finance call for proposals to promote the direct purchase of paddy rice from female producers, increasing their income and opportunities.
- 232 women from four organisations improve their local living means and value chains through Carmen del Darién and Riosucio's store scheme.
- Nine organisations were selected as part of the Driving the PDETE strategy with initiatives under Pillar 8 of the PDET with a gender and rural women focus, in order to reduce equality gaps and increase the promotion of the rights of women in a participatory fashion, promoting their empowerment, the prevention of GBV and peacebuilding.

## Strengthening of leadership

- 948 women in the municipalities of Carmen del Darién and Riosucio are receiving training to strengthen their social and political impact for demanding rights, access to a life free of violence, and empowerment strategies that contribute to improving their quality of life.
- 231 women are linked to RedAnasi, a network that, under the framework of Chocó's Guarantees Roundtable, promotes the integrated construction of "Program of Guarantees for Human Rights Advocates", which led to an analysis of the situation of female human rights advocates with political or community visibility.
- 139 women (17 ex-combatants) and 51 girls from Bajo Atrato and Urabá received training via three (3) territorial laboratories to cover the



importance of peacebuilding, using female unity to have an impact on communities, and non-discrimination and non-stigmatisation for gender reasons. This sought to make an impact and generate reflections on the adoption of measures aimed at reducing equality gaps.

- 1,552 women, as individual victims and collectives, living in the municipalities of Quibdó, Bojayá, Atrato and Media Atrato, part of COCOMACIA, participated in workshops to increase their knowledge of restorative justice for the recognition and satisfaction of their rights, with the support for the Colombian Commission of Lawyers (CCJ, for its Spanish acronym). It is also worth highlighting that 338 female victims received psychological, legal and pedagogic support for handling emotions as part of their participation in the Comprehensive System for Peace.

Joint work with institutions to guarantee the sustainability of actions with a gender focus is vital. Some of 2021's cross-cutting actions worth highlighting include the following:

- The department's local mayor's offices, social services agencies, legal support offices, district attorney's offices, police, health department, tribunals and police inspectors were supplied with toolboxes and communication strategies in order to counteract ideas, prejudices and victimising practices of GBV.
- The Gender Commission appointed to the PGN supported COCOMACIA, made up of 56% Afro-Colombian women, in the construction of the report delivered to the JEP, which includes the identification of responsible parties, a definition of victimising events and proposals for reparations and sanctions for GBV against women. With this report, the Commission hopes to be recognised as a collective victim of the armed conflict.

# The road to plantain sales: a product that connects lives

Mary is part of the Despensa Media community and travels to work every day on the Casa Bomba/ El Guamo road in order to build a 1.6 kilometre tertiary road to Curvaradó. Around 39% of the labour is carried out by women, a remarkable advancement for a generally male-dominated job.

The roadwork is surrounded by kilometres of a green, symmetrical plantain plantation, with some ready to be harvested and others just starting to grow, accompanied by small plots of rice and coconuts.

This job makes up part of the infrastructure component of the integrated project; in total, there will be 27 works carried out using labour from the community in order to improve the infrastructure in the areas (schools, community centres, health centres) but, above all, to improve tertiary roads and thus reduce the costs of transport of the area's agricultural products, such as plantains. In many cases, the lack of roads for commercialising the countryside's products makes coca production the only viable alternative in Colombia's isolated rural areas. With this project, the Fund hopes to improve access for farmers to local markets, thus promoting legal economies.

The project does not simply involve building the infrastructure and then leaving; it relies on communities, in their role as territorial actors, providing the labour, their own resources and machinery, and building the infrastructure themselves. Capacities have been set up within the organisations in terms of financial, administrative and technical matters, with the aim of ensuring that it is the communities themselves who structure new projects in the future.

The Riosucio council started building the one-kilometre-long tertiary road from Casabomba, a section that will be built by the four community councils that are beneficiaries of the project. The selection of the sections of road is based on the ART; this public institution prioritises

stretches that will have the greatest impact on communities, in this case those of Carmen del Darién and Riosucio; this stretch of road will benefit communities directly and indirectly – the communities will work together because a new road will benefit everybody.

The project has transformed and united lives in favour of the common good. As the four community councils were not that close, they have had to be organised. They are working to connect families and to help with the commercialisation of plantain crops; this road will lead to and connect with the plantain processing plant, another part of the project backed by the Fund, that will be located at the entrance to the road to Casabomba.

The community will be the beneficiary of the construction of a plantain processing plant, which will transform the surplus from plantain production into plantain flour, so as not to waste the harvest and, at the same time, support new economic incomings and local commercialisation. The Fund's investment for this process will be \$700m Colombian pesos.

At the time of writing this report, this was in the plot purchasing phase and talks were being held to set up a local agreement with Harineras del Valle, the region's flour sales company.

One of the main difficulties that these areas have had with diversifying their food products and selling them has been the lack of roads connecting them to markets and other cities. The main exit point and transport route is via river, which means higher petrol spending and, therefore, more obstacles to Chocó's socio-economic development.

Yet there is another obstacle to Chocó's development, something that has been complained about plenty by the communities: corruption. According to a report by the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic (CGR, for its Spanish acronym), there are 26 projects in the department of Chocó that should have been aimed at improving the region's transport infrastructure and which today are nothing more than wasted resources totalling up to \$287 billion pesos.

“Corruption, the inexistence of a government presence, and the presence of armed groups that hold the territory in their hands have not only destroyed the community's hope, but they have also caused damage to the environment”, explains Cesar Ospina, ASCOBA's Technical Secretary.



14. Available at: <https://www.elcolombiano.com/colombia/en-quibdo-hay-26-obras-inconclusas-por-valor-de-287-mil-millones-revelo-el-contralor-IB13300923>  
13Local implementer of the integrated project in Chocó.

Foto: ©Fabio Cuttica





## Planting and peace in Chocó: making the greenery even greener

César Ospina, who has been part of this association since it was founded in 2003, is responsible for supporting the strategy of compensating for environmental impacts caused during the implementation of these infrastructure works, mainly the construction of tertiary roads in the territory. To this end, the communities of Riosucio and Carmen del Darién have, over the course of three days, planted a total of 2,580 fruit trees, including orange, avocado and borjón, among others, as well as native timber-yielding species such as oak, mahogany and cedar.

The construction of roads generates an environmental impact, and the communities do not want to further harm the ecosystem in which they live; that is why, thanks to the Fund, an impact study was carried out and the number of trees required to compensate for this impact was calculated.

Sixteen women and 14 men carried out activities to compensate for the carbon dioxide emissions generated by the project; but this action also aims to raise awareness of the importance of caring for the environment following the damage it has suffered as a consequence of the mineral extraction and indiscriminate felling of forests carried out by armed groups.

“Over 15 years ago, the paramilitaries invaded the ecosystem with almost 5,000 chainsaws, destroying a large portion of the dry, tropical forest and rainforest, most of which was timber-yielding, representing great economic value. Furthermore, companies arrived without impediment, and one of the negative impacts is that the swamps are full of sediment and the rivers are blocked”, he explains.

The concept of territory is changing; despite all the obstacles, the economic, social and ancestral empowerment being acquired by the communities is allowing them to generate new, more conscious governance mechanisms.

“We still have a lot to learn about the sustainable use of natural resources and felling for community use; we have committed to only use the wood that comes from nature when the trees have completed their life cycle and only to construct community works which will be of shared benefit, such as schools and community centres”, explains Ospina. “Our territory is life, it is where we do everything and it provides everything”, he continues, “which is why the communities have committed to look after these planted trees”.



## School in Chocó: a chance to continue making peace

Ana Delia is wearing her school uniform, white and blue, and trying to tame her long, black hair with a couple of hairpins. Her gaze is inquisitive and profound, and she is overcome with emotion before she begins talking. “It isn’t fear”, she is inclined to clarify, “it’s just that I am excited and grateful”. She takes a deep breath, calms herself and decides to continue telling her story, her hand tormenting the tissue that dried a couple of tears that escaped.

Part of the Fund’s economic recovery project in Chocó’s four community councils is related to education and providing opportunities for young people who want to continue their studies. Clearly, each boy and girl that continues to study is less likely to be recruited by groups operating outside the law. Therefore, this strategy focuses on connecting high school graduates to the Universidad al Campo (University in the Countryside) plan (with the support of the Minuto de Dios university, in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, the Departmental Ministry of Education, the local mayor’s offices and the ethnic-territorial authorities) in order to help them enrol in technical and professional education in accounting, finances and agro-environmental management.

“University in the Countryside” is a pilot program that includes: a call for proposals from students in sixth form, socio-occupational guidance and strengthening of fundamental educational skills, and planning of life projects in line with their needs, interests and opportunities.

The first step was constructing the technical assistance plan with Chocó’s Secretary of Education and two educational institutions, who will implement the strategy of protecting educational paths and the University in the Countryside pilot. Furthermore, after analysing the demands and needs of the students, two technical programs were prioritised (Accounting and Finances; and Agro-Environmental Management).

Ana Delia, “which is just one name”, she underlines, “although it is written separately”, spent the first 11 years of her life in a country at war. She was just a child but she has very vivid memories of this time: “Girls couldn’t go to collect water from the river or go fishing because the armed groups were always there and they could kidnap or rape you. My brother also had to flee, because if he didn’t they would have killed him...”

Ana Delia lives in a municipality called Brisas, on the banks of the Curvaradó river, and she studies in the village school.

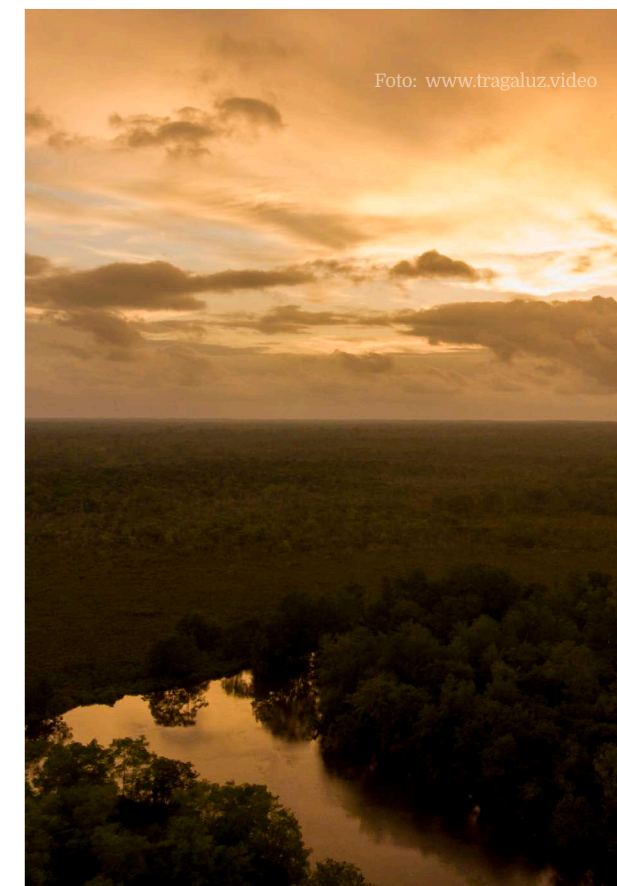
“I am very grateful for the project because it is giving us the opportunity to study with dignity. Thanks to the project we have more classrooms, and very good ones. In the past, when it rained, water would leak into the classroom and our books would get wet. But, at the same time, there was no water in the bathrooms, and carrying water on your shoulder from the river at two in the afternoon isn’t very nice! Now we have water tanks, thanks to the project”.

Ana Delia’s school is not the only one; the project makes interventions in educational institutions in order to construct or improve educational spaces, which includes the construction of new classrooms with infrastructure conducive to study, as well as the installation of restrooms and renovations to basic sanitation in order to guarantee access to education in dignified conditions; 1,500 students benefitted from the improvement of the physical infrastructure of two educational centres.

Furthermore, the project helped nine educational institutions carry out an analysis of educational paths (student passes, dropouts, failures and learning). Together, these schools have 4,901 students (2,428 girls and 2,473 boys), and they will be the beneficiaries of the changes to educational conditions that will be implemented as a result of the diagnostics and analysis.

The Fund’s project also facilitates the education of the children of those undergoing a reintegration process, so Ana Delia now has some new classmates. “I get on very well with my classmates, even if some of their parents tried to kill my parents. The process of understanding is a long one, but the children do not carry the burden of their parents’ actions and the good thing is that we are now all friends”.

Ana Delia once heard on the television that there was a country on the other side of the world where some Colombians went to fight. She did not know it, but Colombia participated in the Korean War and when she asked her mother where this exotic country was, she told her: “on the other side of the world”. Delia wanted to go to that country across the world where there was no longer any war; she was a child at the time, but that moment was etched in her memory and it has become a passion of hers. Next year she wants to study languages, especially English and Korean, which she already speaks a little bit of, thanks to the songs she listens to on the internet. “naneun pyeonghwaleul salanghanda”, she says as she bids us farewell: “I love peace”.



# The rice farmers growing in Chocó

In 2019, the Fund set in motion its blended finance call for proposals, a total innovation in the United Nations System, with the Fund using resources from international partners to reduce risks or increase the viability of investments from the private sector. Without the resources contributed through this instrument, these private actors would not make investments, as they would be considered too high risk, as is the case with the projects based in the PDET municipalities.

It is clear that the blended finance projects obtain catalytic, exponential results by mobilising private sector resources in line with the SDG, at the same time as building financing bridges for projects that generate an impact on development and make a positive contribution to stabilisation in the territories most affected by the violence and, consequently, to sustaining peace in the country.

That is why, as a complement to the integrated project implemented in Carmen del Darién and Riosucio, the Fund also supports the implementation of the ACUMEN investment, that makes up part of the blended finance call for proposals, in the municipalities of Medio Atrato and Quibdó, in Chocó.

ACUMEN is an investment fund with a global impact that wants to change the way that poverty is dealt with around the world by investing in sustainable businesses, leaders and ideas. “Our project was born in the Medio Atrato region”, explains Jorge de Angulo, Latin America Associate Director for ACUMEN, “especially in the Cocomacia Community Council. This region has always had the calling to produce rice over the years”. So much so that, when ACUMEN started working with the Association of Producers of Medio Atrato (ASPRODEMA, for its Spanish acronym), they realised that they already had a mill for rice production but, as Jorge explains, “they couldn’t use it because there was no capital; they had the machinery but not the money to buy the rice, nor the manpower or anyone to manage the initiative”.

ACUMEN is a global community that invests in companies that have a social impact, and it saw

the opportunity to partner with ASPRODEMA to constitute a new private company, Espiga del Atrato. This new company, thanks to the capital injected by ACUMEN with the support of the Fund’s resources, began operations in 2021 with the purchase of rice from Medio Atrato’s small-scale producers, who are also linked to the project when becoming partners of Espiga del Atrato, by virtue of it belonging to ASPRODEMA.

Espiga’s business model involves threshing rice for sale in the local market, generating utility through the sale of a high-quality, local product, and contributing to the improvement of the region’s food security. A result of this partnership for the creation of Espiga del Atrato is the opening of its own store for the sale of rice produced in Espiga del Atrato’s mill. The company’s projections foresee supplying the local market through grocery stores and being the suppliers for the School Foods Program (PAE, for its Spanish acronym).

ACUMEN’s investment also confirms the power to mobilise resources that the blended finance instruments have, given that the Fund’s resources allowed for the channelling of other resources from the private sector towards the reactivation of the region’s rice production, as explained by Jorge: “We created a totally new company that currently employs five people, buying rice from 50 producers, but our objective is to buy from more than 300. This opportunity is an interesting alternative to the illicit crops that abound in the region. What’s more, we produce rice of an excellent quality, generating a good return”.

Januar Chaverra is the manager of ASPRODEMA. He knows the area very well; he was born and raised in Quibdó, he went to primary school and high school in the same place where he would play football in the afternoon, and then travelled to Bogotá to study Economics and specialise in Human Rights and Auditing. He worked at a few state entities and, some time later, returned to the same streets that saw him grow up to work for his territory by “applying the knowledge I have, and which has served me to channel resources and strengthen our people’s organisational and productive processes”.

Januar supports the community in the production and commercialisation of rice, and has been one of the main connections between the farming community and ACUMEN which, through investments in patient capital, contributed to the working capital, allowing the company to improve its production facilities, reactivate the mill and properly manage inventory.

“The work with the community here is very arduous”, explains Januar, “but it is immensely satisfying. Not everything is easy, the community of producers and civil society have suffered the consequences of the armed conflict in their territory and on their own skin. Additionally, the lack of infrastructure and, more recently, the Covid-19 pandemic, make everything more complicated”.

According to Januar, “historically, in this region, the agencies and NGOs come and go, and those that remain in the territory are the communities. That is why the communities need to empower themselves, and projects need to be self-sustainable and long-term in order to truly generate an impact”. That is why, since 2019, this initiative has partnered with the local community, not only to provide the capital necessary for driving the sale of the products, but also to guarantee that the businesses grow in a sustainable fashion, in order to have long-lasting results and have a long-term impact, while fostering trust, the rebuilding of the social fabric and the territorial transformation of the communities that have traditionally been the most affected by the conflict and inequality.

“The way that ACUMEN works is very different”, explains Januar, “before, everything was done with resources that were given as aid. People got used to this and didn’t have any motivation, if the production was lost, it didn’t matter. Our company is different; it is an investment which allows us to train ourselves, to get it off the ground and to produce, it isn’t aid. We think it is excellent, because a company should see itself like that, and recognise that what has been invested is viable and sustainable over time”.

That is how this investment from the blended finance call for proposals permitted the mobilisation of resources from the private sector at a ratio of 1:3; for each dollar contributed by the Fund, ACUMEN contributes three dollars in order to make patient capital investments into the consolidation of a portfolio of four agricultural businesses, two using resources from the Fund.

“Building companies in partnership with grassroots associations contributes to stabilisation and peacebuilding, while at the same time increasing income, strengthening social cohesion and empowering vulnerable communities”, concludes Jorge.

# THE FUND'S THEMATIC AREAS

After more than five years of implementing the Final Agreement, a path filled with challenges and joy, the communities, signatories to the Final Agreement, and victims of violence, who are today the main protagonists of peace, have accepted the challenge of stabilising their lives, and chasing their dreams and aspirations to guarantee social and economic progress. To do that, they have found, in reconciliation and forgiveness, the strength to move forward.

[Learn more about our work in the territories](#)



# RESULTS OF THE VICTIMS AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE THEMATIC AREA<sup>15</sup>

53 projects  
\$38.4M

36 civil society organisations  
IOM, FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNOHCHR, UN Verification Mission, WFP and UN Women.

See the list of projects here:



## In Colombia, victims are reclaiming and defending their rights: truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition

In terms of the implementation of the Final Agreement, the victims are at the heart of all actions. For the Fund, supported projects must include the victims as active agents in the search for truth, reparations and non-repetition. In particular, the Fund's actions in 2021 placed a special emphasis on the strengthening of the Comprehensive System for Peace's entities through coordinated efforts, the strengthening of capacities of 51 civil society organisations in order for them to participate in the System, and the strengthening of the National Attorney General's Office in order to guarantee the rights of victims as part of transitional justice; as well as supporting the Colombian government in its strategy of collective reparations and returns of victims of forced displacement.

From the start of the Fund in 2016 to date, the Fund has allocated \$24.6 million USD in direct support for the Comprehensive System for Peace



Foto: @ComisiónVerdadC

and the National Attorney General's Office, through nine projects implemented by the UNS and two civil society calls for proposals implemented by 70 victims' organisations to support their participation with these entities.

The Fund has been a catalyst for transitional justice in the country. The three entities created in the Final Agreement needed to be set up rapidly, which was not possible through governmental actions, given all that is involved in the creation of new entities under the Colombian legal framework. Therefore, the Fund invested a total of \$16 million USD in the creation of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP, for its Spanish acronym), the Truth Commission (CEV, for its Spanish acronym) and the Search Unit for Missing Persons (UBPD, for its Spanish acronym), so that they could begin rapid operations following the signing of the Final Agreement.

In the specific case of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, the Fund has also supported the strengthening of capacities of the courtrooms, the subjects of rights and the legal practitioners, which led to: the hearing on the construction of truth on cases of sexual and gender violence of Case 05; the development of 33 voluntary accounts of witnesses in 65 sessions in Cases 05 and 06 ; as well as support for formulation and training on the tasks, works or activities with reparatory and restorative content (TOAR, for their Spanish acronym), a challenge currently being faced by the Jurisdiction as part of its restorative work. This last point involved the communication of clear and concise information to 955 victims and witnesses on the procedures that the TOAR involve, and support was given to the documentation of 16 potential TOAR by the Follow-up of Reparative and Restorative Measures Team (ESMRR, for its Spanish acronym) of the JEP's Executive Secretariat in the municipality of Puerto Asís (Putumayo).

<sup>15</sup> Case 05: Territorial situation in Norte del Cauca and the south of Valle del Cauca. Case 06: Victimisation of members of the Unión Patriótica.

"Resistencias" Colectivo de Comunicaciones Montes de María Línea 21:

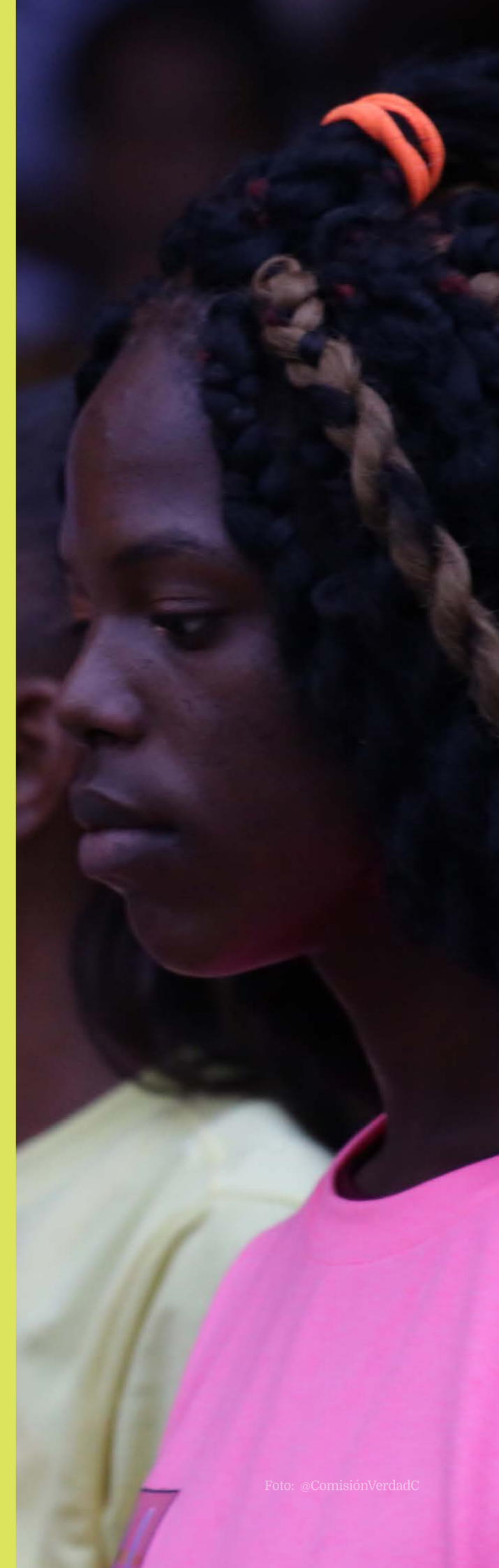


Foto: @ComisiónVerdadC



Foto: @ComisiónVerdadC

The JEP's work has been supported by the work carried out by the attorney general's office assigned to the entity, which has not only supported 89,499 victims in their process of certification with the entity, but has also developed a series of guidelines and analyses that cover, for example: macro-victimisation in the Special Jurisdiction for Peace; the regulatory needs in terms of the participation, representation and satisfaction of rights of victims to the JEP; and the providing of rights to victims in terms of their own penalties.

In addition, the Fund also supported the CEV in this final, decisive period for the delivery of the report that is the final product of its mandate, through dialogues to gather information on the events of the conflict, with a territorial and ethnic focus. Similarly, the Fund supported the strategy of knowledge management which involved specialised investigations that led to the identification of more than 24 patterns and 25 explanatory contexts of the armed conflict which will contribute to the report being prepared by the Commission to publish, to the Colombian population, and the world, the causes, impacts and roles of different actors in the country's conflict.

The Fund also contributed to the delivery of 1,539 cases to the UBPD, in order to support the search, location, identification, and dignified return of missing persons, as well as supporting the development of four of the 18 Regional Search Plans that the UBPD will forge ahead with in order to generate a mass search for victims of disappearance.



Foto: Plataforma Sur

**A total of 96,884 people participated in transitional justice mechanisms as part of the management of projects financed by the Fund.**

In the interests of facilitating access for victims to the system and obtaining inter-institutional collaboration between entities, the Fund supported joint efforts through a strategy that promoted a unified institutional presence in the territories, the development of a single message in terms of communications, making the public servants of each of the entities aware of the responsibilities of each entity and the potential for coordinating actions. It is from these actions that the System's new name, the Comprehensive System for Peace, is born.

In terms of support for the Comprehensive Collective Reparation Plans (PIRCS, for their Spanish acronym) and the Relocation and Returns Plans, in 2021 support was given to Municipal government and Unit for Attention to Victims (UARIV, for its Spanish acronym). This support focused on the process of negotiating with communities and the subsequent implementation of eight works that will facilitate the return and relocation of victims in six municipalities, as well as the construction of 10 small-scale infrastructure works as reparation for six collective victims.

During this whole process of accompanying the UARIV that the Fund has carried out since its creation, more than 87,869 victims of the conflict have participated, of whom 65,376 received psychological assistance, and 26 victims' collectives received reparations in 27 municipalities in 12 departments, through 124 measures that included production initiatives, small-scale infrastructure works, psychological assistance and workshops of gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health.

16. Bojayá (Chocó), La Gabarra (Norte de Santander), Ungía (Chocó), Toribío (Cauca), Mercaderes (Cauca), Miranda (Cauca).

# Lessons learnt

**1. Supporting communities:** as they are scared and tired of repeatedly giving their account to different entities, it is necessary to generate other mechanisms for the collection of information, and report back to communities with regards the concrete results derived from their contributions.

**2. Creating with and from the territories:** Co-creating methodologies with the participation of the territories and implementing pedagogic, communicational, archiving and artistic actions based on differential approaches helps to promote ownership of the mandate and the legacy of the CEV.

**3. Connecting with memory:** It is not enough to simply involve the conflict's direct victims in the actions carried out by the Comprehensive System for Peace, it is also necessary to include collectives of young people, leaders and artists in the construction of truth, transitional justice and the search for missing persons. These actors reinforce the work of institutions in order to give continuity to the actions aimed at non-repetition and push forward with wide-reaching reconciliation processes.

**4. Supporting the generation of empathy:** actions to promote empathy with the beneficiaries of actions related to transitional justice and between them was key to opening up teaching spaces on the Comprehensive System for Peace and the mandate of each of the entities.

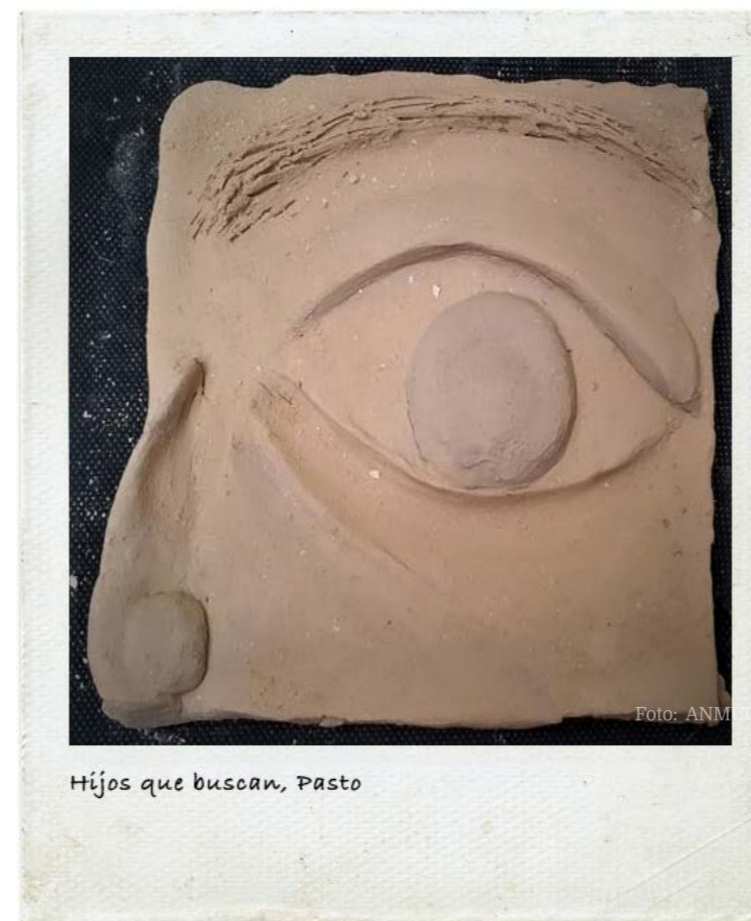
**5. Empowering the victims:** The victims must be involved with an active role, through actions that empower them in their individual healing processes and support them in their coordination with other actors to carry out their processes of access to justice, construction of the truth and search for missing family members.

**6. Validating all forms of teaching and learning:** Civil society organisations found that transmitting ancestral wisdom and intergenerational knowledge promotes dialogue for the compilation of stories of resistance and reconciliation that contribute to the creation of memory in the communities. Furthermore, theoretical and practical workshops for dialogue on wisdom, memory and clarification of the truth were carried out.

**7. Developing culture:** The use of celebrations, festivals and cultural devices for transmitting messages on the importance of remembering the events of the conflict in order to avoid their repetition worked to involve people who would traditionally not be interested in these processes and unite communities around the recognition of the truth.

**8. Care and protection:** Strategies of care and protection for public servants and community workers must be a condition for those carrying out work with victims, in order to ensure the coherence of interventions and their sustainability.

"Tejedoras de búsqueda"  
ANMUCIC project:



# Innovations

**1. Supporting the inclusion of other forms of justice:** Dialogue and horizontal exchanges between ethnic communities and civil society organisations, that translated both forms of justice in order to attain recognition and coordination under the framework of transitional justice.

**2. Creating tools for information management:** Civil society organisations developed four geographical referencing systems for information management that facilitated the identification of patterns, helped with the correlation of variables for feeding the analysis of reports, and permitted the efficient transfer of data to the JEP.

**3. Recognising the environment as a victim of the conflict:** The organisations contributed to identifying patterns, actors and responsible parties related to impacts on the environment caused by the conflict, and how these impacts have permeated to individual and collective lives.

**4. Use of creative symbolic actions:** murals, marches, dialogues and artistic interventions proved to be efficient means for giving meaning to and supporting the work of families searching for missing persons, showing them to be fundamental actors in peacebuilding and agents of change in their communities.



## Challenges

1. Continuity in support processes for victims. It is vital to generate strategies to maintain the legal and psychological support for victims, in particular those participating in transitional justice processes, as well as providing regular information following the delivery of reports to the entities. The organisations found that the challenge of continuity of actions puts at risk the trust that has been rebuilt.

2. Provide technical and methodological support for the construction of restorative measures (suitable penalties, TOAR) and support for victims and affiants in the processes of construction and execution.

3. Improving connectivity: It should be kept in mind that there are technological limitations for the local organisations that may stop them from accessing or providing information, which can lead to delays in processes and de-incentivising the participation of victims.

4. Guaranteeing a coordinated rollout of the Comprehensive System without this meaning additional efforts for the public servants working on the ground, but rather a part of their functions within the entity they work for. Additionally, ensuring they have the tools to manage stress and the emotions that are provoked by their role of recognising the impacts generated by the conflict.

5. Managing the expectations of the communities: As demonstrated by the organisations, it is necessary to carry out prior work with the communities to explain the responsibilities and reach of the Comprehensive System, with regards to other transitional processes and institutional offerings that might cause confusion, as well as false expectations within the communities. This element permitted the strategic participation of those people who had a clear understanding of the reach of their contributions.



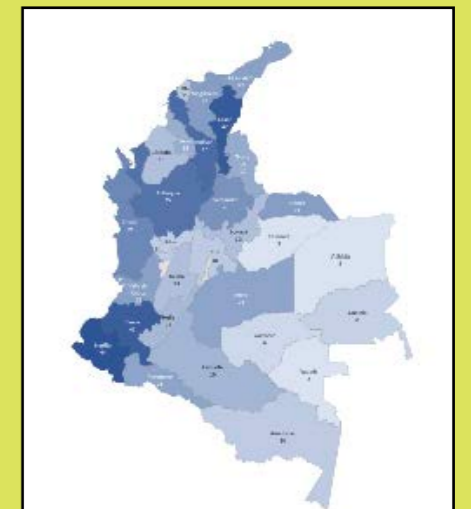




Foto: FENALPER / AICA Colectivo

¡Women contributing to truth and justice. Learning from them to progress as a society!

Gender budget USD \$5,341,291



The right to the truth for female victims of the armed conflict represents part of symbolic reparations; their voices, their stories and their experiences send a dignifying, powerful message that gives meaning to their position, elevating them from just victims to survivors on the search for justice, truth and reparations. Subsequently, the position of women who were victims of GBV in the armed conflict means understanding that, in many cases, their bodies were simply spoils of war, and this destroyed their dreams and their souls. That is why this thematic area recognises the measures adopted by women to heal and help others, allowing them to fly the flags of hope, to live in peace and to try to continue with their lives.

As of 2021, 565 actions in total (affirmative and crosscutting) have been applied on a territorial level to empower and strengthen female victims and their collective projects, as well as hearing their feelings, accompanying them in their pain, fears and worries.

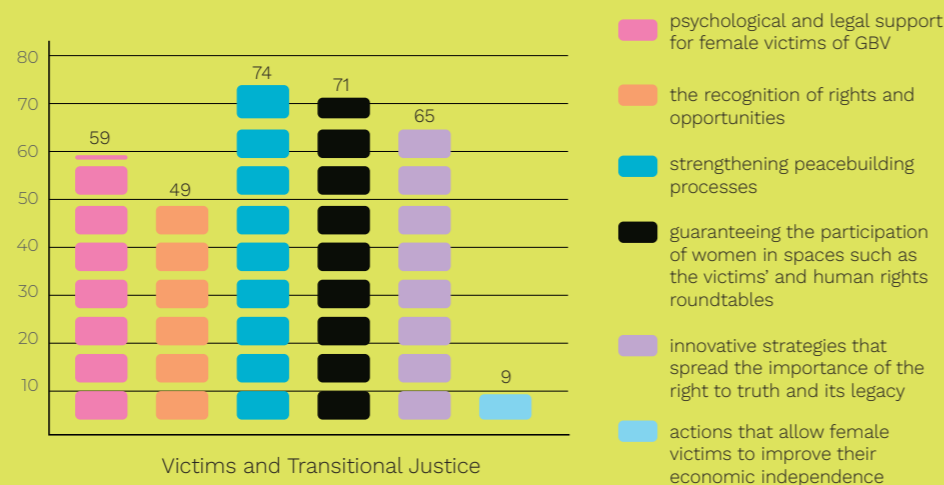
## Affirmative gender actions <sup>17</sup>

The main emphasis of these actions in 2021 was on: strengthening peacebuilding processes (74); guaranteeing the participation of women in spaces such as the victims' and human rights roundtables (71); innovative strategies that spread the importance of the right to truth and its legacy (65); psychological and legal support for female victims of GBV (59); the recognition of rights and opportunities (49); and finally, actions that allow female victims to improve their economic independence (9).

El Colectivo Audiovisual Mini Chitiá promueve narrativas de paz territorial de lideresas y constructoras de paz de 18 comunidades y territorios negros del Cesar y La Guajira a través de entrevistas.



Radionovela "Si el Río Hablara".



327 actions concentrated in the departments of Cesar (29), Bolívar (27), Nariño (24), Cauca (22), Santander (21), Antioquia (18), Magdalena (16), Chocó (15), La Guajira (13), Norte de Santander, Putumayo and Sucre (12 each), demonstrating the interests and concerns of female victims in the territories they inhabit.

17. See definition in the infographic chapter's section on focuses.

### Recognition of rights – Elimination of all forms of GBV

670 female victims of GBV contributed to processes of truth in their territories, and 1,416 women received psychological and cultural support and attention from CSO experts with a gender focus, in terms of managing their emotions in the JEP's hearings of free versions as well as support for women seeking missing persons. 175 women seeking missing persons contributed to the search for people deemed missing, in terms of identification, documentation and awareness of 243 cases of disappearance during the armed conflict in different departments across the country.

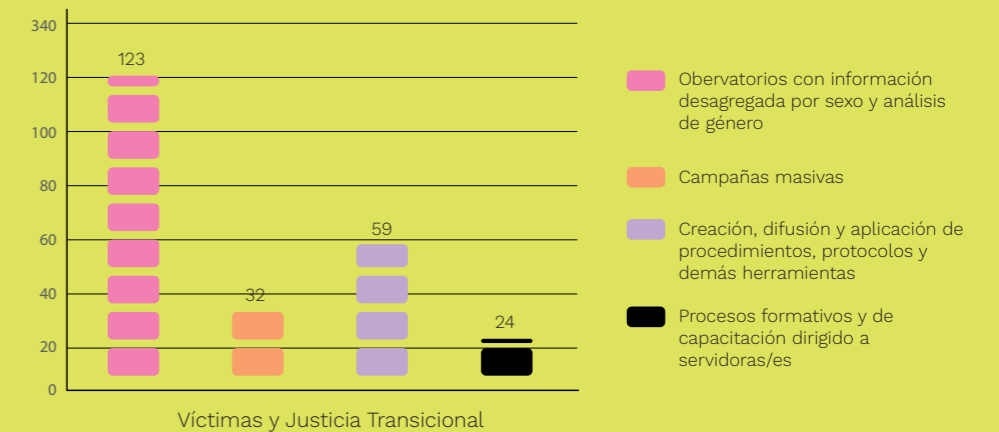
### Construcción de paz - Participación social y política - Transformación cultural y comunicación

6,556 female victims, the majority of ethnic background (indigenous and Afro-Colombian), and 715 girls participated in social dialogues for peace and the right to truth through the design and participatory and collective co-creation, from and with the territories, of methodological roadmaps and the implementation of pedagogic, communicative, archiving, artistic, cultural, creative, community and inclusive actions. These focused on rights, gender and territory, helping the spread and ownership of the CEV's mandate and legacy.

## Cross-cutting gender actions <sup>18</sup>

These actions focused on: strengthening information observatories in different departments, leading to reports and audiovisual products created by civil society to strengthen the Comprehensive System for Peace (123); the creation of procedures, protocols and other

tools with a gender focus (59); actions for mass institutional campaigns to promote the guaranteeing of women's rights (32); and finally, actions to train public servants in gender issues that they need to respond to or resolve (24).



These actions were mainly implemented in the departments of Nariño (20), Cauca (19), Antioquia (17), Chocó (14), Cesar (13), Arauca (12), Valle del Cauca (12), Meta (10), Bolívar (10), La Guajira (9) and Putumayo (9).

### Observatories with information separated by sex and gender analysis

- 8 civil society organisations contributed to the construction of the truth via reports that gather the feelings of female victims and the LGBTIQ+ community that shared their collective memories to narrate the impact of the armed conflict.

- The CEV carried out three (3) special investigations that highlight the individual and collective impacts of the armed conflict on girls and women, as well as its confrontations and an analysis of violence against LGBTIQ+ persons committed during the armed conflict, from the modus operandi and resistance to recommendations to avoid its repetition. These were used as material for the Final Report on the Truth's chapter on women and LGBTIQ+ people.

- 5 social, women's organisations were supported, through the strengthening of the PGN in its role of supporting victims with the JEP, the elaboration and delivery of its reports, which will help this entity strengthen the seven macro cases that are open.

### Creation of procedures, protocols and other tools with a gender focus

- 25,090 women participated in collective reparation and return actions which, as well as contributing to their reparation, helped women improve their economic independence through formal hiring in infrastructure works, and their involvement in processes of soft skills training for their social participation on an organisational and community level, and for the obtainment of new work opportunities.

- 17,422 women participated in actions generated by the PGN with the aim of involving female victims in the Comprehensive System for Peace.

- It is worth highlighting support for the analysis<sup>19</sup> reports with a gender focus that contribute to the judicial decongestion of macro cases 05 and 06.<sup>20</sup>

19. The "analysis rooms" with a gender perspective support the preparation and execution of voluntary statements to witnesses, as well as the comparison of information with evidence, the preparation of draft statements of facts and conduct, and the development of hearings. of information with evidence, the preparation of draft written statements of facts and conduct, and the development of hearings to comment on these versions; at this stage of the judicial process, active participation is ensured. At this stage of the judicial process, the active participation of the victims associated with the cases, especially women and the LGBTIQ+ community, is ensured. Women and LGBTIQ+ community.

20. Macro-case 005: Northern Cauca territorial situation. Macro-case 06: Victimization of members of the Patriotic Union.

## “We hope that what we have heard can now be heard by the rest of society”: Francisco de Roux

The Jesuit is the president of the Truth Commission. In this interview, he explains the role of truth clarification as a necessary step to reconciliation in the country. Furthermore, he shares the experience of the construction of the CEV's Final Report, and of hearing more than 27,000 voices of people affected by the conflict in Colombia.

- It has been five years since the signing of the Final Agreement; can it be claimed that the country has made progress in peacebuilding, and specifically in clarifying the truth about the armed conflict?

R: Yes, it can. While we are concerned about the latest rise in violence with massacres, murders, displacements and armed confrontations in various territories across the country, it is clear that the figures on deaths, combats and crimes that we saw in Colombia when the armed conflict with the FARC was ongoing are no longer as high. And in that sense, the country has made progress in overcoming armed confrontations, which is a part of peace.

The peace process continues with the task of building peace. And on that road, we have made progress in listening to the victims, perpetrators and witnesses; we have progressed in terms of civil society participation, which is a transitional justice mechanism for the truth. We have made steps in reintegrating ex-FARC combatants, whose commitment to the process saw them lay down their arms. The start of implementation of any peace process is a time of much friction, as it requires many changes, openings, new human and institutional willingness, and all that takes time and effort. It is in the midst of this context that we have carried out our work and we feel that the delivery of the final report and the fulfilment of our mandate shows clear progress in the implementation of the Final Agreement, and contributes to meeting the victims' right to the truth. I would say that, in these five years, particular progress has been made in implementation and

reintegration, but commitments are still required from the government, political parties and society as a whole in order to be in “peacebuilding mode” and make progress towards the holy grail of peace, non-repetition.

- In less than three months, the Truth Commission will publish its final report on the armed conflict in Colombia, a commitment made during the peace dialogues. How do you think the country will receive this report? Are we ready? What actions is the Commission carrying out with Colombians?

R: We are undertaking an enormous task in this phase of preparing society and institutions, which will continue until June 28, 2022, the day that our report will be delivered to the country. That is the moment that society and institutions will get to hear what the Truth Commission has to say.

What the Commission will say is the social product of thousands of interviews and reports, of hundreds of cases that have been compiled, processed and consolidated from information that has been given to us by thousands of people in Colombia. In these conversations, we have been able to compile multiple voices on the events from people who were affected by the conflict as well as responsible parties such as politicians and armed actors.

Over the last few weeks, we have noticed that there is possibly a part of society that is not yet emotionally or mentally prepared to hear and receive some truths that have, up until now, been blind spots, topics that have been denied, and the Commission's task will be to assert them emphatically; after all, they are the result of our exercise of shedding light on the truth. But above all, because we consider them to be issues that become “persistence factors” for the armed conflict. That is why we say that, if we do our job right, the truth that we are going to deliver will make various actors and sectors uncomfortable.



Photo: truth commission

- How does the final report contribute to the reconciliation that Colombia needs to go through?

R: The report is an important moment of deep and lengthy reflection and dialogue for society to set off on the long road to healing, a necessary condition for reconciliation. This should be based on understanding why what happened, happened, how it happened, who was responsible and why it keeps happening. Thus, the report is going to contribute to reconciliation as it will explain the relationships, complexities, crossovers and tangled webs that existed behind the armed conflict and that made it possible for all of this to happen. Just by understanding it, maybe we can get a full picture and a proper diagnosis in order to provide the right treatment, just as in medicine.

We must keep in mind that the process is not going to be automatic or simultaneous, because the Truth Commission's reports tend to touch on interests and sectors of society that do not want to accept what happened and much less so the seriousness of what happened. That's what we just heard from the voices of the Madres de Soacha, who continue to demand the entire truth.

- How have you guaranteed the victims the right to being heard, and how does that contribute to the construction of the report?

R: It has been a very challenging task, especially in times of pandemic, but with the conviction and technology at our disposal today, we managed it. In spite of having 60% of our mandate during the Covid-19 pandemic, we have heard more

than 27,000 voices. It has been an exercise of pure conviction, an important effort to build relationships and generate trust with the victims, to offer a meaningful opportunity to be heard, not just to tell the story again, but perhaps to tell it in a different way and with a different purpose. We hope that everything we have heard can now be heard by the rest of society. Furthermore, we have provided more than 1,900 spaces for reflection and dialogue, with the participation of many sectors of society and the victims, and this has allowed us to advance through different listening formats and understand how the armed conflict came about and what its impacts were. For example, the Encounters for Truth and the Public Recognitions make up part of this enormous mosaic of the Commission's work, as well as understanding the resistance to and support for peace and coexistence.

What have been the challenges and difficulties in the search for the truth about what happened in the Colombian conflict?

R: The challenges faced during the Commission's mandate have largely been due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which delayed our arrival to the country's different territories and the deployment of planned activities for the Commission's task. Other difficulties include the continuity and rise in violence in the country, the lack of a comprehensive and vigorous implementation of the entire agreement, as well as the increase in polarisation that we have experienced over the last few years and which we currently find ourselves experiencing as a result of the political election context.

What has been the role of the United Nations Multi-Partner Fund in strengthening and accompanying the processes of searching for the truth and collective responsibilities of the violent events in the country's history?

R: The Multi-Partner Fund has been a very important ally, supporting us politically from the outset of this historic task. In 2017, it provided resources from the very moment that the Commissioners were chosen, at a time when there were still no public resources for the Commission's work. In total, there were three projects for directly strengthening the Commission's work as a state entity for peace: one in the preparation stage, the second in the deployment and execution of the mandate and now, the final one, for the conclusion of the report, its dissemination and social ownership. Over the past few years, there were also three civil society calls for proposals to support initiatives related to contributions to the truth, coexistence, non-repetition and recognition. This support was not only key in strengthening the public entity in terms of seeking the truth, but also in strengthening civil society's capacity to contribute to the task.

Throughout these three long years, we have had the permanent political backing of all of the member states, with important support from the United Nations teams: UNDP, UNHCR and the Fund.

Have you learnt from other international conflicts to achieve reconciliation via the truth? Which ones?

R: Yes, we had the opportunity of being accompanied by various Commissions from across the world, including Canada, Guatemala, Peru and Mali. We were also fortunate to rely on the experience of countries like Ireland, Spain, Germany and Europe as a whole, whose history of war helped with issues of reconciliation, political and social transitions, as well as thematic issues and differential focuses like, for example, the formulation of recommendations for non-repetition, working with women, indigenous groups and young people, and the psychological focus.

Photo: MPTF Colombia



IOM Campaign "Yo te Ofrezco" (I offer you)  
Deployment Project  
of the Integral System  
for Peace:



## “The resistance of the Awá people: guardians of the river, guardians of the mountain”



A hummingbird spreads its glistening, colourful wings, welcoming the arrival of the sun over the peak of a verdant mountain in Colombia's Andean region, in the south of the country. For the Inkal Awá (mountain walker), this moment predicts good times to come: the healing of the territories occurs when nature finds its greatest expression in freedom.

“All of the inhabitants of the Awá community are also indigenous guards and we carry out a social, spiritual, territorial and cultural role within our territory. The functions we carry out include protecting the territory, protecting life, protecting everything that exists in the territory, all its biodiversity”, explains Juan Edgardo Pai Nastacuas, Telembi Area Coordinator for UNIPA.

The Awá are an indigenous group living in Southwestern Colombia, on the border between Colombia and Ecuador, and they are internationally renowned for their protection using their ancestral knowledge of the territory, culminating in the protection of more than 500,000 hectares of forests and mountains.

The staff of command, a protective tool used by the Awá Indigenous Guard, made out of peach palm, a traditional tree from the Pacific region, shows the circular connection between this community and nature, spiritual creation and the territory.

“Over the last few years, we have widened our protective scope, because new situations have arrived in our territories, such as the violence of megaprojects and macroprojects. We are the protectors of the culture of the territory of our people, our youth, our community, and we defend against the various types of violence that we have experienced. Being a guard is loving our people, we have had to be there in difficult moments for our communities”, explains Pai Nastacuas.

Video of the Fund, tribute to victims, indigenous peoples and environment:



The Awá, who number more than 40,000 people, have resisted in the face of the harm and impact that their connection and devotion to the territory has suffered as a result of the extraction projects that have destroyed the region's natural resources, the predatory control by illegal groups for their illicit activities and the historic lack of state presence, among other things.

That violence, mainly caused by territorial disputes owing to it being an exit route to the Pacific Ocean and being considered a geographically strategic setting of interest to armed groups, has put the existence of the Awá people at risk, as recognised by the Constitutional Court, in its ruling 004 of 2009, which includes them as one of the 36 indigenous groups at risk of physical and cultural extinction.

“Since the 1990s, specifically in the Barbacoas municipality, there has been a presence of illegal armed actors, something which increased greatly from 2002. That presence was a constant threat to the people, to the community. Between 2007 and 2008, there were numerous clashes between the ELN and the FARC, and people suffered amidst the violence. Many landmines were planted and, in 2009, there was a massacre of 13 people, including young boys and girls, and pregnant women. This was followed by the displacement of 80% of the settlement's population to the municipality's other villages”, he explains.

That is why, in 2020, the Nariño Victims' Unit made progress with the collective reparations for Awá communities and completed the Comprehensive Collective Reparation Plan (PIRC, for its Spanish acronym) in the municipalities of Nariño that make up part of the PDET, where measures and actions aimed at repairing the damages caused by the armed conflict were implemented.

The Fund has supported the state in its strategy of the protection, reparation and collective assistance of victims, and in promoting their access to the participation spaces within the JEP. These initiatives are aimed at the members of the Awá community living in the municipalities of Tumaco, Ricaurte and Barbacoas, benefitting nearly 20,000 Awá people.

21. The Indigenous Unit of the Awá People (UNIPA, for its Spanish acronym) is a not-for-profit association of traditional indigenous Awá authorities and councils created 18 years ago, during which time it has

“These Fund projects that have arrived in our territory have been very important for the contribution to our own development that we have been implementing since 2009 as a result of the massacre. We created some collective protection strategies with our indigenous guards in order to strengthen ourselves and help this community overcome the difficult moments it has lived through”, explains Edgardo.

One advancement on the road to reparations for the Awá people came in the form of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace’s (JEP) decision to accredit the indigenous Awá people and their Katsa Su (or great territory), represented by their government organisations, Unipa and Camawari, with 32 and 11 councils, respectively.

In this context, it is worth highlighting the efforts of the JEP’s Ethnic Commission which, heeding the call of the territories battered by the violence, has put in place the application of coordination implements between ethnic communities and the Comprehensive System for Peace.

This exercise has enriched the legal concept of the ancestral territories, with the revelation that the Awá worldview is a product of the relationship of the communities with the Katsa Su, which means that the territory must be given a special value, and in order to heal and collectively make amends, we must recognise the impact that the violence has had on this land and its right to “purify”.

For the Awá, their relationship with the river, the mountains, the forests, and the ecosystem in general is as important as their relationship with each other. “Within our spiritual worldvision, there are four worlds inhabited by spiritual beings and human beings. In the first lives a spiritual population that is also considered Awá. We are in the second. In the third there is spirituality – after death you enter this third world – and in the fourth is the Creator. That is why harm done to one of his children of the territory is a fairly serious harm. The armed conflict has had an impact on our own development because, when there is an armed conflict, movement is restricted”, explains the Awá’s representative.

Throughout this process of territorial recognition in collective reparation processes, the Fund has facilitated differential restorative justice processes in indigenous Awá territories through the promotion of intercultural dialogues between the JEP and the Special Indigenous Justice (JEI, for its Spanish acronym), contributing to the consolidation of territorial peace.

“Last year, we had a project where the Fund helped us create a dialogue, get in contact once again with our communities, with our people, despite being very spread out, and we managed to get together and dialogue in order to live in harmony again. We had meetings, we shared with the communities, and that allowed us to gain more strength and present ourselves so that our communities, our people, can better resist

recruitment and the threats faced in the territory. So that the organisational strength that we have increases with those types of projects supporting us”.

Recognising, as collective victims, the 32 indigenous settlements of the Awá people represented by UNIPA and their Katsa Su, as part of the JEP’s Case 002, opens up a debate on

the gap in the international standards on indigenous rights to maintain their spiritual relationship with their territories.

“We never wielded arms, which is why the meaning of peace is different to us. Peace is respect for the territory, respect for spirituality, respect for the rivers, for culture, for our communities’ own form of development, according to our customs, our cultural practices. Peace is us being able to freely move around the territory, without any restrictions, without any threats, without any displacement”, concludes Pai.

He then adds: “If our territory, our culture and our own manner of development is respected, then we will have tranquillity in the territory. But that has not happened and that is what we are denouncing in various entities so that the peace that we yearn for, to live well and peacefully in the territory, becomes a reality”.

**“We never wielded arms, which is why the meaning of peace is different to us. Peace is respect for the territory, respect for spirituality, respect for the rivers, for culture, for our communities’ ”.**



## Missing people in Colombia: the search for healing

“Siguiendolashuellasde la vida” Plataforma Sur:



The Fund supported the identification of cases of missing persons in 14 municipalities in Huila, through the ‘Following the Footprints of Life’ project, which included the participation of 166 family members of missing persons.

Part of Plataforma Sur’s mission statement is making peace in the southern territories of the country a reality. Within this context of territorial peacebuilding, a support strategy has been developed for the search for those deemed missing, evaluating the phenomenon of disappearances in Huila in terms of the identification and awareness of cases, political impact for guaranteeing rights to search, and the strengthening of those people searching, in order to ensure the sustainability of processes.

On a global level, Colombia represents one of the highest levels of missing persons, as a consequence of the dynamics of the armed conflict which led to the disappearance of more than 120,000 Colombians, victims of forced disappearance, kidnap, forced recruitment, and death in combat, among others.

As a product of the Final Agreement (2016), the UBPD was created, whose role is to take on a humanitarian and extrajudicial search for those deemed missing as a result of and in the context of the armed conflict, in order to alleviate the suffering of those looking for them and contribute to satisfying the rights to the truth and reparations as a contribution to peacebuilding.

Plataforma Sur makes up part of the Working Table for Forced Disappearance and the Search for Missing Persons. The Fund supported the delivery of 1,539 already documented cases of forced disappearance to the UBPD through this round table’s coordinated regional efforts.

According to Tatiana Carvajal, a Plataforma Sur employee, one of Plataforma Sur’s most important challenges in the search for missing persons and supporting families has been the underreporting of the disappearance in Huila. “The challenge is increasing this support so that, in every municipality, there is the possibility of presenting cases that have never before been shared and linking these victims to the UBPD so that they can continue their process”.

With regard to the regional search plans, it is worth highlighting that most victims of disappearance in Colombia are men, so women have been leading the searches and reports. Furthermore, the majority of civil society organisations are made up of women searchers.

“The hardest thing is the emotional process in the midst of the search, developing a supporting role that does not end up causing harm because the victims can easily confuse their roles and generate expectations beyond what Plataforma’s process can offer. The fact that most of us are women helps in this process, we all help each other out when the emotional burden becomes too great”, she concludes.

The United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia supported this initiative by documenting 173 cases of missing persons, with a support strategy which led to the consolidation of the first Disappearance Diagnostic in Huila, the implementation of a pedagogic and communications plan, and the creation of a document of contributions to the Regional Search Plans.

22. The Fund supported the creation of this entity, as well as that of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) and the Truth Commission (CEV), which make up the Comprehensive System for Peace.



# STABILISATION

95 projects  
USD \$76.7M

71 civil society organisations  
OIM, FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, PNUD, OACNUDH  
Y ONU Mujeres.

See the list of projects here:



state, social organisations and communities. To underline the importance of this thematic area for implementation, the Fund allocated \$76.7 million dollars to the 95 projects, almost half of all the Fund's resources.

The PDETs!  
The backbone of stabilisation is the PDET strategy, whose mission is to stabilise and close gaps which the conflict left behind in the 170 municipalities most affected by the violence. The Fund not only supported the creation of the 170 PDETs, it also accompanied the inclusion of 12,448 of its initiatives in the Municipal Development Plans of the mayors elected in 2019. Additionally, alongside the Agency for Territorial Renewal (ART, for its Spanish acronym), the "On board with my PDET" strategy was created, which strengthened the capacities of 80 grassroots organisations with projects set within the pillars of the PDET, in five sub-regions: Sierra Nevada, Sur de Bolívar, Urabá, Chocó and Pacífico Medio.

## Building on the foundations

Stabilisation involves a series of measures linked to the development of communities and strengthening of state institutions, which increase social cohesion and reduce conflicts. Social stability and development are the basis for the implementation of the Final Agreement, which is why the supported initiatives aim at closing historic gaps, reducing inequality and increasing security with the promotion of justice, socio-economic rehabilitation, the prevention of forced recruitment, the development of institutional capacities in the territories and the consolidation of actions against landmines.

Over these five years of implementation, the projects from the Fund's stabilisation thematic area have been the ones which have most improved the living conditions of the most isolated rural communities, by rebuilding the social fabric and helping foster a new feeling of trust between the



Foto: Fundación 5ta con 5ta Crew

See the results of our projects in the media around the world.



Foto: One Earth Future





Foto: OPS/OMS Colombia

Foto: Corpocampo

## Stabilisation through inclusion in production

Through a variety of socio-economic initiatives, communities encounter opportunities to attract development to their regions and legal options for working to improve their living conditions. For example, through 1,970 individual production projects that benefitted families linked to the PNIS, a contribution was made to the sustainability of the government's strategy for substituting illicit crops. Similarly, the generation of employment for communities through the construction of 327 infrastructure works in the PDET municipalities, the 45 established commercialisation circuits and the 245 production alliances and commercial agreements in these municipalities ensures that the communities feel like participants in the well-being generated by economic dynamics.

Furthermore, the blended finance strategy, where the Fund's cooperation resources have allowed for the leveraging of resources from the private sector to support five production lines, is being implemented. This has benefitted more than 2,300 farmers and rural producers, with the greatest impact on PDET municipalities in the departments of Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Nariño and Putumayo. It has also contributed to reducing the risk of two credit lines for more than 5,808 rural small-scale farmers, giving them access to a formal line of credit, especially in those PDET municipalities and ZOMAC in the north and south of the country where access to these is difficult.

## Security and justice, the key to protecting communities

With the aim of increasing security for human rights activists, the Fund supported 39 CSOs in developing coordinated actions for the protection of social leaders. Four networks were directly strengthened, 120 ethnic-territorial organisations and 23 second-tier organisations were coordinated, which carry out impact, reporting and education actions for risk identification, protection measures and care measures. Also, 8,143 social leaders were trained in order to foster their participation and that of their communities in decision-making spaces.

In order to complement these efforts, in Norte de Santander, Nariño and Chocó, a comprehensive strategy has been implemented for the protection and guaranteeing of the right to participate for human rights advocates and social leaders. The strategy also aims to strengthen institutions in the face of this problem, offer economic security to this population and develop technical, technological, methodological and cooperative capacities for improving prevention and increasing penalties for crimes committed against human rights advocates.

There are already 50 start-ups, 60% of which are led by women, that provide this population with economic independence. Additionally, the System of Information on Criminal Organisations (SAGA, for its Spanish acronym) was consolidated, containing quantitative and qualitative information on these organisations, which is useful for the public entities responsible for investigating, penalising and fighting crimes against social leaders.

With the aim of continuing to support the Colombian government's efforts to develop mechanisms to allow communities to gain equal access to justice services, support has been given to the implementation of the Local, Rural Justice Models in 22 municipalities in six departments. These place an emphasis on gender, youth and conflicts over land use and ownership. This strategy has involved supporting social services, municipal governments, police inspectors and the territorial offices of the District Attorney's Office for

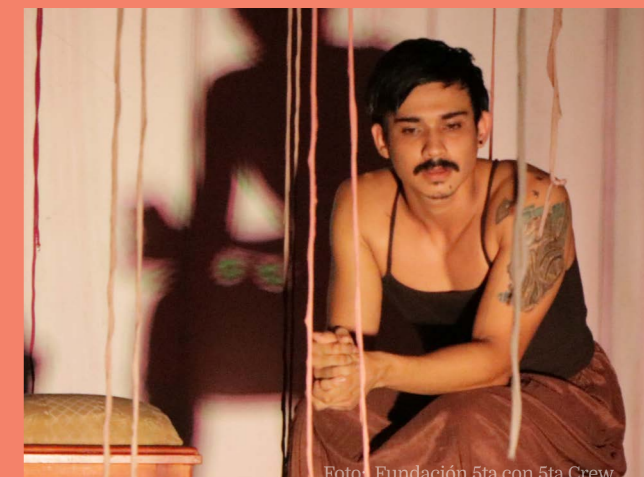


Foto: Fundación 5ta con 5ta Crew

the application of protocols and attention services for GBV, rural women and the LGBTQI+ population.

Similarly, capacities for conflict resolution over land use and ownership were strengthened among social leaders and public servants, and information was provided to teachers, young people, public servants and the community in general on restorative youth justice. This helped identify cases in which minors are implicated, offer guidance to avoid punitive law and at the same time instruct them on the prevention of legal infractions and coexistence norms within their communities.

In order to continue working for the well-being of children and adolescents in the communities of the PDET municipalities, 2021 saw the completion of the support given in the implementation of the government's "Join in for me" strategy. As part of this strategy, more than 18,000 people, including children and adolescents, teachers, public servants, social leaders and families jointly created protective surroundings in order to prevent the younger generations being co-opted into the war.

Finally, in order to provide security and freedom to communities so that they can move around and make use of their territories, the Fund continued to support humanitarian demining efforts to clear 84,305 m2 that were then returned to the communities for their use for production and for the community, benefitting 29,469 people.



"Protective Environments for Peace" Corporation  
Hombres en Marcha."

23. Departamentos: Antioquia, Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, Córdoba, Putumayo. Municipality: Carepa, Nechi; Buenos Aires, Caldono, Jambaló and Miranda; Bojayá, Condoto, Nóvita and Unguía; El charco, Roberto Payán, La Tola, and Santa Bárbara de Iscuandé; Puerto Libertador, San José de Ure and Tierralta; Orito, Puerto Caicedo, Puerto Guzmán, San Miguel

# Innovations

**1.1. Online tools for information and knowledge management,** combined with the creation of free and easily-accessible communication channels, proved to be fundamental tools for the prevention and monitoring of threats and attacks on human rights activists, thus counteracting the stigmatisation of their work and reducing the impact of the isolation brought by Covid-19. The organisations created online tools that contain the statistics of reports sent in by human rights advocates via WhatsApp.

**2. 2. Restructuring of tools for supporting production organisations:** There was a restructuring of the ICO<sup>24</sup> tool for measuring results in the process of strengthening organisations that implement small infrastructure works. The design allows for the easy evaluation of the initial state of the organisation and the projection of specific strengthening objectives.

**3. 3. Creating new community interaction spaces for the prevention of recruitment of minors:** In the project that supported the government in the implementation of the policy on prevention of recruitment of minors, the following activities for responding to the feelings of the communities were carried out: coffee and cacao tasting workshops; bird watching workshops; the creation of the “CONPAZ for democracy” board game to address healthy habits, identity and territory, and the rights of children and adolescents; and the ‘For Life’ camp, during which children and adolescents had the chance to spend a night together in the open air and learn about astronomy.

**4. 4. Diversifying crops to support food security:** The project for territorial stabilisation promoted the diversification of crops, which improved the food security of rural families, who now make the most of the raw materials they can produce at home in order to improve the output of production activities.

24. Índice de capacidades organizaciones.

# Lessons learnt

**1. Create supervision mechanisms within everyone’s reach:** In order to eradicate the stigma attached to the defence of human rights, it is necessary to show individuals that their role as a citizen also involves demanding their rights as owners of their own destiny and agents for change in their community. The organisations created supervision mechanisms within the reach of communities, which can now be integrated into the monitoring and transparency dynamics which were previously considered to be the role of a select few.



Foto: Corpocampo

**2. Develop dialogue and peace settings from production settings:** In the projects aimed at building community works, it was important to include social support activities (conflict resolution, mediation and dialogue processes, etc.). These helped to reconcile the interests of the parties and create proper coordination between the different actors.

**3. Strengthen capacities in an integrated manner for the sustainability of the PDET:** The implementation and sustainability of the PDET initiatives require an integrated approach that includes the strengthening of producers’ organisations and their empowerment in every step of the project, such that they have the technical tools and knowledge of strategic relationships to help make production activities framed by the PDET more sustainable.

**4. Support reforestation with native species:** Supporting production activities focused on the reforestation of the territories with native species was an important way to promote the preservation of traditions and decrease the risk of extinction faced by many species due to the overexploitation and excessive felling in various regions across the country. It is important for leaders of organisations and/or communities to continue to raise awareness within the communities of the importance of these activities.

**5. Provide psychological support to families in order to prevent the recruitment of minors:** Psychological support for families is a good practice to include in the framework of projects aimed at preventing recruitment, as long as it strengthens the capacities of families to be the primary protective environment and involves all member in the planning and development of concrete actions for the transformation of family dynamics. This shifts the intervention from a public setting to a private one in which interaction with professionals boosts the process of family development with a consequent improvement in family relationships and ties.

**6. Understand, alongside indigenous communities, what the support for preventing the recruitment of minors should look like:** When dealing with the issue of recruitment of minors in indigenous communities, it became clear that separating meetings by age or gender was not recommended, as inter-generational dialogues and meetings between individuals have a greater potential to generate protective environments for children and adolescents. The participation of authorities in the meetings on children and adolescents was key for adapting and developing activities, and interpreting and listening to the opinions of indigenous children and adolescents.

**7. Allow young people to build their future so that they desist from war:** Children and adolescents led the mobilisation strategies and even developed a community context reading to identify the characteristics, problems and potential of their territory, and establish bridges for raising awareness of their actions in inter-generational and community dialogue spaces. These actions increase their commitment to the development of activities for preventing recruitment in their territories.

# Challenges

**1. The promotion of peace in complex contexts:** In some territories across the country, difficult security conditions persist, such as the reorganisation of criminal groups that have intensified violence, coca production, illegal mining, and the recruitment of minors, among other things. These continue to be a challenge to the creation of peace settings in these territories.

**2. Attracting the private sector:** The Fund's blended finance strategy has managed to attract investments from the private sector in some of the regions most affected by the conflict. However, it is necessary to replicate this and generate new, innovative strategies for attracting new private investments to more regions. This could not only bring with it development, but also generate new opportunities for the communities.

**3. Social leaders and human rights advocates are the priority:** The wave of assassinations of members of these groups has been increasing to a worrying extent. One of the biggest challenges continues to be delving deeper into prevention and institutional coordination measures to avoid the repetition of these atrocious events. The Fund will continue to support human rights defenders and social leaders in their actions in the territories, while applying the action without harm principle in order to avoid detriments to their security.

**4. Support for community representation groups:** The PDETs have consolidated themselves as one of the greatest achievements for driving and developing the regions most affected by the conflict. The community representation groups are a central part of the strategy, and in many regions they have been taken apart or diminished due to factors such as forced displacement, violence in general, or a lack of opportunities that lead their members to pull out of the process. The strengthening of these groups is vital to stabilising the territories and maintaining the participation of the communities in the implementation and supervision of the PDETs.

**5. Generational replacement:** to properly understand the importance of the community and guarantee its protection and the continuity of processes, it is easier if an individual grows up witnessing how community actions can change realities. That is why promoting actions aimed at children and adolescents taking ownership of the implementation of the Final Agreement continues to be a challenge.

**6. Institutional trust:** It is important to keep promoting institutional trust in the communities with a presence in the territories affected by the conflict, due to the fear that still exists in the communities when interacting with national authorities, as a result of the presence of armed groups in the intervened areas and the risk that this could have for the territory's inhabitants.

**7. Strengthening of capacities versus personnel turnover:** This is one of the main challenges of the Fund-backed initiatives related to institutional strengthening. It is important to have strategies that not only permit the transfer of capacities to the individual employees, but that also keep them installed within the institutions.

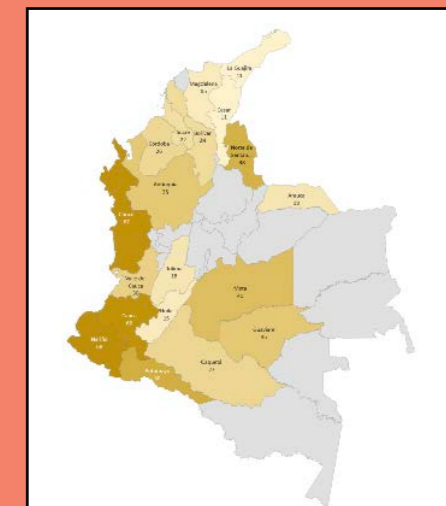


Foto: Fundación 5ta con 5ta Crew



## Women contributing to stability in the territories

Gender budget USD \$13,038,547



In total 627 actions (affirmative and cross-cutting) that promoted equal rights and opportunities for women and girls in different departments across the national territory were implemented, which highlight the needs or problems that interventions led by civil society organisations or UNS agencies sought to resolve.

# Affirmative gender actions <sup>25</sup>

The emphasis on these actions in 2021 was on social and political participation (73), prevention and protection from GBV (67) and economic independence (58).

## Social and political participation

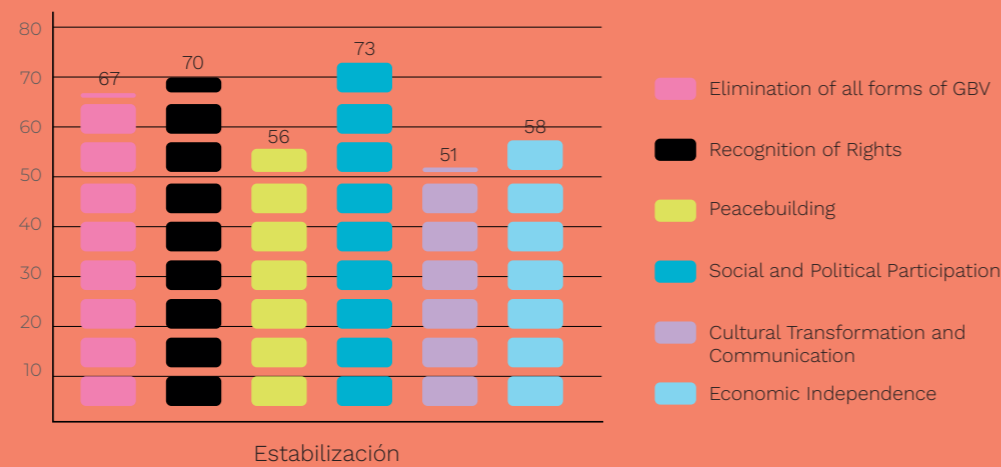
It is worth highlighting the importance that the women themselves have placed on their right to participate in settings that range from their impact on constructing PDET initiatives with a focus on gender and rural women, to organisational strengthening and protective and negotiation processes for the defence and protection of their role as leaders. Some actions worth highlighting:

- 4,356 women living in the 170 PDET municipalities participated in the “On board with my PDET” strategy, which strengthened the skills of 532 women for their own empowerment and generation of resources.

- 4,606 initiatives focused on gender and rural women, were proposed by women, having an impact on the inclusion of 1,458 initiatives in the Municipal Development Plans.

- 883 female social leaders and human rights advocates acquired the tools for demanding their rights to mechanisms of collective protection and security and the prevention of violence; as well as strengthening their capacities for impact, protection, self-protection and coordination between advocates and other organisations on a national and regional level.

See the systematisation of the “On board with my PDET” strategy [HERE](#)



375 actions concentrated in the departments of Cauca (11), Chocó (9), Nariño (9), Norte de Santander (6) and Meta (5), representing 40 actions (55% of the total) demonstrating the response to territorial stabilisation and the guarantee of social and political rights for women. The following are the main results:

25. See definition in the infographic chapter's section on focuses

## Measures for prevention of and protection from GBV

Various strategies were created which seek to generate prevention and protection measures for different forms of GBV, of which the following stand out:

- 5,276 women and 5,236 girls in 15 departments participated in the “Join in for me” strategy for preventing the recruitment of children and adolescents through the strengthening of capacities with differential and gender approaches.

- 487 coffee-growing women in Tambo-Cauca reflected on and understood the different types of GBV that persist in their territory.

- 181 female social leaders in Cauca, Nariño and Valle del Cauca strengthened their protection capacities and now have tools, support strategies and psychological support strategies with a gender focus for each of the territories, as well as communication tools for raising awareness of and avoiding the stigmatisation of their work defending human rights.

## Economic independence

More than 600 harvesting women and their families linked to the PNIS in Caquetá, Cauca, Meta and Putumayo participate in the creation of opportunities and collective businesses with other women.

Thanks to blended finance: 240 women are heading up cacao plantations and in the process of attaining Fair Trade certification; 186 women signed purchasing contracts for planting acai and other products from the Amazon; 160 women are receiving support and are guaranteed the purchase of rice and coconuts for the development of business models that allow them to have a

stable income during the harvesting period; 400 coffee-growing women in Cauca, from the AMUCC association, receive technical assistance for their partnership with the association and the benefits of access to the revolving fund for the pre-financing of their crops; 56 coffee-growing women in El Tambo have received technical assistance for sustaining the organic seal of approval and training in coffee tasting and quality in order to create their own brand, “50 friends”, and connect directly with the end consumer; and 2,600 women received financing through microcredits in PDET and ZOMAC municipalities.

# Cross-cutting gender actions <sup>26</sup>

The emphasis of these actions was on: training processes aimed at public servants (77); and the creation and application of procedures, protocols and other tools that help identify needs and opportunities for a diverse range of women (62).

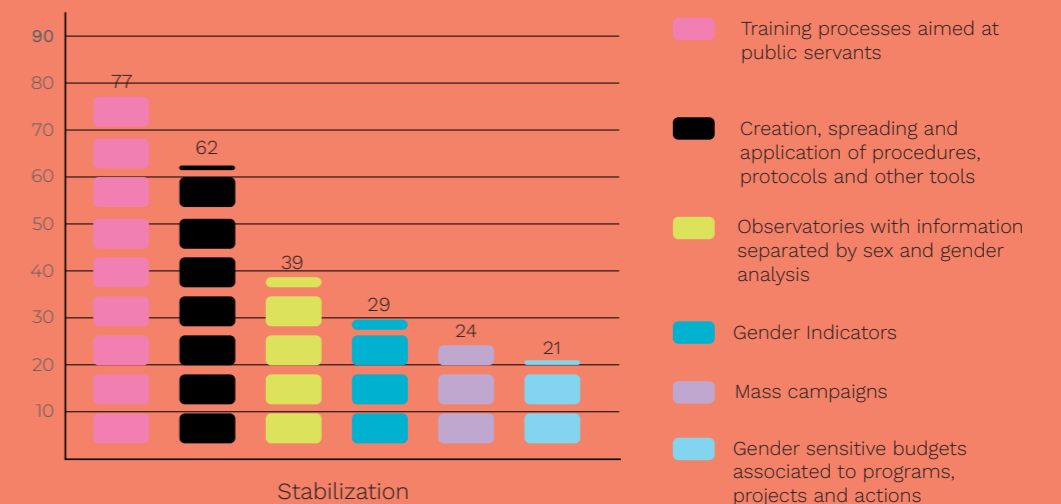
## Training processes aimed at public servants

- Having public servants who are committed to the correct application of attention protocols, and valid regulations regarding rights that give women and children access to development opportunities, requires strategies for raising gender awareness, training, gender analysis and the importance of their application. Here are some of the highlighted actions:

- Capacities strengthened in the 170 PDET municipalities, through their public servants, who can now construct gender-sensitive indicators and budgets for programs, projects and actions under their responsibility.

- 153 public servants in Antioquia, Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, Córdoba and Putumayo received training to improve attention to female victims of GBV and people with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities (OSIGD, for their Spanish acronym).

Conoce a las “50 amigas”:



252 actions, with the greatest presence in the departments of Putumayo (24), Nariño (23), Chocó (19), Norte de Santander (18), Meta (17), Antioquia (16), Guaviare (15) and Cauca (15).

26. See definition in the infographic chapter's section on focuses

## Prevention of the forced recruitment of children and adolescents: the debt of a country that wants to achieve peace

The state continues to work on the Join in for Me strategy to prevent the forced recruitment of girls and boys in Colombia.

The Special Jurisdiction for Peace, born after the Final Agreement between the FARC-EP and the government, revealed that, over the five decades of armed conflict, the guerrilla group recruited 18,667 minors. However, this practice is now being repeated with the emergence of new armed groups.

“Although the period following the Final Agreement with the FARC-EP saw a reduction in the number of cases of recruitment, the number of threats of imminent recruitment and against the lives of children and adolescents has increased”, explains the “Recruited childhood: recruitment and use of children and adolescents by the FARC” report, created by the Hernán Echavarría Political Science Institute, and supported by the Fund, IOM and other international partners.

The state continues to work tirelessly, in a coordinated fashion using the CIPRUNNA, in order to combat criminal organisations and confront this phenomenon. Currently, it is working in 119 of the 170 PDET municipalities (70%), promoting the strengthening of protective environments for children.

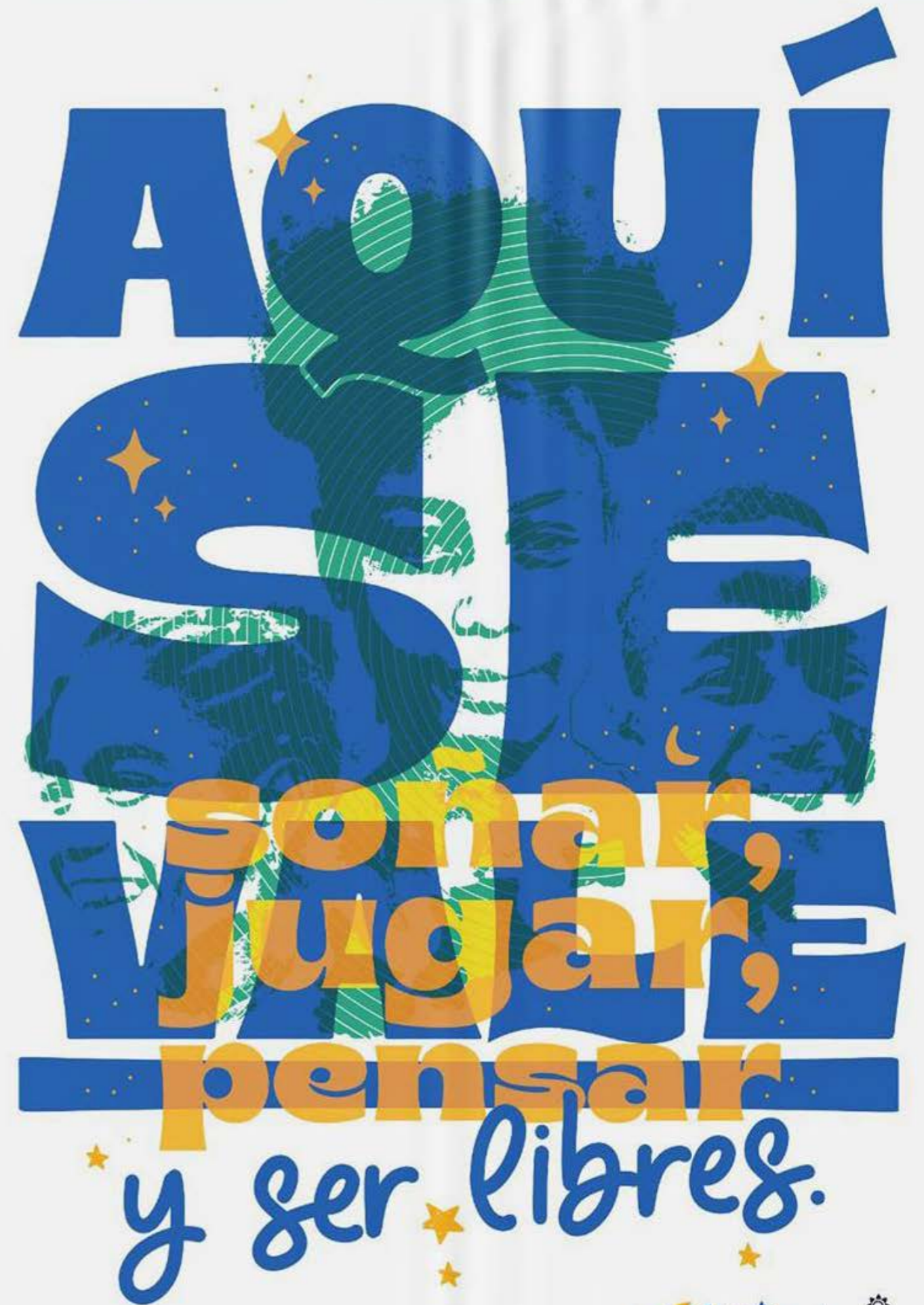
The national government has an action plan as part of the policy line aimed at preventing the recruitment and use of, and sexual violence against, children and adolescents, coordinating all the institutions that make up CIPRUNNA<sup>27</sup>. Within this action plan is the “Join in for Me – Protective Environments for Children and Adolescents” strategy, an effort led by the national government with the support of international partners through the Multi-Partner Fund, and with the technical support of UNICEF and IOM.

This strategy aimed to prevent the recruitment and use of children and adolescents in areas affected by the violence. The program reached nearly five million children and adolescents, their families, 168 head teachers, community spokespeople and 103 local authorities.

12 500 children and adolescents, in municipalities considered to be at risk as a result of the public order situation, designed and put into practice 273 community initiatives that looked to promote safe spaces and activities for minors, as well as to promote their interests and prevent their exposure to risk scenarios. Of all the initiatives, 39% centred on sports, 31% on art and culture, 24% on environmental issues, 5% on peacebuilding and 1% on start-ups; 50% of the initiatives are led by girls and young women.

Furthermore, to date, a total of 6,570 children and adolescents have participated in training processes and can now recognise threats and situations of risk and violations. At the same time, seven action plans were created from within the community for the strengthening of protective surroundings in the municipalities of Carepa, Turbo, El Bagre (Antioquia), San Onofre (Sucre), San Pablo and Simití (Bolívar).

27. According to Decree 2081 of 2019, the Inter-sectoral Commission is presided over by the Presidential Council for Human Rights and International Affairs, and is made up of the following entities: the Ministry of the Interior, or its delegate; the Ministry of Justice, or its delegate; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or its delegate; the Ministry of Defence, or its delegate; the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, or its delegate; the Ministry of Labour, or its delegate; the Ministry of Education, or its delegate; the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, or its delegate; the Ministry of Culture, or its delegate; the High Commissioner for Peace, or its delegate; the Director General of the National Planning Department (DNP), or its delegate; the Director General of the Administrative Department of Social Prosperity, or its delegate; the Director General of the Administrative Unit for Reparation and Attention to Victims (UARIV), or its delegate; the Director General of the Colombian Institute of Family Well-Being (ICBF), or its delegate; the Director General of the Agency for Reintegration and Normalisation (ARN), or its delegate; the Director General of the Agency for Territorial Renewal (ART), or its delegate; the Director General of the National Learning Service (SENA), or its delegate; the Presidential Council for Children and Adolescents; the Presidential Council for Youth; the Presidential Council for Gender Equality of the Presidential Administrative Department; the Presidential Council for Human Rights and International Affairs.



Súmate por mí, para que los niños, niñas y adolescentes de este municipio, puedan vivir ese momento mágico que es la infancia y la adolescencia.





Foto: Fundación 5ta con 5ta Crew

Through institutional strengthening, a total of 235 agreements were made with territorial entities and indigenous authorities. The institutional strengthening of entities working on the prevention of recruitment was achieved: with the Agency for Territorial Renewal in order to strengthen the initiatives framed by Pillar 8; with the Ministry of Education to involve this protective environment in the project's actions; and with the Agency for Reintegration and Normalisation in the exchange of experiences with the "Mambrú" strategy.

As a result of finding themselves in areas with a high risk of recruitment and because of other conditions, indigenous communities are greatly affected. Forced recruitment among children and adolescents belonging to indigenous communities affects their cultural practices, their forms of governance and social control (which differentiates them from other rural communities in terms of exercising their right to the property of their communities and territories, their ancestral and historic significance according to the Colombian constitution, but also in the practice of their spiritual values, their form of child-rearing, gender and generational structures, reserved knowledge, the reproduction of health, networks and autochthonous forms of communication, and education, food subsistence, among others).

That is why the Fund-backed strategy, which was operational until 2021, was carried out in more than 14 ethnic communities (Guayaberos, Cubeo, Tukanos, Carapanas, Carijonas, Desanos, Cirianos, Jiw, Kichwa, Inga, Wounan, Esperara - Siapidara, Awá and Nasa); and it trained the employees of the territorial teams on the management of tools for cultural analysis, understanding the communities' own regulations and legislations, the free, prior and informed consent (CLPI, for its Spanish acronym), and activities aimed towards respect for the identity, wisdom and knowledge of the people belonging to ethnic groups.

Although official figures on victims of recruitment and use of children and adolescents by illegal armed groups in the armed conflict are not uniform, nor are they complete regarding the magnitude of the problem, they do at least give an insight into the seriousness of the effect on the fundamental rights of children in Colombia.

See the documentary on child recruitment [HERE](#)



Proyecto "Súmate por Mí" OIM y UNICEF:



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28. (...) The Director General of the Colombian Institute for Family (ICBF), or his or her delegate from the management level. The General Director of the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization Agency (ARN), or his delegate at the management level. The General Director of the Agency for the Renewal of the Territory (ART), or his or her delegate from the managerial level. The General Director of the National Apprenticeship Service, (SENA), or his or her delegate at the managerial level. Presidential Advisor's Office for Children and Adolescents. Presidential Counseling Office for Youth - Colombia Youth. The Presidential Advisor for Women's Equity of the Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic. Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic. The Presidential Advisor for Human Rights and International Affairs of the Administrative Department of the Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic.

# Colombia: “The risk of defending and leading”. The current situation of the country’s human rights advocates

In those places where the violence lingers, the voice of communities and human rights activists is key to protecting the lives of their communities alongside relevant institutions, and raising awareness of violence, inequality and the need to transform the territories.

Without that voice representing the diversity of regions, cultures, landscapes and ideologies in the territories, peacebuilding would be even harder than imagined. That is why, in 2021, the Fund continued to prioritise those protecting life and strengthening civil society organisations so that, based on their own vision, they can find the paths to work in favour of the building of trust with the state.

The first quarter of 2021 saw the murder of 38 human rights activists (34 men and 4 women), according to reports by civil society organisations defending social causes in Colombia. “There is a continuation of: the expansion of non-state armed groups that threaten and expel the local population from their territories; the reduction in budgets for dealing with unforeseen circumstances; an absence or lack of assistance for victims; and immediate returns to territories without risk analysis and guarantees of a safe return. Additionally, according to Colombia’s Ombudsman, the groups that are most affected by these phenomena are those experiencing historic, structural infringements of rights, such as indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities (59% of cases) and the rural population.”<sup>29</sup>

Awareness of this situation has increased across the country as a result of various alerts, reports by public institutions such as the Ombudsman, and complaints by humanitarian organisations and civil society.

“In the period between January 1 and July 31, 2020, the socio-political violence database of the Colombian Commission of Lawyers documented 184 cases of violations of human rights against social leaders and activists. Of these 184 people, 183 were murdered and one was a victim of forced disappearance”, states the organisation’s press release regarding the presentation of their report, “The risk of defending and leading”.

The report, carried out by 20 human rights organisations and coordinated by the Colombian Commission of Lawyers (Coljuristas), covers the period between August 1, 2018 and July 31, 2020. “In 29 Colombian departments, there are still high levels of violence continuing to impact those people, organisations and communities that are defending human rights”, it revealed.

This document, which was also presented to national and international human rights watchdogs, hopes to contribute to reporting, raising awareness and recognition of and dignifying the defence of the human rights of people, communities, organisations and groups, using differential approaches and the identification of patterns and differential aspects in the violations of their human rights.

Elsewhere, the report revealed the constant signalling of LGBTQI+ social leaders and human rights advocates for issues such as sexual orientation, ethnic origin, gender and socio-economic situation. “That is why it is vital to identify these differential effects and incorporate differential focuses in the documentation of cases, as well as in prevention and protection measures and guarantees of human security”, explains the document.

**“The voice of communities and human rights activists is key to protecting the lives of their communities”.**

The investigation was carried out as part of the call for proposals for civil society organisations to take on actions for the strengthening of the protective capacities of human rights advocates in Colombia in 2021, financed by the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia. The goal of this call for proposals is to strengthen the joint work of human rights advocates in territories where violence persists due to conflicts related to land ownership, extraction policies, the plundering of natural resources and the planting of illicit crops, among other things.

The organisations have carried out various actions since the start of the implementation of the Final Agreement, and over time important achievements have been reached, such as the creation of early warnings of the human rights situation of women in the country, spaces for dialogue with institutions, and the reactivation of the Territorial Guarantees Roundtables. Similarly, four human rights networks (La red de Defensores en Alto Patía y Norte del Cauca; la red Nacional de Mujeres Defensoras; la red Francisco Isaías Cifuentes; ReDHPaNa) have been strengthened and one new network for the Chocó region (RedAnasi) was created.

Homenaje a líderes/as sociales por Colectivo OFB:



“Defensora de DDHH” Sisma Mujer.



- 120 ethnic-territorial organisations were brought together, including 23 networks of second-tier organisations who, through the implementation of a Training Plan, strengthened their capacities for impact and monitoring of human rights.

- 43 reports of threats and assassinations of social leaders in Cauca by the “Francisco Isaías Cifuentes” network and the Defensores del Alto Patía y Norte del Cauca network.

- Three emergency funds were created to support victims of threats and other violent events. Six people, two in Meta, one in Guaviare and three in the Catatumbo region, have been supported.

- The participatory construction of protection plans, with the objective of identifying capacities and protection strategies, as well as acting as impact tools for the institutional response.

- Three regional risk maps and three protection routes set up in Catatumbo, Meta and Guaviare, identifying the weaknesses, threats and response capacities of organisations and communities.

- 85 people took the “Tulpas of wisdom for the protection of life and the territory” course in the Canoas and Corinto settlements in Cauca



Foto: MPTF Colombia / @beccali

29. <https://www.oas.org/pt/CIDH/jsForm/?File=/es/cidh/prensa/comunicados/2021/258.asp>



## CECILIA TAPIÉ, going above and beyond for her community: “from today onwards, nothing is too hard for me”

The indigenous leader promotes her territory's economy through the construction of a pig farm.

Cecilia Tapié is 53 years old and hails from the municipality of Cumbal, in the Nariño department, in Southwestern Colombia, on the border with Ecuador. She has spent most of her life in the municipality of Barbacoas, four hours from her hometown. She got married there, had three children and became part of the Renacer Awá indigenous community and the Semillas Renacer organisation, made up mainly of women.

Cecilia is committed to the sustainable development of her community. Alongside her neighbours, she managed the improvement of the health centre's infrastructure, the construction of a tertiary road and the reconstruction of the Altaquer settlement's school.

The Semillas Renacer organisation, which she is part of, is responsible for the construction of a pig farm to raise 80 pigs, who will act as sustenance for 11 families in the Renacer Awá indigenous settlement and the Monteloro organisation.

The project is backed by the “Territorial Stabilisation” strategy, led by the ART with the support of the UNDP and the Fund's financing, as well as the support and investment of resources and time from the Awá community.

Following the signing of the Final Agreement and the selection of the PDET municipalities, many regions entered a social and economic reconstruction phase, with one of the main needs being gaining stability after the ravages of the conflict.

This project also seeks to set up new competencies in the region's agricultural, traditional and ancestral sector. Furthermore, through the construction of community infrastructure and the strengthening of local

production capacities, this initiative aims to strengthen institutional trust in the areas affected by the armed conflict and illicit crop-growing.

The project supported the implementation of comprehensive interventions in production and infrastructure projects in six PDET municipalities in the Pacífico Nariñense and Catatumbo regions, with the aim of rebuilding the social capital of communities, economically activating the territories and strengthening local capacities.

The projects were directly implemented by social grassroots organisations, producers and Communal Action Boards, placing emphasis on project ownership and sustainability.

The economic reactivation and rural production development of these regions was promoted through the implementation of 20 road and production infrastructure works, the creation of formal employment and the strengthening of grassroots organisations. In total, 15 roadwork projects (tertiary road, sewers, box culverts) and five production infrastructure projects (two allotments and three pig farms) were carried out.

The participation of women in construction and reforestation works was promoted, given that one of the greatest challenges is reaching high levels of female labour in jobs traditionally carried out by men. By the end of the project, 37% of the workforce was made up of women, an important achievement when compared with the 7% of women in the construction sector, as reported by the Colombian Chamber of Construction (CAMACOL, for its Spanish acronym).

Cecilia had the support of her organisation, the resident engineer, the accounting assistant and the UNDP in facing various challenges. She managed to successfully overcome the obstacles to acquiring backhoes in the area, the high costs of transport and materials and the difficulties with electronic payments.

This project implied great personal and professional challenges. The biggest were the working conditions amid the crisis generated by Covid-19. Despite the difficulties, she was able to monitor the works, communicate virtually with people in Bogotá and respond to instantaneous messages via WhatsApp using a mobile phone that she previously only used to answer phone calls. As a result of this situation, her son gave her a mobile phone and she learned to connect much more to the digital world.

Through this project, Cecilia received training in organisational skills, and she learned to manage budgets and set goals for achieving the desired results. She is sure of herself and confidently asserts that any future project will be easier, as she has learnt to coordinate working teams and to strengthen her communication skills.

Just like Cecilia, members of 23 social grassroots organisations strengthened their production and administrative skills, mainly in terms of topics related to community development planning, strategic planning, teamwork, conflict resolution, gender roles and stereotypes, the economy of care and gender-based violence, among other things.

“From today onwards, nothing is too hard for me: in any challenge, field or place, I am a different person. I feel confident, capable and determined. I know I can do whatever I decide to do”, she claims.

- A total of 4,500 seeds and 14 native species are being germinated in the nurseries built in Nariño's Pacific region.

- Six production products, under the framework of PDET initiatives from the pillar on economic reactivation have been set up, four in Catatumbo and two in Nariño's Pacific region. The initiatives are related to: horticultural production, pig farming, poultry farming and the creation of allotments.

- 216 formal temporary jobs were generated, increasing the immediate income of local people and allowing them to access goods and services that could be converted into living means.

- Those people hired for the works experienced a large increase in their weekly earnings.

- A total of 1,636 people (47% women and 53% men) benefitted from investments aimed at strengthening production.

- A total of 1,636 people (47% women and 53% men) benefitted from investments aimed at strengthening production.



## ALLIANCES WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR: RESOURCES IN THE REGIONS

Within the stabilisation thematic area, the Fund identified an opportunity to get in line with meeting the SDG agenda, specifically in terms of SDG 16 and everything to do with sustaining peace. Through its Blended Finance call for proposals, the Fund laid out the objective of validating the premise that the cooperation resources CAN act as a catalyst in order to support formalisation and make different business models which generate stability and economic development viable; especially in those parts of the country which have been most affected by the conflict and where private sector investors face the greatest risks to independently investing. Under the implementation framework of the Final Agreement, these territories make up the PDET municipalities.

This call for proposals channelled resources from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) in accordance with its recommendations, which encourages the United Nations system to seek innovative ways to work with the private sector to speed up the attainment of the SDG and allowed for the piloting, under different blended finance instruments, of the financing guidelines for development.

The initiative has been so successful that it has led to the leveraging of an average of six times (\$13M) the amount invested by the Fund (\$2.1M) from the private sector. It is clear that the blended finance projects obtain exponential, catalytic results by mobilising private sector resources to align them with the SDG agenda, at the same time as building financing bridges for projects that have an impact on development, and making a positive contribution to stabilisation in the territories most affected by the violence and, consequently, to sustaining peace in the country. These investments led to two credit lines with an

emphasis on microfinance for rural development, mobilising \$7.5 million of resources. With the other five investments with agricultural characteristics and support, 15 grassroots associations were strengthened and there was presence in the PDET municipalities through the different interventions such as seed capital contributions, technical assistance and investments in fixed assets. As a result of these partnerships, \$5.2 million USD was mobilised from the private sector for the execution of the various activities.

The following is the story of one of the investments that makes up part of the portfolio of seven that were included in this call for proposals.



Foto: Corpocampo

Iniciativas Blended Finance:



Foto: Corpocampo

## “The acai dream”

Putumayo is one of the four departments which have historically been the main producers of Coca in Colombia, along with its neighbour Nariño, Cauca and Norte de Santander. In this region there have been numerous attempts to implement crop substitution projects. “We are tired of all of these unsustainable initiatives”, explains Edgar Montenegro, director and co-founder of Corpocampo. “Someone would come to help us plant something, but without a strategy, and within a few months everything was gone”.

Edgar is from the region, having grown up in the El Danubio settlement in Puerto Asís, where his father lived after being displaced from Caquetá in the 1960s. The large distances and the poor state of the roads meant that any crop was barely profitable in El Danubio, just as in the majority of rural Putumayo; that is why coca farming took on such force in the region in the 1980s.

Edgar always looked for an alternative to illicit crops, which is why, in 2003, he grabbed the opportunity to buy a company that was the result of a failed attempt at crop substitution: a palm heart processing company. “In 2001, I worked for this company, selling palm hearts, a product from a palm tree that is very common in this region, and I saw a lot of potential”, explains Edgar. Thus, the Corporation for Rural Commercialisation (Corpocampo, for its Spanish acronym) was born, which currently buys palm hearts from more than 1,200 Afro-Colombian, rural and indigenous families that were able to substitute their illegal crops, “involving all of those families that were tired of failed alternatives and the spraying of glyphosate”.

But Corpocampo does not only produce palm hearts; under the framework of the implementation of the Final Agreement, they also decided to get involved in the production of what Edgar defines as “a treasure of this forest which previously went unseen because it was soaked in blood”. He is referring to the fruit of one of the Amazon’s other native palm trees: acai.

In fact, in 2018 Montenegro received the Oslo Business for Peace Award which is awarded to companies that offer a better quality of life to communities affected by armed conflicts. “One of

the deficiencies that the palm heart and acai value chains have suffered from is the supply capacity, up to the point that Corpocampo sometimes has to import the raw material from other countries”, explains Edgar, highlighting the huge opportunity provided by having sufficient supply in Putumayo as an alternative to illicit production, in one of the regions most affected by the armed conflict.

So, in 2019, Edgar and his family confirmed their commitment to the region and its farmers with the development of an expansion initiative for the acai value chain and the formulation of the “Acai dream” project, implemented by the Corpocampo NGO (Corporation for the Development of the Countryside and the Rural Population), an entity set up by the Montenegro family with the aim of supporting rural homes in connecting with the alternative acai market and offering better benefits than the conventional agricultural market offers.

“Acai is a very peculiar fruit”, explains Edgar as he grabs some berries that fall apart in his hand from a bucket. The palm trees that produce them are very tall and the fruit has a thick shell, very little pulp and a very large seed. “It makes sense that even the local indigenous people didn’t eat them, it was a lot of work to climb such tall trees for fruits without much pulp”. Out of the fruit or berry that grows at the top of this endemic palm tree, a pulp is extracted, which can be eaten fresh or dried. It is dark purple, similar to an Andean blueberry, with healthy omegas and nutrients, and today it can be found in large chains in Colombia and around the world.

Corpocampo’s processing plant is now Colombia’s main acai producer. Edgar is right, it is a strange fruit, and its value is in its shell, which needs to be processed in order to be used. What the indigenous people had no way of knowing is that acai is a powerful antioxidant that strengthens the immune system, improves digestion and helps regulate weight. It is a fruit whose commercialisation lifted up the agricultural economy of Brazil’s Amazon region. “If Brazil could do it”, says Edgar, “why not Colombia?”



Corpocampo’s facilities in Puerto Asís include an enormous, 1,304m<sup>2</sup> acai nursery, with the capacity to reproduce and store 100,000 acai seedlings (equivalent to 160 hectares of crops). This allows Corpocampo to provide vegetable matter to the communities linked to the growing of acai.



Foto: Corpocampo

The Fund is linked to the “Acai dream”, another of the seven investments, through the blended finance initiative. With the Fund’s resources, Corpocampo provides technical assistance on the planting of acai and contributes to the growth of crops in the short-term. “While the acai seedlings are reaching their production phase, local farmers are harvesting age-old wild plants, with short-term agroforestry projects, financed using the resources contributed by the Fund for this investment”, explains Edgar Montenegro. “The farmers climb the palm tree, the same tree that they thought of as useless for decades, they grab the bunch, take it down, and leave another bunch at the top for the birds, who help pollinate; Corpocampo trains them, helps them and guarantees them the purchase of their harvest”.

Corpocampo sells acai in different forms; the sorbets mixed with other fruits are a very innovative product line with plenty of demand and approval in the market. Given that the products from Corpocampo’s portfolio are processed in the company’s own plant, the added value remains in Putumayo (Corpocampo’s plant is in Puerto Asís), generating local employment. Currently, Corpocampo’s processing plant and the company as a whole, including the NGO, employs 34 people, 19 of whom are women. In terms of its income from sales, in 2018, Corpocampo achieved 4 million dollars annually in exports to France, the United States, Mexico and Japan. They are currently working on including other countries such as the Netherlands and even Lebanon, offering a stable commercialisation line that will guarantee fixed incomes to producer families located in the departments of Putumayo, Cauca and Nariño.

When there were no other alternatives, the only possibility the farmers had for generating financial resources was renting their land to drug-traffickers. “We offer the same thing, but for planting acai palms”, explains Edgar, who continues by saying: “furthermore, we are caring for the environment because we do not deforest, we plant and we take care of the forest. Livestock farmers are shocked when we tell them that, instead of having two or three hectares for a cow, they can generate greater income with just one hectare of acai palms”. It is hoped that, thanks to this project, more than 2,000 hectares of Amazonian forest will be recovered by convincing land owners to invest in reforestation with the planting of this native palm.

In the rural part of Puerto Asís, Edgar takes us to a small farm belonging to two former coca farmers. “It’s not that we want to plant coca”, explains one

of the farmers, “we tried planting pepper, but that failed, and that was when we heard about Corpocampo and the acai project, and that gave us our tranquillity back”. They continue by explaining, with the satisfied look on their face of someone who has solved a puzzle that they have been working on for some time, “wherever coca was grown, acai grows naturally. But coca needs to be planted in the forest and it is destroying the little Amazon rainforest that is left. Wherever coca is grown, there is no security, whereas with acai there is”.

The black clouds imposingly roll over the sky, warning of the heavy rain to come. It looks like an endless downpour. The other farmer laughs: “here it rains every day and then the sun comes out to dry us. There are no umbrellas, we farmers just get wet; it’s not like in the city”. The leaves of the palm trees offer a momentary reprieve. This farmer explains that the spraying of glyphosate has caused a big impact and that it destroys legal crops and illegal crops; he attempted livestock rearing and then tried to make inroads in the achapo wood, cumin and pine businesses, products which he would send to Bogotá, Cali and Pasto, but nothing bore fruit. “Finally, acai appeared”, he explains, “this plant is endemic to this region. I heard about five years ago that people were buying these bunches of fruit but I didn’t pay it any attention. Two years ago I started to collect the seed and we saw that we could make a living out of it. We would go out onto the road with our bunches of fruit and the guys from Corpocampo would pass by and buy them from us. We finally found the possibility of growing something legal and not just to get by, but to plan for the future”.

The Fund contributed \$300,000 USD to this investment which, by virtue of the principles of blended finance, permits the mobilisation of additional resources which equates to the leveraging of \$3 million dollars contributed by Corpocampo and other partners. In terms of peacebuilding, “The acai dream” produces a knock-on effect seen in the legal economic opportunities generated for Putumayo’s farmers.

Currently, more than 500 producers and their families have contracts for the production and sale of acai and other Amazonian products with Corpocampo. The vast majority of farmers sign individual contracts, but there are two collective contracts: one with a cooperative that brings together 80 ex-combatants and another with the Condagua indigenous community.

**“We finally found the possibility of growing something legal and not just to get by, but to plan for the future”.**

# Índice de progreso social

The call for summons studies progress based on the Social Progress Index (IPS) methodology. At the time of writing this report, the first evaluation had taken place with 691 households, 1,942 people, of which 1,108 are beneficiaries of the investments and 834 are control subjects. The results of the evaluation are as follows:

- Access to quality education is a necessary condition for eradicating poverty, and eliminating inequality and the structural causes that can lead to violent acts; 82% of those surveyed are literate. However, the rate of completion of primary school is just 48% and the rate of completion of secondary school is as low as 18%, indicating high levels of school dropouts.

- 74% of homes experience low educational achievement levels. Access to higher education is even more restricted, with only 6% of people reaching technical and higher education levels, and only 2% having a bachelor's degree.

- The digital gap with nationwide indicators is large. Only 62% of people have a mobile phone and, of these, only half obtain good reception from their home; on average, it can take them 15 minutes to reach a place with good reception. Access to a computer is extremely limited for families; only 6% of households have one.

- People use different means to stay informed; the most common are television (70%), radio (60%) and internet (26%). Only 2% use written sources such as newspapers and magazines.

- With regards to the political rights of ex-combatants, opinion is divided. Of those surveyed, 49% believe that those who were part of the guerrilla should have the same political rights and electoral opportunities as the rest of the population, while 51% have the opposite view. This opinion does not change depending on how much the family was affected; the figures are the same among those who suffered the death of a close family member as a result of the armed conflict as among those who did not.

- Violence limits people's participation in development. One third of homes surveyed state that they had lost a close family member as a result of the war.

- 51% believe that the lives of their leaders are in danger, which is why only 34% would decide to be a political and/or social leader if they had the opportunity.

- There is a lack of trust in state institutions; only 51% feel protected by the justice system. Trust in terms of the actions of state authorities in the territory is low; 30% feel protected by the police, 35% believe that soldiers could help them and only 18% feel backed by the legal assistance centres.

- In terms of positive aspects of this initial evaluation, it is worth highlighting that more than 90% of people surveyed do not believe that there are insurmountable barriers restricting their possibilities of deciding on their future, even those that find themselves in an environment that has been conditioned by social conflict and violence. This confirms the resilience and optimism that characterises this country's people.

- There is also a great inclination towards collaborative work; 87% of people wish to join forces with other members of their community to work on common causes. Those who have a wider network of contact with their neighbours tend to be more positive with regards to the possibility of working collaboratively.

Conoce más resultados de la medición en "XploraDATA":



# Bleded Finance Results

**540**  
rice and coconut producers strengthened as a result of the establishment of 2 companies with capital Espiga del Atrato (2021) del Atrato (2021) and Cocovida (2022). / Acumen.

**500**  
peasant , including 80 re-incorporated and 56 indigenous people, are linked to the value chain for acaí planting, ensuring their income stability in the long term, with guaranteed purchases from Corpocampo.

**911**  
cocoa-producing families access to new markets for export of Fairtrade certified cocoa. with access to a price premium 10% higher than cocoa without Fairtrade certified

**430**  
women - coffee growers of the AMUCC association receive technical assistance for their productive strengthening, along with access to resources for pre-financing for crop / Supracafé.

**759**  
credit operations disbursed.33% have been granted to women. granted to women. 3 microfinance microfinance institutions using resources of the MEbA line.

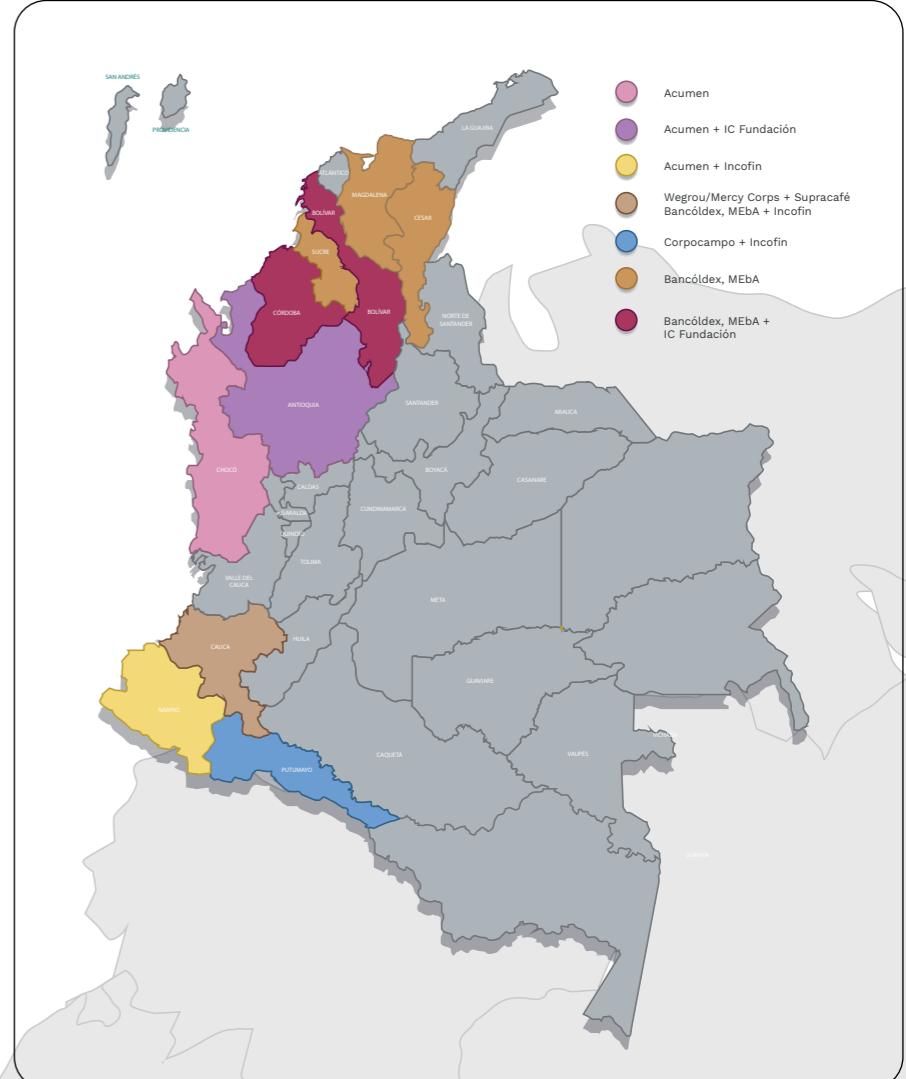
**5.049**  
credit operations disbursed by the cooperative Contactar with emphasis on municipalities PDET in the south of the country. 47% were granted to women.

**1.300**  
pounds of "50 Amigas" coffee sold in 2021, positively impacting the collective. / Wegrou & Mercy Corps.

**USD \$ 2.1 M**  
contributed by the Fund, and the mobilization of nearly \$13 million from the private sector.

**7 investments**  
with 6 private sector partners with social impact in favor of rural development, connection to markets and productivity.

**2 investments**  
One with a local development bank, and another with an impact investment fund (allied to the financial sector) for the promotion of bankarization and microcredits in municipalities PDET and ZOMAC



## We talk to the ART, the Fund's strategic partner for implementation

32,808 initiatives that respond to the needs identified by the communities are being or have been implemented; currently, the focus is on the implementation phase of the PDET

Why has the ART become a strategic partner for the implementation of the Agreement?

Point 1 of the Final Agreement contains the Comprehensive Rural Reform (RRI, for its Spanish acronym), which will contribute to the structural transformation of the countryside, closing gaps between the countryside and the cities and creating well-being and quality of life conditions for the rural population. In this context, the Agency for Territorial Renewal was created in order to coordinate the interventions of national and territorial entities in rural areas affected by the conflict and prioritised by the national government, through the execution of plans and projects for the territorial renewal of these areas that lead to their economic and social reactivation and a strengthening of institutions, so that they contribute to the country's development in a sustainable fashion.

Subsequently, under the framework of Decree 893 of 2017, which creates the Territorially Focused Development Plans (PDET) as a planning and management instrument for implementing Sectoral Plans and programs under the RRI framework as a priority, the ART has been a strategic partner for the implementation of the Final Agreement, constructing a methodology that permitted the participation of approximately 200,000 people in the construction of the 16 Action Plans for Regional Transformation (PATR, for their Spanish acronym).

There, the communities of the 170 municipalities and 11,000 villages in the territories most affected by the violence, poverty, illegal economies and lack of institutional presence managed to propose 32,808 initiatives that respond to the needs identified by the communities; currently, in the PDET implementation phase.

The ART continues to coordinate the interventions of national and territorial entities to contribute to the execution of the initiatives proposed by the communities.

What is the ART's assessment of all the regional work towards peacebuilding?

The focalised actions of the ART in the 170 PDET municipalities is contributing to advancements in: i) comprehensive state interventions and implementation of the PDET components; ii) transforming illegal economies into economic development in line with the territorial dynamics; iii) guaranteeing a state presence and strengthening institutions in these territories; iv) preventing the reproduction of cycles of violence; and v) making use of the production, economic and natural potential of the territories.

How has the Fund been a key partner for the ART in supporting the PDET?

In this context, with the support of the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace, a series of actions have been undertaken, revolving around supporting the process of implementation of PDET initiatives in the different sub-regions. This has led to: the strengthening of the technical capacities of municipal governments; improvements in the social cohesion of organisations working on the implementation of PDET initiatives; the strengthening of communication skills; the participation and influence of the communities living in these territories; funding for interventions through integrated projects, community reintegration projects associated to PDET initiatives and carried out by civil society organisations; the financing of justice initiatives for the rural population; peace pedagogy led by social organisations; and the prevention of recruitment and use of, and sexual violence against, children and adolescents, among other actions that contribute to the irreversibility of the PDET.



## Local justice, resolving conflicts from within



Foto: FENALPER / AICA Colectivo

"The first time! It's the first time!" repeats Wilson. The first time sounds like a question, and the second is him answering himself. "This is the first time that a project comes to the rural territories, usually they just stay in the municipal cities". These are the words of a friendly man who appears to be young and strong, but the grey hairs on the side of his head betray his true age. Wilson lives in the Nobita municipality, in the department of Chocó, where he is a community leader.

The project he is referring to is called "Implementation of local and rural justice models", led by the Ministry of Justice, implemented by the UNDP and UNODC and financed by the Fund. The aim is to promote the effective access to justice in rural areas with the goal of building peace and comprehensive development in these areas.

Colombia's rural territories seem far removed from the large, modern cities, not just in space but also in time; travelling through these territories is like going back to a bygone age. Wilson explains: "this project made the effort to make it out to the rural area, it is very satisfying. Our geography is very complicated and the communities are very hard to access. You have to travel by river, get off the boat and then travel by mule for hours; these are pretty isolated areas, and we do not have any public services so, clearly, we do not have access to justice either".

In these rural areas of the PDET municipalities, there was a clear existence of a series of conflicts between inhabitants which had no possibility of being resolved through the justice system: there were some typical and recurrent disparities. That is why the decision was

were trained, as were 39 public servants belonging to local mayor's offices, legal support offices and the police.

"We had a distinct lack of awareness of this idea of land conflict resolution", confesses Wilson. "And it is an issue that we really see very regularly and that used to cause a lot of problems, but now mediators are being trained; we now make up a team here that can deal with these cases and look for solutions without having to designate winners or losers. We act like a community".

The project's greatest challenges are: the promotion of a culture of peaceful conflict resolution; the empowerment of citizens in terms of rights, duties and prevention of violence; interaction with justice and institutions; and generating a culture of legality in the country's remote areas, despite them demonstrating high levels of violence.

These actions are especially relevant because the people in the territories do not know how to gain access to justice, they are unaware of the services offered by public entities, and these actions do not just help them train, learn and peacefully solve their conflicts, but also to understand how formal justice works and understand how they can make use of it.

The Fund invested 1.5m dollars in the project, generating a counterparty investment from the Ministry of Justice and other partners of 1.3m dollars, benefitting 1,992 people in 22 PDET municipalities.

made to develop some local and rural justice models as an alternative to the regular justice system. These models include: formal justice services, agrarian conciliation, peaceful conflict resolution, a culture of legality, peacebuilding and restorative justice (youth justice).

The social services agencies were strengthened in 22 municipalities in Córdoba, Antioquia, Cauca and Putumayo, as part of the development of joint activities to support the idea of formal justice, with a special focus on cases of gender-based violence and youth justice for women and the LGBTIQ+ community.

Similarly, with regards to conflict resolution and land ownership, 173 community leaders

# REINTEGRATION

28 projects  
USD \$27M

21 civil soecity organisations  
UNMAS, PNUD, FAO, OIM.

See the list of projects here



## Peace signatories seeing the Colombian jungle in a new light

In these five years plus of implementation of the Colombian Peace Agreement, the Fund has supported the Agency for Reintegration and Normalisation in meeting the agreed targets for those undergoing a reintegration process and effectively including them in the dynamics of the receiving communities, through the policy of socio-community reintegration. In 2021, the Fund's support was widened from support for economic and political reintegration to resolute support for the community focus of this policy.

This gradual process began with providing those undergoing a reintegration process and their families with economic independence, through the formulation and implementation of 82 collective projects and 1,238 individual projects, approved by the National Reintegration Council (CNR, for its Spanish acronym). This represents 77% of the collective projects supported on a national level and 33% of the 4,214 individual projects backed by the ARN.



Foto: Comunicaciones ARN Colombia

These projects involve the participation of 8,875 ex-combatants, which equates to 69% of those accredited by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace as “persons undergoing a process of reintegration”, thanks to a Fund investment of more than 12 million dollars. In order to carry out these projects, 4,448 ex-combatants (1,086 of whom are women) have acquired technical and soft skills which have allowed them to scale their start-ups, representing 44% of the 10,036 people undergoing a reintegration process who, according to the government, have received some kind of work training.

One of the greatest challenges these businesses face is the search for commercial partners and their sustainability in their first years of operation. To face this challenge, 2021 saw the approval of the financing of a strategy which will aim to coordinate a process of capacity and skill strengthening among those people making up the production projects, alongside institutions, territorial sales networks and private sector actors who will facilitate the sustainable access to national and international markets.

To support the community focus of the reintegration process, the Fund chose to work with 65 civil society organisations and cooperatives of ex-combatants in order to carry out initiatives that strengthened the links between surrounding communities and the families of those undergoing a reintegration process, through art, caring for the environment, education, ecotourism and production activities. Everyone understood that they needed to join forces to build a better future for their territories.

Elsewhere, the Fund supported the creation of prefeasibility studies in 9 plots, for the development of permanent housing projects that provide stability for more than 250 families undergoing a reintegration process. In partnership with the National University, the regulatory and technical conditions required to go ahead with the constructions have been analysed, and 102 people undergoing a reintegration process have the tools and technical capacities to understand the results of the prefeasibility studies and their relevance to the housing plan for reintegration.

See the results of our projects in media around the world.



Foto: ASOPEP Planadas / Jorge Cocomá





Fotografía seleccionada como ganadora en el marco de la campaña "Somos La Paz" en la que participaron organizaciones de la sociedad civil que aportan a la paz en el marco de los proyectos del Fondo.

Foto: Jorge Cocomá / ASOPEP Planadas

Similarly, water, risk and housing management committees were set up; these are organisational spaces that will promote the effective participation of those being reintegrated in every step of the housing process.

In terms of political reintegration, in 2021 the Fund continued to support the participation of Comunes (the political party created by the former FARC-EP) in the CSIVI and CNR, as well as in other relevant institutional and community impact spaces. This was made possible thanks to the work of the Centre for Political Thinking and Dialogue (CEPDIPO, for its Spanish acronym), which created 108 technical tools (including proposals, recommendations, observations, legal norms, books, reports, balance sheets, analysis matrices and minutes) to promote the work of Comunes in the CSIVI and, generally, to contribute to the functions of the entity. CEPDIPO's efforts to systematise, monitor, analyse and verify each one of the Final Agreement's points allowed the CSIVI's Comunes component to benefit from evidence-based information on the current state of implementation in order to qualify its participation in the various political impact spaces.

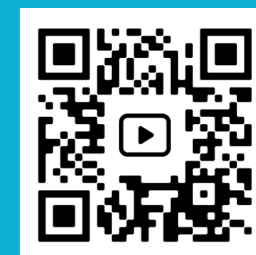


Foto: ASOPEP Planadas



Foto: ASOPEP Planadas

"¿Cómo soñamos nuestro territorio?" Lazos para la Reconciliación, Fundación SIDOC.



## Lessons learnt

**1. Promoting the creation of businesses between the population undergoing a reintegration process and their surrounding communities.** Building trust to set up a business includes the following steps: evaluating the production capacities of those associated, satisfying production needs in a fair way, and investing in goods for shared use, making it an effective tactic for promoting reconciliation.

**2. Building trust among all actors.** Reconciliation actions must include the generation of trust, not only between local populations and ex-combatants, but also between communities, institutions and law enforcement agencies.

**3. Promoting sustainability by improving social capital.** Training people to train others promotes the sustainability of education initiatives. This empowers individuals and ensures the generation of processes that are in line with the characteristics of the communities, at the same time as providing a tangible benefit to the reintegrated and local community sharing educational, artistic or production processes.

**4. Promoting actions for interaction with markets** Building market plans with concrete commercialisation actions and which include information technologies and interaction with the appropriate institutions is necessary for the sustainability of production processes generated by communities and the reintegrated population.

**5. Sharing stories.** Communication tools that present the accounts of all the territory's inhabitants aid with recognition and ownership of past events in the community, as well as the analysis and understanding of current problems, reducing the stigmatisation that comes with not understanding other people's situations.

**6. Promoting joint citizen oversight between those undergoing reintegration processes and communities.** Carrying out processes of social control, oversight or strengthening of entities jointly between the ex-combatant community and the community as a whole generates an understanding of the fact that everyone inhabits the same territory and is working towards the same objectives.

**7. Constructing reconciliation tourism alongside territorial offerings.** Tourism activities focused on reconciliation are more efficient at generating interaction and taking root when they are carried out under the framework of territorial planning of sustainable tourism.

**8. Including everyone in giving significance to places** that were enclaves of the war; this must be done using an intercultural perspective that values and includes all old and new inhabitants.



"Aprendizajes de la Convocatoria de Reconciliación" organizaciones de Sociedad Civil, ARNY Fondo.

**9. Supporting ethnic communities in receiving people undergoing a reintegration process.** Ethnic communities receiving members of the ex-combatant community undergoing a reintegration process into their communities require internal reconciliation processes that support the reconstruction of the social and cultural fabric.

**10. Promoting community education.** The children of those undergoing a reintegration process need easily accessible education solutions; an efficient way of providing this is by strengthening communities so that they can formulate these solutions and instil their knowledge and values in order to empower them in the learning and knowledge generation process.

**11. Opening spiritual healing spaces:** The spaces for care and treatment of individual pain and the development of individual life plans lead to tangible improvements in the relationships between communities and those undergoing a reintegration process.

## Innovations

**1.** An education program for children was set up in the Agua Bonita TATR in Caquetá, with the Sabana University training 32 people from the community (26 women and six men) in the Popular Education Diploma, so that they can generate educational spaces for the community's children and young people.

**2.** The young people of the Dabeiba community developed technologies like using mushrooms to eliminate ticks from cows, or the construction of artefacts for the construction of Dabeiba's road.

**3.** Corpomanigua set up the Caquetá gets Painted in Colour festival, a muralism festival in which the community (ex-combatants and civilians) improved their public spaces with expressions of what they consider to be important in their individual and collective lives.

**4.** The Hombres en Marcha organisation created a calendar for the division of domestic tasks, as well as a dominoes game with phrases alluding to gender equality, in line with the Tumaco community's cultural practices.

## CHALLENGES

**1. Partnerships in favour of sustainability.** One of the greatest challenges to production projects led by people undergoing a reintegration process is sustainability and the guarantee of long-term income. This is contingent on many factors, such as: access to markets, commercialisation chains, technical assistance, the fluctuation of the prices of products, links to other actors such as the private sector, and other more structural factors, including access to roads and land.

**2. Safety measures:** The safety of ex-combatants continues to be a challenge to reintegration, as it not only refers to threats to their lives, but also the difficulty of setting up production projects or cooperatives, as they often have to relocate.

**3. Attracting institutions:** It is important to include national institutions with a greater presence in the local reintegration process. This can facilitate and drive the process by, for example, giving continuity to the technical assistance provided by the United Nations to production projects.

**4. Social support and support for disabilities:** It is important to strengthen strategies that effectively deal with the problem of physical and mental health, with a special focus on disabilities.

**5. Youth leadership.** It is vital to promote the construction of youth leadership focusing on the prevention of recruitment, and to have clear political and socio-economic empowerment actions for the young people of communities and children of ex-combatants.

**6. The care economy as a cross-cutting theme in production projects:** Although there have been various projects that include specific care actions, it is still a challenge for the women who head or make up production projects to rely on affirmative actions that promote their participation and decision-making in these projects.

**7. Access to housing credits:** Due to those people undergoing a reintegration process being unable to meet the minimum requirements for access to the financial system, this is a big challenge to providing the possibility of housing for this population.

Foto: OIM Colombia / Brújula Comunicaciones

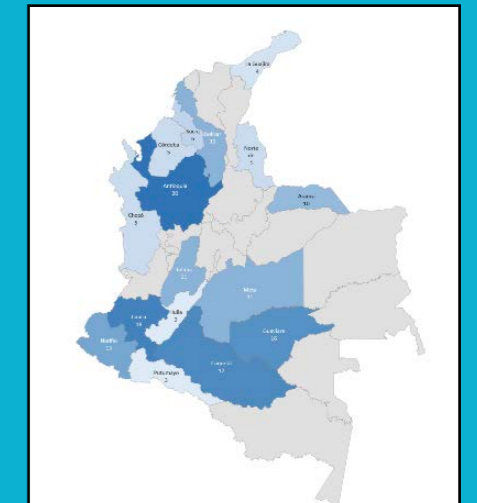




Foto: PNUD Colombia

## Reconciliation with equal opportunities

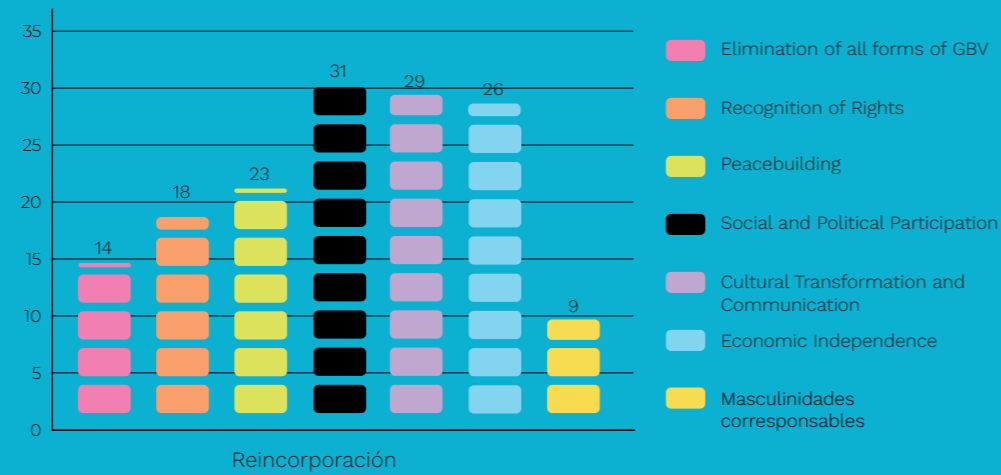
Gender  
budget USD  
\$4,345,274



There have been 150 actions (affirmative and cross-cutting) that promote equal rights and opportunities for women and girls in the territories dealing with reconciliation between people undergoing reintegration processes and the communities.

## Affirmative gender actions<sup>30</sup>

These actions were focused on: cultural transformation and communication aligned with the prevention of different forms of GBV and shared male responsibilities (52); economic independence and peacebuilding (49); and social and political participation and recognition of rights (49).



150 actions, mainly in the departments of Antioquia (19), Cauca (17), Caquetá (16), Guaviare (15) and Nariño (12), which corresponds to 53% of all the actions.

30. See definition in the infographic chapter's section on focuses

### Cultural transformation and communication aligned with the prevention of different forms of GBV and promotion of shared male responsibilities

It is worth highlighting the implementation of artistic and cultural devices, including the construction of spaces promoting culture, peaceful coexistence, and artistic and cultural expressions, as well as training processes to break down prejudices in order to generate new constructs, trust relationships and partnerships:

- 1,079 women participated in the creation and promotion of spaces for meeting, dialogue, impact and strengthening of agendas in favour of reconciliation, coexistence, the prevention of gender-based violence, respect for life and respect for differences.

- 500 people in Arauca, Caquetá and Guaviare aimed at reconciliation through the generation of artistic and cultural spaces that drew attention to women's leadership and contribution to the reconstruction of the social fabric, and the culture of peace and reconciliation, through the respect for territorial customs, wisdom and traditions.

- 965 women constructed community prevention, protection and support channels for gender-based violence in Antioquia, Arauca, Caquetá, Cauca, Córdoba, Nariño and Norte de Santander.

- Childcare spaces for women and men in the various TATR were created as a care strategy, promoting the access and longevity of female peace signatories in the different processes.

### Social and political participation and recognition of rights

- 414 female social leaders and peace signatories strengthened their leadership skills and capacities for dealing with contexts of socio-political violence and GBV in their communities, including these issues in organisational spaces such as the Communal Action Boards, impact plans, women's committees and other processes of coordination with women in the territory.

- In Dabeiba, spaces for dialogue and community reconciliation between peace signatories and the leaders of committees were generated. Three (3) Inter-Organisational Meetings between representatives of the committees, ASCOA's board of directors and other leaders of the organisation took place, in order to exchange experiences and coordinate the development of unified and/or coordinated content in institutional/municipal training and impact terms; this led to the participation on the municipal roundtable for the elimination of GBV and the stimulation and rollout of the Rural Reserve Area for 35 villages in the municipality.

## Economic independence and peacebuilding

- 346 women (154 undergoing reintegration and 192 from receiving communities) are linked to 30 collective projects; 35% of female ex-FARC members make up part of decision-making processes of mixed production projects.

- 183 female ex-combatants received training on technical and soft skills that included economic empowerment in 37% of the topics covered.

- 103 female ex-combatants strengthened their capacities for production and trust-building with a clear dedication to reconciliation, coexistence and improving the conditions for driving local economies, through the production and commercialisation of foodstuffs (meat and buffalo milk products in Tibú, Norte de Santander), pig farming and the sale of rural goods, regional gastronomy and export-quality coffee in Tierralta (Córdoba), Planadas (Tolima), Mesetas and Vistahermosa (Meta).

## Cross-cutting gender actions<sup>31</sup>

### Observatories with information separated by sex and gender analysis

- Participatory social diagnostic with a territorial and gender focus, in order to understand the contexts of the prioritised TATR and provide a response to the design and use needs of housing. This generated key information for the next phases of the housing plan, such as occupation models, and an identification of associations made up exclusively or mainly of women and their leadership.

31. See definition in the infographic chapter's section on focuses



Foto: PNUD Colombia

# Montañita, Caquetá: if there was room for war, there is room for reconciliation

The entrance to the former “Héctor Ramírez” TATR in the Agua Bonita settlement, 40 minutes from the urban centre of the Montañita municipality (Caquetá), is hard to access, just as it has been hard to understand the reasons behind Colombia’s armed conflict. Both challenges require one specific ingredient: will.

In order to reach Agua Bonita, you need to travel along a dirt road, a common aspect of much of Colombia. Furthermore, as Caquetá is part of the Amazon region, numerous rivers and streams converge here. The local community has built “temporary” bridges, while they wait for the state to rebuild the only existing bridge, which fell down.

During the journey, it is impossible to avoid thinking about how, in this largely agricultural/livestock jungle region, with its organised rural movement, events occurred that, along with those in other emblematic areas such as Marquetalia, gave birth to the guerrilla movement and horrific events that expanded and consolidated, ideologically and geographically.

Upon arrival at the Agua Bonita settlement, home to one of the Territorial Areas for Training and Reconciliation (TATR) that were born out of the Final Agreement, the army base greets visitors. This is where the history of the conflict begins to blur, with the military base offering protection to those people undergoing a reintegration process.

The green trees contrast with the colourfully painted houses, the result of graffiti which immortalises the phrases and stories of guerrilla leaders like Manuel Marulanda and Alfonso Cano, remembered best by the 191 peace signatories that have lived here since 2017, when they laid down their arms in order to work the land, to build peace. According to the ARN, there are, in total, 500 people here, including the local community, family members of those undergoing reintegration, government officials and members of the UN Verification Mission.

The buildings, which today number around 60, take on colour and life during the traditional

“Caquetá gets painted in colour” festival, an initiative that began in 2017 with a local reach and which, in 2021, spread to seven municipalities in Caquetá, bringing together 81 artists.

The festival aims to spread messages of reconciliation and reflect a transition to civilian life through graffiti, art and genuine expressions between the victims and peace signatories. That graffiti, which during the war was painted on houses to defend the armed struggle, is today swapped for messages that invite people to educate themselves, organise socially and demand their rights in order to get one step closer to dignity.

“After the signing of the Final Agreement, and based on the commitment we have made to Caquetá, a healing initiative was born, one of uniting with the communities through painting. Initially it was called Agua Bonita gets painted in colour, but then it progressed a bit more and now we call it Caquetá gets painted in colour, given that it has already taken place in other departments, such as in San Adolfo, Huila, where there are people who were victims of the Colombian armed conflict who have opened their doors to dialogue and to hear us ask forgiveness for the pain caused during the war. Luckily, all of these events have been supported by the local population and the victims themselves”, explains one of the peace signatories.

What is happening in the Agua Bonita TATR is an example for the country and the world, not just because of the use of art as a form of expression to share messages of reconciliation and peace, but also because the resolute will and commitment of the peace signatories brought together in this space led them to pool the resources provided by the national government (eight million pesos each) and use them to buy the plot where they are living, around 169 hectares. Although they still need to pay off a part of the plot, they are now members of the Multiactive Cooperative for Life and Peace in Colombia, with the peace of mind of being able to live and start production and tourism projects on land they own.

Established 11 commercial alliances driven by ex-combatants in: sale of beverages (La Trocha); sale of pigs (COMULPAZ); sale of coffee (Acopaz and Cafepaz); sale of Sacha (Acopaz and Cafepaz); sale of Sacha Inchi (COOPROAGROMETA); sale of sugarcane (COOPROAGROMETA); fish farming (AFPAC); productive initiatives (COMMUVIPAC); and (COMMUVIPAC); access to ICTs (COOPEMPRENDER); livestock (COOMUCAR); and livestock, swine and fish farming (CEPRODET).

Foto: PNUD Colombia



The Fund supported the creation of a demining organisation made up of 113 female and male ex-combatants. 'Humanicemos DH' (Let's humanise demining) not only provides education on the risk of mines and clearing the territories, it also contributes to reconciliation and the building of trust in the communities affected by this problem.

Foto: APN Colombia

## Teamwork in the jungle and at home

As they have mentioned in numerous accounts, the peace signatories claim that, in order to achieve any goal, it is important to work as a team, recalling one of their guerrilla principles. That is why they now know that the only way to consolidate their production projects is to work together, alongside government institutions that support their reintegration into civilian life, and international organisations.

The goal of Fund-backed interventions is to generate and strengthen trust in the community, at the same time as breaking the link between politics and violence, and promoting economic and social inclusion.

According to one of the peace signatories and leader of production initiatives, the chicken coops and the planting of cacao and coffee were the first things to take place in this area, which is why they have been referred to as the peace harvest. After some time, they decided to specialise in the planting and harvesting of pineapples. Today, there are 170,000 planted trees as well as agreements for regional commercialisation.

Agua Bonita's community of ex-combatants has at its disposal 169 hectares of land for different activities, from housing and recreation to work and education projects, such as the Alfonso Cano library, recently inaugurated and nationally-renowned for having the largest collection of FARC books.

"We said goodbye to arms, but not to books or boots. We always carried books in our backpacks, and now our boots have been of plenty of use to us when working the land", explains Montes. "We decided to donate our books to the library so that our children of peace can grow up with the values that define us".

Open Veins of Latin America by Eduardo Galeano stands out amongst the books at the Alfonso Cano library. There are, without doubt, an endless number of books detailing Colombia's political history, the origins of Marxism and Leninism, poetry about Colombia's bipartisan violence and the history of Communism in Cuba, among others.

Suddenly, among the white aisles of the library, appears a woman no more than 25 years old with large, frenzied eyes, a result of a speech on female emancipation, the traditional roles of the patriarchy, acceptance of desire and the role of women in the guerrilla and civilian life: "We aren't

just good for having children, we can also change the world with our thoughts", she explained.

These speeches that transmit the values with which the guerrilla members grew up strengthen their political participation in dialogue and decision-making processes, as well as daily and political life. The Fund has supported political reintegration processes by backing the capacity to interact with government representatives and other national actors.

In the TATR there are three administrative offices of external entities: the ARN, the Territorial Council and the Search Unit for Missing Persons.

The community leaders of the region are in constant dialogue and decision-making processes in order to achieve an organisational process that comprehensively supports the social reintegration of peace's signatories into civilian life. The "Hector Ramirez" TATR, so called in honour of one of their guerrilla leaders, has been one of the most successful transition spaces, with the joint work creating a feeling of community.

For leisure and entertainment activities, which are also seen as reconciliation spaces, community stores, restaurants and synthetic sports fields were built. Tournaments at the latter offer spaces for the two sides to meet.

In terms of the supply of necessary goods within the facilities, there is a shop selling stationery, clothes and shoes, the latter manufactured here. These production start-ups focus on sales within the facilities, but also to the local community.

The challenges of the TATR include finding a sustainability strategy in order to diversify and sell products beyond the local community; these people are still far removed from the urban reality, but they are constantly fighting not to erase their story, but rather to continue constructing a story of peace.

The ex-combatant concludes: "when they signed the Final Agreement, they made a commitment to non-repetition, to reparation and to making peace a reality; based on this commitment, we have delegated different tasks, responsibilities and initiatives so that peace can become a reality for the Colombian people, in order for there to be genuine peace and for it not to be a crime to be poor, living in rural areas, or part of the indigenous or Afro-Colombian community. You cannot turn these rights that we have as Colombians into crimes, as we have seen with the murders of many companions who signed the Final Agreement".

## Birds and the magical dance of reconciliation

Historia de avistamiento:



“Those beautiful colours surrounded us the whole time, but during the war, in the midst of the jungle, we didn’t think about that. We had other roles, other things to think about”. The colours that Maribel is talking about refer to the thousands of birds that have accompanied her throughout her life, but which she did not see: “but today they have provided us with a better future for us and, above all, for our children. The birds are a bridge connecting our past to our present”.

Maribel took part in the war as a FARC-EP combatant, during which time she had her son, Christian, who is now 15. It is only since the signing of the Final Agreement that they can live together, and they are both beneficiaries of one of the 20 projects from the Fund’s reconciliation call for proposals, which aims to support civil society organisations in developing community initiatives that contribute to reconciliation, coexistence and peacebuilding, which are included in the PDET.

The call for proposals includes 20 initiatives that bring together the joint efforts of 65 organisations and 4,539 people, of whom 1,295 are undergoing a reintegration process, just like Maribel. Furthermore, a total of 7,695 people were indirect beneficiaries of the project.

The Fund has invested almost two million dollars in these projects across three investment lines: the first seeks to promote the joint work of ex-combatants and communities; the second seeks to strengthen protective surroundings; and the final one seeks to strengthen the capacities for exercising citizenship in order to prevent the stigmatisation of ex-combatants.

The most important results of the call for proposals revolve around support for meaningful processes of reconciliation, forgiveness, peaceful coexistence and new opportunities for joint development.

Similarly, the projects strengthened community tourism initiatives, innovative production activities, the prevention of recruitment and stigmatisation, which have served to break down stereotypes linked to belonging to the guerrilla for those people currently undergoing a process of transition to civilian life.

Maribel lives in the El Oso TATR in Planadas, Tolima. The area has been hit hard by the armed conflict and it is a region home to farmers, the indigenous community of the Páez de Gaitania settlement and the ex-combatants of the TATR.

The project that changed Maribel’s life, and that of her son and companions, is a project that benefits 62 people from three organisations, ASOCANAFI, ASOMAPROSO and ASOPEP. They were trained in bird watching by the Tolima Ornithology Association. They were also provided equipment for bird watching. Other beneficiaries were able to learn mixology, gastronomy and coffee production. Today, the El Tercer Acuerdo coffee brand has its own grinder and toaster, and sells almost 200 pounds of coffee a month.

Maribel confesses that she hopes to continue counting on the Fund’s support for initiatives like this, because they are changing the lives of communities.

“My favourite bird is the multi-coloured tanager”, she concludes. “I like it because I can see all the different colours of the water in it. This little bird has such vibrant colours and I see the colour of the paramo’s water, which is very different to the water that springs from the rocks of the mountains, or the water from the rivers. She has them all in her plumage and when she spreads her wings before taking flight, it excites me”.



Foto: ASOPEP Planadas / Jorge Cocomá



## The buffaloes of Catatumbo: mirrors of the strength and resistance of the peace signatories

Catatumbo, in the Norte de Santander department, is one of the areas most affected by the conflict. Ex-combatants and local communities in the Tibú area have spearheaded an innovative production project in the region, thanks to the support of the Fund and ASCAMCAT, Catatumbo's farming association.

The aim was to generate living means for the inhabitants of the Caño Indio TATR, and at the same time strengthen the social fabric, the reintegration process and knowledge of human rights. It also aimed to contribute positive actions to territorial peacebuilding for all the rural and indigenous communities that have lived through the conflict for so many years.

“This is a very profitable project, albeit in the long term, but that is typical of all livestock projects”, explains Guillermo Quintero from ASCAMCAT. “In fact, we believe that this project can act as a great incentive for the substitution of crops; it slowly transforms the region's economy into a legal economy, and contributes to the economic development of this region, that has been so affected by the conflict for many years”.

Thanks to the support of the Fund, 52 cows and one bull were taken to a buffalo ranch in the TATR, whose members created a cooperative called Bufa Paz. Gradually, the cooperative has started to produce meat and dairy products and is moving towards sustainability.

Gracias al apoyo del Fondo, se llevaron 52 búfalas y un búfalo en una finca bufalina en la AETCR, cuyos integrantes crearon una cooperativa llamada Bufa Paz. Lentamente la cooperativa está produciendo carne y lácteos y se acerca a la sostenibilidad.

The most important result of these production projects has been that ex-combatants and local communities have worked together on economic and production projects that aim to transform the lives of those involved. Furthermore, this project has an added significance in terms of reconciliation; the buffaloes were donated by the Farming Association of the Valle del Río Cimitarra (ACVC, for its Spanish acronym), who in turn received them as a donation more than 20 years ago from the Magdalena farmers who had received them at the time as a symbol of reconciliation as part of the peace laboratories.

Other projects focused on art, culture and communication to favour reintegration and the strengthening of the social fabric.

The second line has strengthened protective environments for young people. A very successful case is that of the youth peace mentors initiative and the reconciliation that has helped to create a protective environment for girls and boys in the Martín Villa TATR and surrounding communities.

A total of 116 women and young people were trained in care practices and the strengthening of protective surroundings through dialogue, training and pedagogic, communicative, cultural and artistic co-creation. Furthermore, the Policarpa Salavarrieta Cultural Centre became a protective environment promoting reconciliation and encounters between families of ex-combatants and victims in conflict areas.



Foto: Pontus Ohrstedt

# COMMUNICATION

21 projects  
USD \$11.5M

13 civil society organisations  
PNUD, OIM & ONU Mujeres.

See the list of projects here



## The Final Agreement: monitoring and verification

The legitimacy of the implementation process of the agreement is based on the mechanisms for periodically monitoring it in an impartial, neutral and rigorous fashion, as well as the spreading of this information among the national and international community, in order to be able to develop impactful actions aimed at driving those points that present shortcomings.

So the Fund has supported the civil society organisations that make up the monitoring entities designated in the Agreement and those responsible for tracking its implementation and contributing to the debates on progress and challenges seen in the implementation of each of the agreed points, but also monitoring the special gender and ethnic community provisions.



Foto: Fundación 5ta con 5ta Crew

From the moment of its creation, the Fund has supported the Technical Secretariat for the International Verification Component (STCVI, for its Spanish acronym), made up of the Resource Centre for Conflict Analysis (CERAC, for its Spanish acronym) and the Research and Popular Education Centre (CINEP, for its Spanish acronym), which carry out analysis on progress in implementation. To date, the STCVI has produced 10 public monitoring reports, six specialised reports on progress on the implementation of articles with gender approach and three reports on the level of compliance with the Agreement's ethnic chapter. In 2021, the STCVI began a strategy of territorial analysis focusing on three PDET regions.

Furthermore, the Fund has supported the mechanism established in the Agreement for its own monitoring, carried out by the Notre Dame University's Kroc Institute, which has already released five comprehensive reports on progress with implementation.

The Final Agreement stipulated the creation of two special instances whose function is to represent and advise the CSIVI in terms of gender and ethnic matters: The Women's Special Instance and the Special High-Level Instance of Ethnic Peoples (IEANPE, for its Spanish acronym). The Fund has provided crucial support to the establishment and maintenance of these two instances.

The Women's Special Instance carried out the process of selecting the delegates of the new instance, with a national assembly and 20 territorial assemblies; 259 civil society organisations participated in this process. The Instance has published a total of four reports monitoring the PMI's 51 gender indicators. Similarly, the Fund supported the installation of the IEANPE, which released its first report monitoring the PMI's 97 ethnic indicators in 2021. Furthermore, the Instance has a territorial presence in the country's 32 departments, distributed across six macro-regions, and carried out an encounter between ethnic women and two national meetings of the IEANPE and the advisory team.

Informes de seguimiento a la implementación. Compilación de productos de proyectos.



Foto: @ComisiónVerdadC



Foto: @ComisiónVerdadC

Furthermore, the Fund supported the strengthening of technical and methodological capacities in 19 departmental and 13 municipal governments for the local monitoring of the Implementation Framework Plan (PMI, for its Spanish acronym), improving the report in the Integrated Information System for the Post-Conflict (SIIPO, for its Spanish acronym).

Finally, in order to draw attention to the territorial voices of women, young people, ethnic communities and the LGBTIQ+ population sharing the joint responsibility for the implementation of the Final Agreement, in 2021 a project was approved for implementation in 40 PDET municipalities to strengthen community communication processes in terms of sharing progress, challenges and opportunities related to peacebuilding in the country. As part of this project, 466 people participated in the “Your Voice Counts” workshops which shared content and progress in terms of the implementation of the Agreement and identified community experiences and narratives related to peacebuilding. These workshops were carried out in conjunction with the ART and ARN.



Foto: Plataforma Sur

Sistema Integrado de Información para el Posconflicto (SIIPO).



## Lessons learnt

**1. A diverse viewpoint.** Given the strategic character of the territorial dimension laid out in the Final Agreement, it is important to widen the monitoring of the implementation in the prioritised sub-regions, with the aim of providing materials that permit a comprehensive reading of different territorial settings and local conditions (institutional, economic, budgetary, social and cultural) in order to guarantee a comprehensive implementation.

**2. Understanding genuine forms of peace.** In spite of the five years of implementation of the Agreement, there is still a lack of knowledge in the communities of the dynamics involved in peace-building and the planning mechanisms such as the PDETs. That is why it is vital to generate spaces for dialogue and communication of the progress and challenges of implementation.

**3. Keeping the community informed.** Community radio stations are strategic allies for institutions in their commitment to keeping the communities informed regarding progress in implementation, and also in opening up discussion and debate spaces that feed decision-making by local and national institutions.

**4. Opening up new dialogue spaces.** It is important to promote the joint work of the entities monitoring the Agreement so that they are consolidated as spaces for collaboration, knowledge exchange, dialogue and joint construction for civil society. This will ensure organised actions and sensible monitoring that involves various methodologies and perspectives.



Foto: Jorge Cocomá / ASOPEP Planadas



Fotografía seleccionada como ganadora en el marco de la campaña "Somos La Paz" en la que participaron organizaciones de la sociedad civil que aportan a la paz en el marco de los proyectos del Fondo.

## Challenges

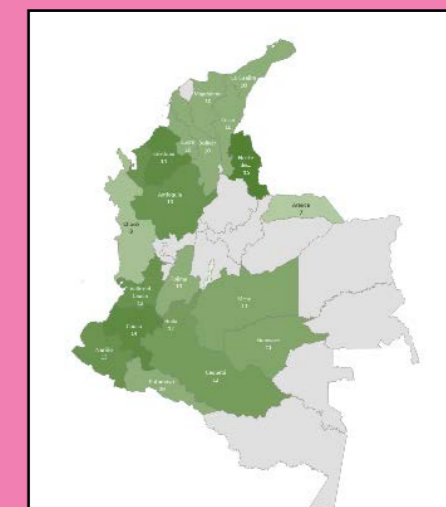
**1. Invigorating the CSIVI:** A challenge that has permeated the initiatives financed by the Fund relating to the CSIVI has been the lack of meetings of the Commission in full. This has affected, for example, the designation of the new members of the women's instance, the participation of Comunes and even the actions of the ethnic instance.

**2. Sustainability of the verification Instances:** There is still no clear strategy for the sustainability of these Instances, that continue to depend on the funding of international partners.

**3. Strengthening local communication:** It is the communities themselves that can uphold peace consolidation. The challenge remains to ensure an informed local communication and tools that allow them to communicate progress and challenges in the implementation of the Final Agreement.



Gender  
budget USD  
\$2,459,023



A total of 216 actions (affirmative and cross-cutting) inform on the verification of the implementation of the Final Agreement's gender approach, through mechanisms such as the Commission for Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI, for its Spanish acronym), the Women's Special Instance, the Special High-Level Instance of Ethnic Peoples, the Technical Secretariat for the International Verification Component, the Kroc Institute and other actors committed to overseeing compliance with the PMI.

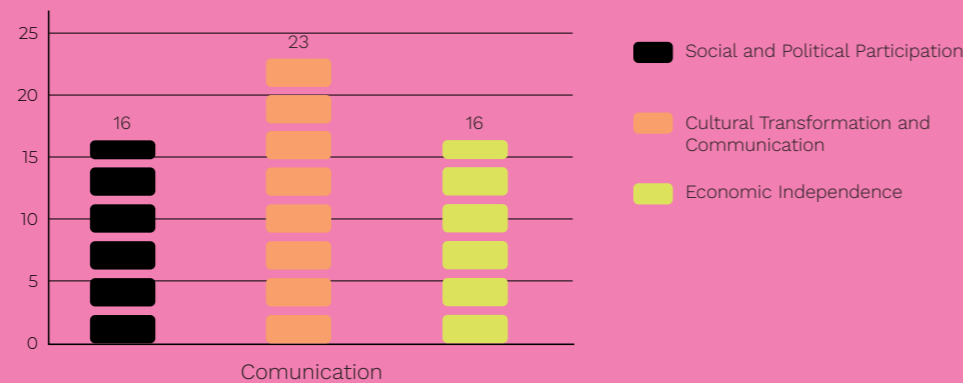
These actions are concentrated in the following departments: Norte de Santander (15), Córdoba (14), Cauca (14), Nariño (13), Valle del Cauca (13), Antioquia (13), Huila (12), Caquetá (12), Meta (11), Guaviare (11), representing 59% of the actions.

# Affirmative gender actions<sup>32</sup>

## Transformación cultural y comunicación

their proposals in political dialogue spaces with national and territorial entities in the PDET areas.

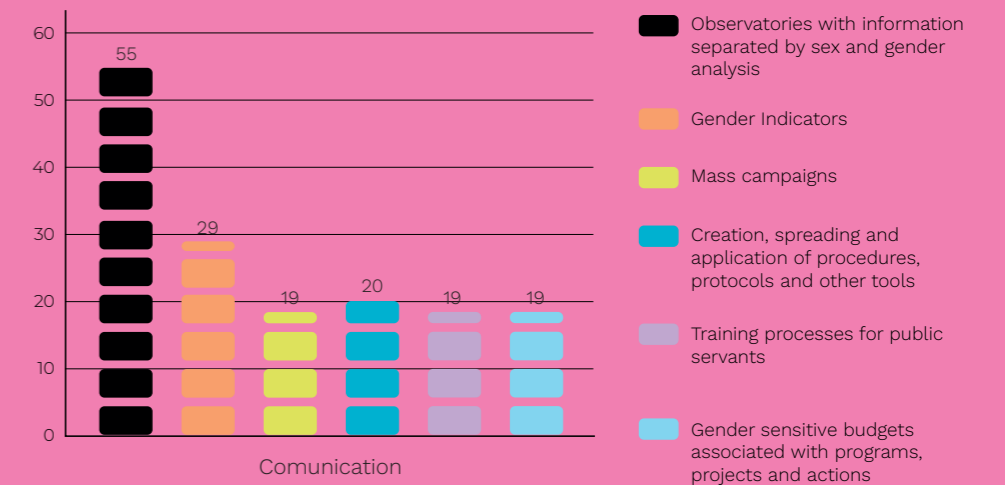
- The Technical Secretariat of the CSIVI has released six reports on implementation and compliance with the Final Agreement's gender approach.
- The Ethnic Instance is itself an affirmative action that recognises the unique characteristics of ethnic women that were not made clear in the gender approach.
- The Women's Special Instance, as an autonomous civil society mechanism, promotes the genuine and effective participation of a diverse range of women, with the aim of positioning



55 affirmative actions focus on the following themes: cultural transformation and communication (23), social and political participation (16); and economic independence (16), in the departments of Córdoba, Valle del Cauca, Caquetá, Norte de Santander and Cauca (three each), among others.

32. Ver definición en el apartado de “El Fondo en cifras”, sección enfoques.

# Cross-cutting gender actions<sup>33</sup>



161 acciones desarrolladas permiten dar cuenta de los avances o retrocesos de lo acordado en el PMI en materia de igualdad de oportunidades para las mujeres y la población LGBTI.

33. See definition in the infographic chapter's section on focuses

The actions are mainly focused on: information observatories with gender analysis (55); gender indicators (29); creation, spreading and application of procedures, protocols and other tools (20); mass campaigns (19); training processes for public servants (19), and gender sensitive budgets (19). These actions mainly took place in Norte de Santander (11), Cauca, Córdoba, Nariño, Antioquia (10 each), Valle del Cauca, Huila, Caquetá (9 each), among others. For the purposes of this report, actions related to the observatories have been analysed, given that they include 2021's principle advancements.

## Observatories with information separated by sex and gender analysis

- The Technical Secretariat of the CSIVI released its sixth report on the gender focus of implementation
- The Women's Special Instance released the “gender focus and territorial peace, an evaluation of four years since the signing of the Final Agreement” report, built in consultation with the women in the territories and presented to government entities such as the CSIVI and the national government.
- The Ethnic Instance generated two reports, “The gender focus: an unfulfilled promise” and “Basic proposals for the implementation of the cross-cutting gender focus”.

Ver el 6to informe de la Secretaría Técnica CSIVI aquí:



By Jorge Restrepo  
 Technical Verification Secretariat  
 CSIVI



## Where has the implementation of the Agreement seen the most progress and where has it seen the least?

The United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace has supported the Technical Secretariat for Verification of the Fulfilment of the Final Agreement, signed between the government and the now extinct FARC guerrilla. This effort has allowed us to map those areas that received an additional impetus in implementation, contributing to the comprehensive consolidation of peace in the country.

It is thanks to this support that the Technical Secretariat has been able to monitor, in detail, compliance with the Final Agreement, and confirm what advancements have been made in implementation, both by the Colombian government and state institutions that were created as a result of the agreement with members of the FARC.

This backing has allowed us to create various reports that comprehensively evaluate this compliance, based on the provisions laid out in the Agreement, allowing us to see imbalances, lack of continuity and, therefore, the need to drive some areas of implementation more than others.

The Final Agreement is a tremendously complex agreement that requires not only a variety of measures implemented by a myriad of state and non-governmental organisations, but also the need to maintain integrated, sequential actions, which makes this Final Agreement both one of the most ambitious agreements signed in modern history, as well as a tremendously difficult agreement to implement.

That is why the method used to verify compliance with the Agreement requires an analysis of more than just the six points included in the Final Agreement, from the Comprehensive Rural Reform to the articles included for the protection of the rights of victims and avoiding a repetition of crimes carried out during the internal armed conflict. We must also be constantly aware, and the Fund's support has been essential for this, of how the fulfilment of the Agreement is progressing in terms of: gender equality; closing the enormous gaps that exist for ethnic communities, those most affected by the violence; and how the implementation can be carried out without having an additional impact on the environmental situation, especially in the regions affected by the conflict.

Territorial peace, which is one of the conceptual pillars of the Agreement, recognises that implementation must be carried out in different ways in the different territories, according to the different ways that they were affected by the conflict.

The Technical Secretariat has also visited these different territories to consult with and listen to the communities and those working in the institutions, in order to identify the difficulties, the challenges to implementation and the actions required to give greater impetus to the Agreement and speed up its fulfilment. Importance was also given to the persistently difficult security context, in which tens of thousands of people and hundreds of organisations in Colombia work in order to build peace in a sustainable manner under the framework of the Final Agreement.

The Technical Secretariat's verification efforts have allowed us to map those areas that received extra impetus in implementation, contributing to the comprehensive consolidation of peace in the country. I think that is an important finding of our reports that is worth highlighting. An example of that is the way that establishing stronger coordination between the programs and projects for substituting illicit crops – one of the Agreement's plans, which appears under point four on solving the problem of illicit drugs – can simultaneously drive the reintegration of ex-combatants into society. This is essential to the comprehensive reform outlined in point one of the Agreement, and acts as a good example of how to promote an implementation that blends the Agreement's different points.

A second element, that we have seen on repeated occasions, is demonstrating that the majority of the execution of resources has been concentrated in national government resources, with the important support of the international community, while local, municipal and departmental governments have had fairly marginal financing and private companies have barely been involved. It is therefore necessary to reinforce the commitment with resources for implementation.

A third element, which I would also say is very important, is that there are large disparities in implementation on a regional level. There are some regions that have progressed greatly, like, for example, the PDET regions, and others which are experiencing considerable delays. Largely, this happens in those regions experiencing security problems that seriously hinder implementation. But it also happens in regions that have delays in terms of capacities to design and execute development projects. And it is worth mentioning how this last point means that the regions where

there is a higher percentage of ethnic populations (Afro-Colombian communities, indigenous peoples, Raizal people from the three islands of San Andres, Providencia and Santa Catalina, Roma) tend to show lower levels of progress in the execution of programs and projects tied to the implementation of the Agreement. That is also concerning.

And finally, I should highlight that there has been a series of very important reforms being implemented by the government in terms of management and monitoring of the programs, projects and resources. This has allowed us to know exactly where the implementation of the Agreement is advancing quickest and where it is advancing the least. This includes reforms like the unique roadmap for the PDET areas and the budgetary tracker for peace, which help identify resources and even when there is a lack of resources in some regions or when the resources in reality do not correspond to the implementation, but are involved in other social policies that the national government has been investing in for some time.

And the last thing that I think is very important is the marked necessity in terms of capacities, in order to improve security for ex-combatants and communities.

Today, the homicide rate of ex-combatants is at least eight times higher than the homicide rate in the rest of Colombian society. This represents an extraordinary risk, so it is vital to reinforce protection efforts in order to provide security guarantees to the signatories of the Final Agreement who are committed to their disarmament.



## Voices of the Territory: Ecotourism and the “corner of happiness” in Cauca



Doña Lety and her family are converting their farm into a tourism space through the “Voices of the Territory” project, an initiative backed by the Fund in order to communicate the progress of the implementation of the Final Agreement from within the regions.

Ana Leticia Carabalí lives with her husband and two children in the San Isidro settlement in the village of Mondomo in Cauca, in a farm set up in the mountains called ‘The Corner of Happiness’. She gave it that name because this hectare of land contains everything that makes her happy but also because she hopes that this space will soon be an exponential smile increaser, transforming the violent story previously written in her territory.

Life has challenged her to be able to transform the words that transmitted fear in the midst of violence, due to her role as a combatant, into stories of peace. To do that, she has strengthened her communication skills with the aim of expressing to those who visit just how her life has changed and how she has undertaken actions in her territory as part of peacebuilding.

Doña Lety, as those who know her call her, has a dream that she goes to bed with and wakes up to every day: for her property to become a tourist destination renowned in Cauca and its surrounding areas. For some years she has been organising all the natural riches within her estate so that locals and tourists can go and visit.

This tourism initiative helps a region’s rural memory and identity become stronger with the transformations brought by peace: the tour through the ‘Corner of Happiness’ begins in a vegetable garden that contains a delicious variety of produce: lettuce, cabbage, chard, coriander, spinach, tomatoes, beetroots, arracacha, carrots, corn and coffee. At the end of this part of the tour, Doña Lety leads visitors to the farm animals, which include chickens, hens, ducks, pigs and a lake with red and black tilapia fish.

This entire tour is accompanied by the gentle and upbeat voice of the hostess, who talks about the land and her fruits with the knowledge imparted to her by years of working the land as a reconciliation setting in a place where violence lurked. Doña Lety has already received visits from a number of schools, who take their students to learn about the planting and harvesting process.

The landscape of the San Isidro village is located in an area that has historically been affected by the presence of illicit crops. However, Doña Lety has decided not to succumb to them and prefers to continue working towards being a tourism pioneer in the region: “my dad taught us to work, to plant sugar cane, to always work”, she explains, forcefully. She is convinced that there are other paths and opportunities, she understands her territory’s need for peace and she hopes to do her bit by remaining firm in the pursuit of her dream.

Doña Lety’s account continues as she follows a green path, with the background sounds of hidden birds, leaves swaying in the wind and water flowing from a beautiful place where the tour ends; but not before visiting the “Tree of wishes”, so called by Leticia and her family. They claim that those who hug it with yearning will receive their wishes. She believes it, and she makes those who hear her believe it too, because all of the surroundings make up part of a dream that was considered impossible by many, but which, little by little, is becoming a reality.

The “Voices of the Territory” project - coordinated by the Colombia in Peace Fund (FCP, for its Spanish acronym) as a government counterpart and in association with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), and supported by the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace – appeared in Doña Lety’s life in order to contribute to the consolidation of that dream and allow many more people to knock on the doors of her farm.

Activating the voices of women and young people within the territories has a catalytic effect, given that strengthening their capacities allows them to play a more active role with more, better tools for absorbing, sharing and spreading information. Once they are empowered with an active role they will look to encourage other territorial actors to strengthen their shared responsibility in the process of peace consolidation and contributing to the implementation of the Final Agreement.

Her initiative will join a group of environmental tourist trails in Mondomo: The Sweet and Coffee route in the El Turco village; the Rural Diversity route in the San Isidro village; the Local entertainment route at the top of Mondomo; and the Starch and Rubber route in various points across the Mondomo municipality.

The support of Voices of the Territory will help to draw attention to the landscapes, water sources, emblematic places, cultural manifestations, and gastronomy, among other territorial attractions; this will call for the need to install signage that will inform tourists how to get to the start of each one of the routes, all under the framework of peacebuilding.

“I only have gratitude and appreciation for Voices of the Territory for reaching these corners of the country. In all my years, I have never seen anything so wonderful, they really made a commitment to supporting the people and making a contribution so that we can progress. That is why I believe in the Final Agreement and the truth; I am so happy because this has changed my life”.



# SPECIALS



# Photo gallery “We are Peace”

Finalist photographs in the framework of the campaign “We are Peace” campaign, sent by civil society organizations that contribute to peace through the Fund’s projects.



Photo: Marcos de la Hoz.  
Call for Reconciliation.  
Project: Bird watching with local and reincorporated and reincorporated communities.  
Organisation: ASOPEP Planadas.  
Location: Planadas, Tolima.

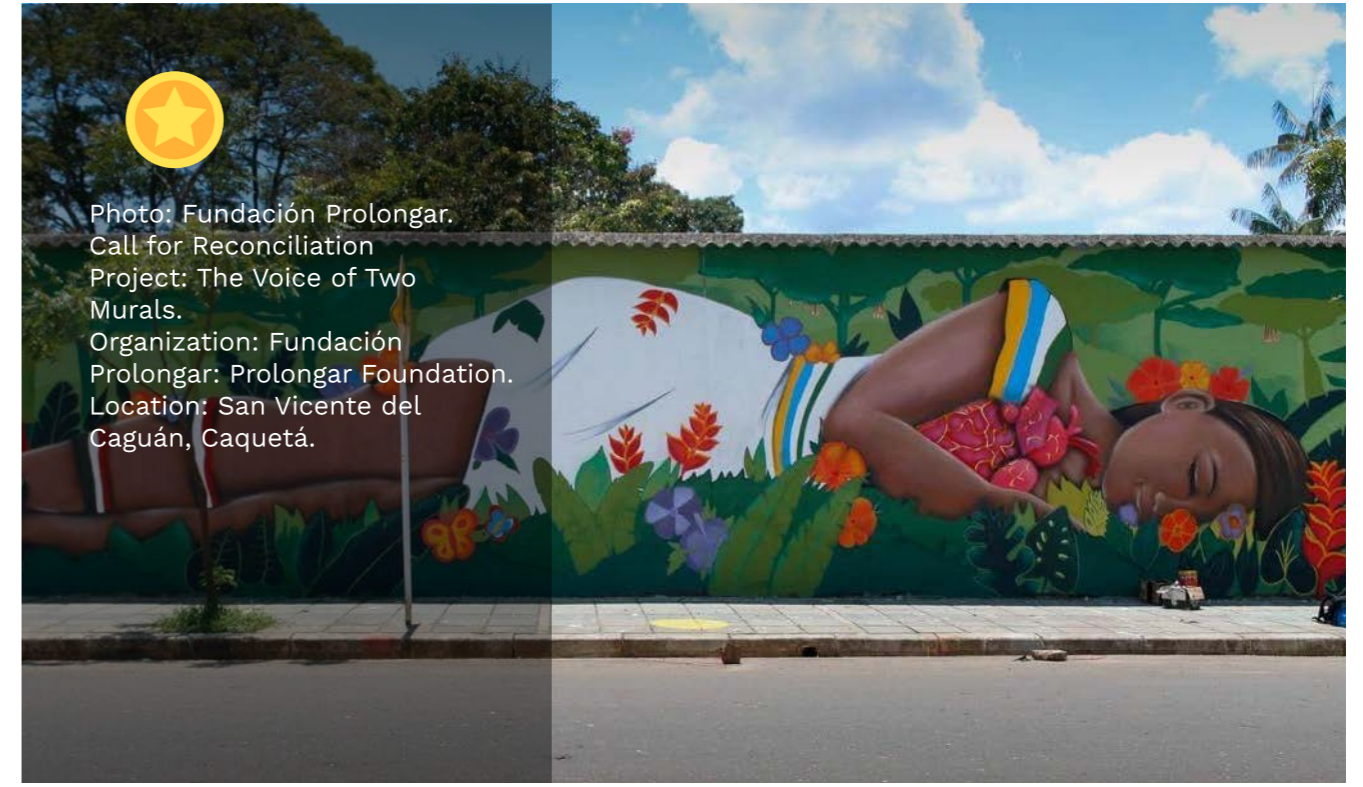


Photo: Fundación Prolongar.  
Call for Reconciliation  
Project: The Voice of Two Murals.  
Organization: Fundación Prolongar.  
Location: San Vicente del Caguán, Caquetá.



Photography: Fundación 5ta with 5ta Crew. Integral System for Peace.  
Project: Crafts for Peace, Memory and Peace, Memory and Truth.  
Organization: Fundación 5ta con 5ta Crew.  
Location: Micoahumado, Bolivar.



Photo: Cabildo Indígena del Resguardo San Lorenzo.  
Call for Reconciliation.  
Project: Strengthening of coexistence spaces for the reconstruction of the social fabric among people in the process of reincorporation process, Nasa indigenous and peasant communities.  
Organization: Alianza Juntos por Caldoño.  
Location: Caldoño, Cauca.

## Nourishing the environment as part of peace: transforming the connection with nature in Colombia

In six departments across the country, sustainable development and environmental reconciliation initiatives are taking place as part of the need to create real awareness and responsibility for the territory and land we inhabit. Part of this effort is born out of understanding the agroecological practices used up to now as well as ownership of the territory.

Exotic, Amazonian fruits, reforested, blooming hectares, the variety returning to the fields to nourish and rehabilitate the soil, communities working together for the protection of their basins and territories, sustainable livestock breeding, and opportunities born out of the waste of production activities from Putumayo to Montes de María. The Fund's projects cover the national territory with new knowledge, better practices, a greater sense of sustainability, climate actions and nature-based solutions. Here, we share those stories, experiences, advancements and testimonies.

### **Nevado del Huila and Tolima: bartenders, birds and gastronomy**

On the slopes of the Nevado del Huila, the indigenous participants of the ASOPEP project are applying a beneficial process that saves 40 litres of water for every kg of coffee. 30% of the producers and vendors have organic certification for South Korea and the United States. The various certifications such as FLO, Kiwa and Fairtrade have been important instruments for the producers across the country, such as the 339 AMUCC coffee-growing women and the 50 women from the Caficultora 2.0 project in Cauca, to learn about and implement better practices, and cleaner and healthier crops that also help them generate more income.



### **Planadas, Tolima**

Asopep, in Planadas, Tolima, also works on the identification of bird species associated with coffee-growing and local vegetation, whose ingredients mix together creatively in what they call "gastronomic fusion" to create innovative sustainability alternatives.

### Antioquia: “Our surroundings are our way of life and our path to happiness”

The women who work with the farmers' association of Western Antioquia (ASCOA, for its Spanish acronym) are joined by community plots that give them independence, and where they prepare natural fertilisers and biocides. In the plots of cacao that were previously single-crop plots, there is forest cover, biodiversity. Nine committees with approximately 120 women receive technical field assistance on how to correct traditional practices that degrade the surroundings and how to strengthen those that nourish them. They also create alternative animal feed, in order to reduce the dependence on feed with a large carbon footprint.

Their alliances with universities allow them to learn about medicinal plants and the use of biodiversity for managing health problems and tropical diseases.

“If we are not aggressors with our surroundings, there is no reason to be aggressors with our fellow humans”.

These are the words of Mirian Jiménez, one of ASCOA's leaders, who shares with us the vision that working the land also teaches us about the importance of caring for life.

Feminine and family well-being is fostered with the creation of biodigesters that treat cow and pig manure for the production of gas for kitchens, radically reducing the impact and emissions of this waste.

To avoid transporting and purchasing materials with a large carbon footprint, such as cement, they use clay from the mountain, sand from the river and plastic bricks for the construction of warehouses and infrastructure; these are simple practices that reduce plastic contamination.

#### The plots “of mistrust”

Mirian Jiménez and her companions from ASCOA thought of this name for the experimental plots, where they show that the agro-ecological cacao process is viable, contrary to those who still doubt it is possible, making the process practical, dynamic and participatory.

Finally, they set up “parties” in order to work on the improvement of the water outlet for irrigation and other environmental issues; working together for the territory is the best way to remain united and to restore and conserve community ties.



Foto: AICA Colectivo

**PUERTO ASÍS: Lush, local species bringing the forest back to life**

Agroforestry projects that combine timber-yielding and non-timber-yielding species transform the lives of hundreds of families in Colombia's jungle departments, such as Guaviare and Putumayo, and they bring back life to the deforested areas like the one near Puerto Asís. "The Acai dream" fosters "syntropic farming" (the cooperation of different species to optimise production) with 504 producers who are planting Amazonian species, such as camu-camu, copoasu, peach palm and acai, which initially grows in dark spaces, making it work perfectly alongside plantain and papaya plantations, that provide sustenance while the plant grows.

With evergreen crops like acai, which create long-term vegetation cover, it is possible to recover and make use of deforested areas or areas that were not apt for agriculture, like the old-growth forests where the indigenous communities, alongside Corpocampo, achieved their goal of having 2,000 hectares of wild acai.

**New livestock models for Norte de Santander**

In Norte de Santander, where the existing livestock models are extensive, ASCAMCAT is looking to generate a farm model for the rearing of buffalo, using agroecological practices, the same already being applied by the ex-combatants in the farm belonging to the TATR in Tibú.

**Sucre: sustainable tourism as territories open to show off their beauty**

In Sucre, in the Chalán reserve area, the community is ready to receive visitors in two of its seed capital projects, having installed 8 toilets, purifying filters and solar energy for the visitors' cabin. One of these projects is "Montes de María Excursions", in a territory that is now ready to tell new, better stories.



Foto: www.tragaluz.video

Foto: Corpocampo

**Colombia connecting with the environment**

- 105 tourism graduates in Bolívar and Sucre, with content on sustainable tourism; 45 of these are reintegrated people.
- 600 families benefitted from the development of agroforestry models in Putumayo
- 2,580 trees planted as compensation for works by the communities of Riosucio and Carmen del Darién.
- 911 cacao producers in the process of fair trade certification with the IC Foundation
- 399 small-scale coffee producers in Cauca are preparing for certification.
- \$69,723 USD and 688 participants in the UNDP's "Environments for life and reintegration" program, which strengthened four community allotments in the TATR.

# What comes next for the environment? The innovative impact on peace



1. *“The La Niña phenomenon has changed”.*

*“The climate causes many changes in production! Without drought, blooming decreases because there is too much rain”.*

The changing climate means that farmers no longer understand their harvest in the same way and cannot anticipate ways of managing it; this generates a big environmental, economic and social impact. Mitigating the crisis, and radically reducing emissions in order to avoid reaching even more critical levels, is urgent.

2. *“Implementing agroecology is a challenge, culturally.”*

*“Putumayo’s culture involves using chemicals for everything; biological control takes time and persistence.”*

This is a common feeling in all of the territories, the need to create awareness of agroecological practices, real conscientiousness and ownership of the fact that “my practices as an agricultural producer influence my neighbour’s farm and the community” (as said by Viviana Narváez, from the women’s AMUCC project) and what this awareness, alongside knowledge, implies for each producer, family or organisation.

While the practices are often implemented in order to gain certification or as a requirement, they are often not understood, embraced or replicated, which means that the adaptation, resilience and sustainability of the countryside are still on the line. It is vitally important for meeting the SDG and achieving an agroecological transition, for institutions to communicate with and motivate producers across the country with regards to these practices, the strengthening of environmental capacities and understanding of the dynamics of the surroundings, which result in, among other things, the allocation of specific resources for good practices and management plans.



3. *“Deforestation has increased”*

Many hectares of land have already been reforested, but coordinated, collective efforts are still required to rehabilitate and protect the territories that have remained unprotected during the peace process.



4. *“There are parts of the community where water is scarce and the best treatment we can give it is to boil it”.*

Some communities have basic needs unmet, including water and electricity; in order to talk about sustainability, production projects, economic development, the environment etc, it is important to first have an impact on these communities so that they can, in turn, generate an impact, work for their development and surroundings and contribute to their regions.

5. *“We don’t have anywhere to dispose of our waste, and the plastics get burnt or buried; some people throw them in bodies of water”.*

There are regions where the institutions can coordinate with the communities to evacuate waste; responsible consumption is also important, given that the most common forms of packaging, like soap and soft drinks, can be easily avoided. Finally, there are simple strategies for reusing plastics that offer alternatives to contamination for communities, and for creating infrastructure or sources of income for those who have access roads. Plastic contamination is a fundamental issue when talking about sustainability in any setting.



6. *“When speed takes precedence, sustainability is sacrificed”.*

This is a reality in many cases, in traditional institutional planning or management, when daily tasks do not permit opportunities for improvement or innovation. Creating social and political will, as well as better management and allocation of funds, is key to creating sustainable communities.

## The seed that keeps on growing: The Fund and what's to come

### Recommendations for the future

Conscious of the continuous learning process for peace consolidation, the Fund, its partners and implementing parties are constantly evolving in order to overcome obstacles and challenges. The following are some challenges and recommendations that have arisen as part of the implementation of the Final Agreement, beyond the specific thematic challenges already shared in each thematic area of this report.

- Security for the communities in the regions

The targeted murders of community leaders in the regions, the presence of illegal armed groups, and the confinement of communities amidst armed confrontations, among other events relating to a lack of security, have generated additional challenges for the implementation of the Final Agreement. That is why it is vital to continue strengthening the protection mechanisms for communities, alongside the Early Warnings emitted by institutions and social organisations, which make up actions for the protection of activism in the territory.

- Intolerance of the reintegration processes of ex-combatants. In Colombia, the homicide rate of ex-combatants is at least eight times higher than that of the general public. This continues to be considered an extreme risk to the legitimacy of peace. It is vital to reinforce protective measures in order to be able to give security guarantees to the signatories of the Final Agreement who are committed to laying down their arms.

- Underlying poverty: Communities excluded from modernity and digitalisation

Many of the regions historically affected by the presence of armed groups also display high levels of unmet basic needs, which have worsened during the Covid-19 pandemic. This has had a direct impact on the implementation of the Final Agreement and peace consolidation, given that these regions have had to take on the post-

pandemic socio-economic recovery on top of dealing with the historic economic gaps. That is why it is important to continue supporting the strengthening of territorial capacities in order to be able to attend to the basic needs of the population, which will provide the conditions for stabilisation and development in the regions.

- Discrimination against people based on their sexual identities

In spite of progress in terms of raising awareness of the need to eradicate all types of discrimination and GBV, women and the LGBTIQ+ community are still facing intimidation and threats, something which must continue to be faced by the regional collective leadership. That is why, with the gender focus, the Fund has aimed to promote actions that confront these situations as part of implementation.

- Lack of knowledge of the Final Agreement

Despite its implementation being ongoing for the last five years, many communities do not understand or are misinformed about the Final Agreement, its progress and challenges. That is why the need persists to contribute to the strengthening of local capacities in terms of communication, in order to bring the Final Agreement and the voices of the communities closer to the territories.

- Ownership of truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition by the communities

Faced with the progress in transitional justice processes, 2022 will be a key year for the Truth Commission, which will release its final report; therefore, it will be vital for this report to be brought to the fore and for the truth to return to the territories and communities that have contributed to its construction, thus contributing to the sustainability of its legacy. It is also a key year for the JEP, due to the conclusion of some of its cases and the definition of penalties and the TOAR.

- Forgotten regions

While the Fund's actions have focused on the 170 PDET municipalities, with an emphasis on five regions (Alto Patía -Cauca; Macarena-Guaviare; Pacífico Nariñense, Chocó and Catatumbo), to which the majority of the Fund's resources have been allocated, in 2022 it will be important not just to consolidate comprehensive actions in these territories, but to widen the reach to other regions that have requested support in progressing in the implementation of the Final Agreement, such as Pacífico Medio.

- Ethnic populations

Understanding the ethnic diversity of the municipalities that make up the PDET sub-regions, and the persistence of structural challenges to the consolidation of peace in these territories, the Fund will continue to promote initiatives led by the indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities, with an emphasis on production projects, gender projects and protection projects.

- New electoral settings: supporting the new government in the implementation of the Final Agreement

In the second half of 2022, Colombia will have a change of government, which will guide the direction of the implementation of the Final Agreement. However, it is important to maintain the long-term efforts that are being undertaken in the territories in order to make peace consolidation sustainable. In this sense, it is important to continue strengthening state capacities and community fabrics and promoting coordination between institutions and community initiatives for their territories, in order to construct settings that are conducive to peace consolidation.



Foto: Concern Universal

# FINANCIAL REPORT



2000

2005

2010

2015

2020

2015

2020







# CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT of the Administrative Agent - Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia

## DEFINITIONS

### **Allocation**

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

### **Approved Project/Programme**

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

### **Contributor Commitment**

Amount(s) committed by a contributor 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'. This does not include expense commitments by Participating Organization.

### **Indirect Support Costs**

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

programmable costs for inter-agency pass-through MPTFs.

### **Net Funded Amount**

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

### **Participating Organization**

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is a 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 basis 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

Project/ Joint programme start date as per the programmatic document.

### Total Approved Budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

### US Dollar Amount

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars

## 2021 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2021. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <https://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/4co00>.

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2021. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <https://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/4co00>.

### 1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2021, 19 contributors deposited US\$ 164,101,245, other MPTFs US\$ 28,500,000 in contributions and US\$ 2,289,324 was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ 194,890,569.

Of this amount, US\$ 144,086,384 has been net funded to 13 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 127,039,078 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 1,641,012. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia as of 31 December 2021.

## INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia 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 stakeholders.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<https://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/4co00>).

TABLE 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

	2016- 2020	Annual 2021	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Contributions from donors	137,194,523	26,906,722	164,101,245
Contributions from MPTFs	23,500,00	5,000,000	28,500,000
<b>- Sub-total Contributions</b>	<b>160,694,523</b>	<b>31,906,722</b>	<b>192,601,245</b>
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	2,128,812	142,063	2,270,875
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	635	17,814	18,449
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>162,823,970</b>	<b>32,066,599</b>	<b>194,890,569</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	115,478,797	25,309,470	140,788,267
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(931,812)	(318,730)	(1,250,542)
<b>Net Funded Amount</b>	<b>114,546,985</b>	<b>24,990,740</b>	<b>139,537,725</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	1,371,945	269,067	1,641,012
Direct Costs	3,695,998	852,661	4,548,659
Bank Charges	5,418	1,018	6,436
Otros gastos	-	-	-
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>119,620,346</b>	<b>26,113,486</b>	<b>145,733,833</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>2020 (8,873,158)</b>	<b>5,953,113</b>	<b>49,156,736</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	52,076,781	43,203,623	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>43,203,623</b>	<b>49,156,736</b>	<b>49,156,736</b>
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	118,242,983	25,843,401	144,086,384
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	98,604,617	28,434,461	127,039,078
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>			<b>17,047,307</b>

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December 2021.

**TABLE 2.** Contributions, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2020 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2021 Deposits	Total Deposits
Government of Norway	46,234,200	36,504,110	9,730,089	46,234,200
Other - Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	40,142,905	35,364,705	4,778,200	40,142,905
Government of Germany	31,173,780	25,523,030	5,650,750	31,173,780
Peacebuilding Fund	25,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	25,000,000
Government of Canada	17,898,404	17,105,684	792,720	17,898,404
Government Offices of Sweden	16,998,157	13,706,139	3,292,019	16,998,157
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	6,117,589	4,096,200	2,021,389	6,117,589
Government of Ireland	2,542,358	2,070,438	471,920	2,542,358
Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
SDG Fund	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Government of United Arab Emirates	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Government of Republic of Korea	500,000	500,000	-	500,000
Agencia Catalana de Cooperacion	363,245	363,245	-	363,245
Government of Finland	514,439	344,804	169,635	514,439
Foundation (generic)	283,443	283,443	-	283,443
Government of New Zealand	140,605	140,605	-	140,605
Government of Chile	120,000	100,000	20,000	120,000
Government of Portugal	72,120	72,120	-	72,120
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,601,245</b>	<b>160,694,523</b>	<b>31,906,722</b>	<b>192,601,245</b>



**TABLE 3.** Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	2016-2021	Current Year Jan-Dec-2021	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	2,128,811	142,063	2,270,875
<b>Total: Fund Earned Interest</b>	<b>2,128,811</b>	<b>142,063</b>	<b>2,270,875</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
FAO	635	17,814	18,449
<b>Total: Agency earned interest</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>17,814</b>	<b>18,449</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,129,447</b>	<b>159,877</b>	<b>2,289,324</b>

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of 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 2021, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 2,270,875. Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ 18,449, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ 2,289,324. Details are provided in the table 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.

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2021, the AA has transferred US\$ 140,788,267 to 13 Participating Organizations (see list below).

**TABLE 4.** Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	2016-2020			Current Year Jan-Dec-2021			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	2,375,392	(1,062)	2,374,330	682,664	(15,956)	666,708	2,375,392	(1,062)	2,374,330
OIM	20,049,538	(201,647)	19,847,891	5,134,407	(24,435)	5,109,972	25,183,945	(226,082)	24,957,863
PAHO/WHO	1,637,511	(5,397)	1,632,114	0	(1,122)	(1,122)	1,637,511	(6,519)	1,630,992
UNDP	44,995,327	(427,456)	44,567,871	9,211,916	(195,000)	9,106,916	54,207,243	(622,456)	53,584,788
UNFPA	2,713,641	(12,229)	2,701,412	348,379	0	348,379	3,062,020	(12,229)	3,049,791
UNHCR	475,205	0	475,205				475,205		475,205
UNICEF	3,027,208	(400)	3,026,808	812,503	(1,143)	811,360	3,839,711	(1,543)	3,838,168
UNODC	178,260	0	178,260	1,882,903	0	1,882,903	2,061,163	0	2,061,163
UNOPS	4,795,852	0	4,795,852				4,795,852		4,795,852
UNWO-MEN	1,317,180	0	1,317,180	592,386	0	592,386	1,909,566	0	1,909,566
UNWOMN	1,855,662	(72,277)	1,783,385	0	(5,059)	(5,059)	1,855,662	(77,336)	1,778,326
WFP	458,576		458,576	1,492,201	0	1,492,201	1,950,777	0	1,950,777
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>115,478,797</b>	<b>(931,812)</b>	<b>114,546,98</b>	<b>25,309,470</b>	<b>(318,730)</b>	<b>24,990,740</b>	<b>140,788,267</b>	<b>(1,250,542)</b>	<b>139,537,725</b>

## 5. Texpenditure And Financial Delivery Rates

All final expenditures reported are submitted as certified financial information by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Joint programme/ project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported to the Administrative Agent as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The expenditures are reported via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The 2021 expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/4co00>.

### 5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In 2021, US\$ 24,990,740 was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ 27,286,793 was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ 139,537,725 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ 123,640,889. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 88.61 percent.

**TABLE 5.1** Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			2016-2020	Current Year Jan-Dec-2021	Cumulative	
FAO	3,058,056	3,041,038	2,297,664	720,903	3,018,567	99.26
OIM	25,862,865	24,957,863	14,948,384	8,099,914	23,048,299	92.35
NGO/UNDP	35,496,385	36,464,197	25,612,712	8,773,635	34,386,347	94.30
PAHO/WHO	1,637,511	1,630,992	1,184,163	446,830	1,630,992	100.00
UNDP	56,057,439	53,584,788	39,231,659	5,755,661	44,987,320	83.96
UNFPA	3,294,272	3,049,791	2,013,477	704,500	2,717,978	89.12
UNHCR	475,205	475,205	475,205		475,205	100.00
UNICEF	3,839,711	3,838,168	2,382,132	1,366,108	3,748,240	97.66
UNODC	2,611,163	2,061,163	0	1,184,328	1,184,328	57.46
UNOPS	4,795,852	4,795,852	4,785,949	(3,627)	4,782,322	99.72
UNWOMEN	2,071,156*	1,909,566	1,185,848	165,592	1,351,440	70.77
UNWOMN NGO	1,855,662	1,778,326	1,778,326	0	1,778,326	100.00
WFP	2,553,670*	1,950,777	458,576	72,949	531,525	27.25
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>143,608,947</b>	<b>139,537,725</b>	<b>96,354,096</b>	<b>27,286,793</b>	<b>123,640,889</b>	<b>88.61</b>

\*Esta cifra es proporcionada por la Secretaría Técnica del Fondo con base en las aprobaciones del Comité Directivo. El monto está siendo ajustado en el Gateway y se reflejará en el próximo informe anual.

### 5.2 Expenditure by Project within Sector, December 31 2021

Annex 1 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Sector by project/ joint programme and Participating Organization.

**TABLE 5.2** Expenditure by Project within Sector, December 31 2021

#### STABILISATION PHASE I

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>Acceso Justicia</b>							
00102730	Sistemas Locales de Justicia	UNDP	Operationally closed	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,299,988	100.00
00110280	Enfoque de Género en el Servicio de la Policía	NGO / UNDP	Operationally closed	1,618,262	1,618,262	1,618,262	100.00
<b>Acceso Justicia: Total</b>			<b>2,918,262</b>	<b>2,918,262</b>	<b>2,918,431</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>Capacidad Institucional</b>							
00101501	Fortalecimiento de capacidades	UNDP	Operationally closed	1,575,753	1,575,025	1,575,619	100.04
00102512	Manos a la paz	UNDP	Operationally closed	949,393	946,446	946,814	100.04
00102513	Territorialización de la Implementación de la ERR	OIM	Operationally closed	599,611	595,324	595,324	100.00

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>Manejo Conflict. y Sit. Human.</b>							
00101502	Fortalecimiento de capacidades	UNDP	Operationally closed	1,313,254	1,312,894	1,312,880	100.00
00108961	Convocatoria Mujeres	UNG/UN WOMEN	Operationally closed	1,004,456	968,402	968,402	100.00
00109026	Prevención, Protección VBG	UNDP	On going	104,384	104,384	104,310	99.93
00109026	Prevención, Protección VBG	UNHCR	On going	220,000	220,000	220,000	100.00
00109026	Prevención, Protección VBG	UNICEF	On going	204,370	204,370	204,370	100.00
00109026	Prevención, Protección VBG	UN WOMEN	On going	441,352	441,352	436,053	98.80
00112647	Convocatoria PDET	NGO / UNDP	Operationally closed	1,064,021	1,044,685	1,044,685	100.00
<b>Manejo Conflict. y Sit. Human: Total</b>			<b>4,351.837</b>	<b>4,296,088</b>	<b>4,290,701</b>	<b>99.8</b>	

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>Mejora Seguridad</b>							
00103753	Convocatoria Desminado I	NGO / UNDP	Financially closed	2,574,773	2,543,655	2,543,655	100.00
00108158	Convocatoria Desminado II	NGO / UNDP	Operationally closed	3,089,426	3,039,143	3,039,143	100.00
00109101	Gestión Territorial	UNOPS	Operationally closed	500,000	500,000	500,000	100.00
00112644	Convocatoria PDET	NGO / UNDP	On going	484,962	481,662	481,662	100.00
00112644	Convocatoria PDET	UNDP	On going	270*	0	0	
00119876	Convocatoria Desminado III	NGO / UNDP	On going	1,255,171	1,255,17	557,993	44.6
<b>Mejora Seguridad: Total</b>				<b>7,904,602</b>	<b>7,819,631</b>	<b>7,522,703</b>	<b>96.20</b>

\*Cifra asignada por error en el sistema al proyecto 00112644, en proceso de ajuste. Se refleja en el próximo reporte, así como en el Gateway.



Foto: Corpocampo

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>Rehabilitación Económica</b>							
00102511	Manos a la obra por la paz	UNDP	Operationally closed	2,100,000	2,095,044	2,095,044	100.00
00106165	Prevención de reclutamiento	NGO / UNDP	Operationally closed	4,259,702	4,178,789	4,178,789	100.00
00106837	Plan para la coordinación prevención reclutamiento	IOM	Operationally closed	176,995	139,382	139,382	100.00
00106837	Plan para la coordinación prevención reclutamiento	UNICEF	On going	338,018	338,018	338,018	100.00
00107435	Desarrollo de capacidades locales Salud I	IOM	Financially closed	1,286,294	1,269,338	1,269,338	100.00
00107435	Desarrollo de capacidades locales Salud I	PAHO/WHO	Financially closed	427,821	422,424	422,424	100.00
00107435	Desarrollo de capacidades locales Salud I	UNFPA	Financially closed	320,852	320,422	320,422	100.00
00107465	Agua y saneamiento	UNICEF	On going	500,000	498,857	498,857	100.00
00108960	Convocatoria de Mujeres	NGO/UNWOMEN	Operationally closed	851,206	809,924	809,924	100.00
00108974	Manos a la obra por la paz fase II	UNDP	Operationally closed	2,450,000	2,423,738	2,423,769	100.00
00109015	Programa de construcción de confianza y paz	FAO	Operationally closed	1,248,611	1,232,655	1,232,655	100.00
00109015	Programa de construcción de confianza y paz	NGO / UNDP	Operationally closed	883,516	883,516	883,516	100.00
00109015	Programa de construcción de confianza y paz	UNDP	Operationally closed	1,426,066	1,426,066	1,425,710	99.98
00109015	Programa de construcción de confianza y paz	ACNUR	Operationally closed	109,921	109,921	109,921	100.00
00109015	Programa de construcción de confianza y paz	UNICEF	Operationally closed	441,694	441,694	441,694	100.00
00109015	Programa de construcción de confianza y paz	UNWOMEN	Operationally closed	148,832	148,832	148,172	99.56
00109015	Programa de construcción de confianza y paz	WFP	Operationally closed	458,576	458,576	458,576	100.00
00117682	Desarrollo de capacidades locales Salud II	IOM	On going	3,030,758	3,030,758	3,030,758	100.00
00117682	Desarrollo de capacidades locales Salud II	PAHO/WHO	On going	1,209,690	1,208,568	1,208,568	100.00
00117682	Desarrollo de capacidades locales Salud II	UNFPA	On going	2,223,270	2,223,270	2,218,384	99.78

PHASE II

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>F2 Estabilización</b>							
00117683	Capacidades locales para implementación de los PDET	UNDP	ON GOING	3,540,095	3,540,095	3,362,833	94.99
00117684	Plan de Contingencia PNIS	NGO/UNDP	Operationally closed	2,060,000	2,060,000	2,060,000	100.00
00118904	Estabilización Territorial Rural	UNDP	Operationally closed	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,970,936	99.03
00119013	Blended Finance 2.0	NGO/UNDP	ON GOING	2,215,613	2,215,613	2,138,583	96.52
00120640	Convocatoria para redes de defensores	NGO/UNDP	ON GOING	2,225,441	2,225,441	1,745,061	78.41
00122474	Estrategia Súmate por mi	IOM	Operationally closed	1,457,498	1,457,498	1,457,498	100.00
00122474	Estrategia Súmate por mi	UNICEF	Operationally closed	1,467,654	1,467,654	1,467,656	100.00
00124864	Implementación modelos Justicia Local	UNDP	ON GOING	1,232,190	1,232,190	591,027	47.97
00124864	Implementación modelos Justicia Local	UNODC	ON GOING	297,100	297,100	283,863	95.54
00125568	Transformación territorial para liderazgos	UNDP	ON GOING	1,125,000	675,000	99,798	14.78
00125568	Transformación territorial para liderazgos	UNODC	ON GOING	1,375,000	825,000	217,134	26.32
00126381	Fortalecimiento económico del Darién	UNDP	ON GOING	1,459,420	1,459,420	748,229	51.27
00126381	Fortalecimiento económico del Darién	WFP	ON GOING	940,580	940,580	61,065	6.49
00126382	Tejiendo lazos para liderazgos seguros	UNDP	ON GOING	1,100,632*	660,379	140,728	21.31
00126382	Tejiendo lazos para liderazgos seguros	UNICEF	ON GOING	375,735*	225,441	135,511	60.11
00126382	Tejiendo lazos para liderazgos seguros	UNWOMEN	ON GOING	403,976*	242,386	30,743	12.68
00126937	Negocios inclusivos en enfoque de género	UNDP	ON GOING	1,434,895*	860,937	121,570	17.61
00126937	Negocios inclusivos en enfoque de género	UNODC	ON GOING	1,565,105*	939,63	683,331	72.77

\*Esta cifra es proporcionada por la Secretaría Técnica del Fondo con base en las aprobaciones del Comité Directivo. El monto está siendo ajustado en el Gateway y se reflejará en el próximo informe anual.

REINTEGRATION PHASE I

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>Construcción Democrática</b>							
00106164	Fortalecimiento de la CSIVI	ONG/PNUD	Operationally Closed	2,175,081	2,175,081	2,174,886	99.99
00108556	Reincorporación excombatientes Humaniceos DH	UNOPS	Operationally Closed	4,295,852	4,295,852	4,282,322	99.69
00109110	Reincorporación integral en entornos productivos	IOM	On Going	2,500,000	2,497,647	2,497,647	100.00
00109110	Reincorporación integral en entornos productivos	UNDP	On Going	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,499,453	99.98
00111648	Fortalecimiento del SAT	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,425,016	1,259,909	1,259,909	100.00
00111648	Fortalecimiento de LSAT	UNHCR	Operationally Closed	145,284	145,284	145,284	100.00
00111648	Fortalecimiento del SAT	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	225,076	225,076	218,926	97.27
00116693	Mejoramiento de las capacidades de la CSIVI II	NGO/UNDP	Operationally Closed	717,756	717,756	717,756	100.00
00117681	Integración Socioeconómica	FAO	On Going	1,706,660	1,706,660	1,684,189	98.68
<b>Construcción Democrática: Total</b>			<b>15,690,725</b>	<b>15,523,265</b>	<b>15,480,373</b>	<b>99.72</b>	

REINTEGRATION PHASE II

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>F2 Reincorporación</b>							
00120254	Entornos de Paz y Reconciliación	NGO/UNDP	Operationally Closed	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,210,808	73.69
00120254	Entornos de Paz y Reconciliación	IOM	On Going	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,328,779	44.29
00124710	Convocatoria iniciativas comunitarias reconciliación	UNDP	On Going	1,984,498	1,984,498	1,896,471	94.56
00124988	Estudios de Pre-factibilidad vivienda	NGO/UNDP	On Going	2,147,043	2,147,043	815,194	37.97
<b>F2 Reincorporación: Total</b>			<b>10,131,541</b>	<b>10,055,526</b>	<b>6,251,251</b>	<b>62.17</b>	

VICTIMS AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE PHASE I

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Financially Closed	
<b>Reparación Víctimas</b>							
00101144	Apoyo a la salida de los NNA de las FARC	IOM	Financially Closed	183,191	182,978	182,978	100.00
00101144	Apoyo a la salida de los NNA de las FARC	UNICEF	Financially Closed	172,534	172,134	172,134	100.00
00101555	Apoyo al Programa de Reparación colectiva	FAO	Operationally Closed	102,785	101,723	101,723	100.00
00101555	Apoyo al Programa de Reparación colectiva	UNDP	Operationally Closed	2,897,215	2,885,718	2,885,783	100.00
00103157	Actos Tempranos de reconocimiento	NGO/UNDP	Operationally Closed	22,822	21,922	21,922	100.00
00104525	Apoyo a la Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz	IOM	Financially Closed	1,026,267	1,026,267	1,026,267	100.00
00104525	Apoyo a la Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz	UNDP	Financially Closed	3,691,149	3,691,149	3,691,149	100.00
00105325	Contribuir a la garantía de la verdad	UNDP	Operationally Closed	766,141	764,032	764,032	100.00
00105531	Focalización de cupos de indemnización	IOM	Operationally Closed	4,177,052	4,048,234	4,048,234	100.00
00105531	Focalización de cupos de indemnización	UNFPA	Operationally Closed	169,519	157,720	157,720	100.00
00106022	Fortalecimiento de las organizaciones de desaparición forzada	UNDP	Operationally Closed	370,000	370,000	369,988	100.00
00106093	Apoyo al Comité de Escogencia	UNDP	Financially Closed	677,784	677,784	677,784	100.00
00108557	Apoyo a la salida de los NNA de las FARC II	IOM	Financially Closed	510,000	510,000	510,000	100.00
00108557	Apoyo a la salida de los NNA de las FARC II	UNICEF	Financially Closed	490,000	490,000	490,000	100.00
00108818	Apoyo al proceso de alistamiento de la CEV	UNDP	Operationally Closed	2,825,954	2,825,954	2,825,954	100.00
00108973	Contribuir al proceso de creación de la UBPD	UNDP	Financially Closed	2,239,777	2,239,777	2,239,777	100.00
00111509	Garantía de la representación de las víctimas (PGN)	IOM	Cerrado financieramente	780,089	773,658	773,658	100.00
00113002	Convocatoria Víctimas I	NGO/UNDP	Operationally Closed	2,834,602	2,834,602	2,758,587	97.32
<b>Reparación Víctimas: Total</b>				<b>23,936,881</b>	<b>23,773,651</b>	<b>23,697,688</b>	<b>99.68</b>

VICTIMS AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE PHASE II

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Financially Closed	
<b>F2 Víctimas y Justicia Transicional</b>							
00119011	Apoyar a la CEV II	UNDP	On Going	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,226,434	76.77
00119012	Reparaciones y Retornos PDET	UNDP	On Going	1,000,000	1,000,000	821,486	85.15
00120309	Estrategia de fortalecimiento PGN II	IOM	On Going	1,940,149	1,940,149	1,788,388	92.18
00120642	Estrategia de fortalecimiento SIVJRRR	OIM	On Going	834,961	834,961	488,687	58.53
00120642	Estrategia de fortalecimiento SIVJRRR	UNDP	On Going	1,765,039	1,765,039	1,757,392	99.57
00125590	Convocatoria Víctimas II	NGO/UNDP	On Going	2,141,158	2,141,158	1,918,089	89.56
00126040	Aportar a los derechos y salas de justicia	UNDP	On Going	1,000,000	1,000,000	391,947	39.19
00128273	Mujeres, jóvenes y mayores – Frutos de restitución	UNFPA	On Going	580,631	348,739	21,451	6.16
00128273	Mujeres, jóvenes y mayores – Frutos de restitución	WFP	On Going	919,369	551,621	11,884	2.15
00128905	Fortalecimiento en estrategia de búsqueda	UNDP	On Going	1,376,574	825,944	568	0.07
<b>F2 Víctimas y Justicia Transicional : Total</b>				<b>14,457,881</b>	<b>13,307,251</b>	<b>9,426,326</b>	<b>70.84</b>



Foto: Fabio Cutlica

**COMMUNICATION PHASE I**

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Monto neto financiado	Total Expenditure	Financially Closed	
<b>Comunicación</b>							
00101503	Fortalecimiento de capacidades	UNDP	Operationally Closed	825,243	823,771	823,769	100.00
00101799	Convocatoria Pedagogía	NGO/ UNDP	Financially Closed	1,210,537	1,186,726	1,186,726	100.00
00101988	Fortalecimiento de la Estrategia OACP	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,228,270	1,227,129	1,227,124	100.00
00102544	Territorialización de la implementación de la ERR	IOM	Operationally Closed	1,154,240	1,146,911	1,146,911	100.00
00107397	Secretaría Técnica de los Notables	NGO/ UNDP	Financially Closed	617,975	617,247	617,247	100.00
00107715	Iniciativa Barómetro	NGO/ UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,027,866	1,026,910	1,026,910	100.00
00111421	Fortalecimiento a la Instancia Género	UNWO- MEN	On Going	501,920	501,920	494,649	99.89
<b>Comunicación: Total</b>				<b>6,566,051</b>	<b>6,530,614</b>	<b>6,523,336</b>	<b>99.89</b>

**ÁMBITO COMUNICACIÓN FASE II**

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Monto neto financiado	Total Expenditure	Financially Closed	
<b>F2 Comunicación</b>							
00120029	Fortalecimiento a las capacidades SIPO	IOM	On Going	578,383*	556,300	556,300	96.1
00120641	Secretaría Técnica CSIVI	NGO/UNDP	On Going	662,179	662,179	568,801	85.90
00121873	Fortalecimiento de la IEANPE	NGO/UNDP	On Going	504,700	504,700	201,880	40.00
00125589	Mejoramiento técnicas CSIVI (COVID19)	NGO/UNDP	On Going	515,000	515,000	487,920	94.74
00128274	Voces desde los territorios	IOM	On Going	1,697,299	1,018,379	57,415	5.64
00128986	Iniciativa Barómetro y su seguimiento	NGO/UNDP	On Going	606,495	606,495	227,963	37.69
00128987	Sostenibilidad de la Instancia de género	UNWOMEN	On Going	350,000	350,000	22,897	6.54
<b>F2 Comunicación: Total</b>				<b>4,914,056</b>	<b>4,213,053</b>	<b>2,123,106</b>	<b>57.27</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>145,163,863</b>	<b>139,537,725</b>	<b>123,640,889</b>	<b>88.61Z</b>

\*Esta cifra es proporcionada por la Secretaría Técnica del Fondo con base en las aprobaciones del Comité Directivo. El monto está siendo ajustado en el Gateway y se reflejará en el próximo informe anual.

**5.3 Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)**

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNSDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS

adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure are reported in the new eight categories. See table below.

**TABLE 5.3** Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

Category	Gasto			Porcentaje del costo total del programa
	2016-2020	Año actual Ene-Dic-2021	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	7,036,425	2,774,286	9,810,711	8.40
Supplies, commodities and materials	6,982,220	2,438,584	9,420,804	8.06
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	2,410,891	387,961	2,798,853	2.40
Contractual Services Expenses	33,881,412	8,903,580	42,784,992	36.62
Travel	6,363,692	1,163,249	7,526,940	6.44
Transfers and Grants	21,288,294	8,449,357	29,737,651	25.45
General Operating	13,151,933	1,615,293	14,767,226	12.64
Programme Costs Total	91,114,866	25,732,311	116,847,177	100.00
1 Indirect Support Costs Total	5,239,230	1,554,482	6,793,712	5.81
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>96,354,09</b>	<b>27,286,793</b>	<b>123,640,889</b>	

**1 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

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and 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 2021, were as follows:

- **The 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 US\$ 269,067 was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2021, US\$ 1,641,012 has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 1,554,482 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 6,793,712 as of 31 December 2021.

## 7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

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 (<https://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.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme 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 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 institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

## 8. DIRECT COSTS

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Fund coordination covering overall coordination, and 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 US\$ 852,661. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2021, US\$ 4,548,659 has been charged as Direct Costs.

Participating Organization	Current Year Net Funded Amount	Current Year Expenditure	Total Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure
UNDP TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT	675,705	627,005	2,598,066	2,144,995
UNDP SUPPORT AGENT	176,956	355,417	1,160,255	793,666
UNDP BLENDED	0	165,325	646,000	345,270
UNWOMN NGO	0	-79	144,338	144,259
<b>Total:</b>	<b>852,661</b>	<b>1,147,668</b>	<b>4,548,659</b>	<b>3,398,189</b>



# GLOSSARY

**ARN** Agency for Reintegration and Normalisation  
**ART** Agency for Territorial Renewal  
**CERAC** Resource Centre for Conflict Analysis  
**CEV** Truth Commission  
**CINEP** Research and Popular Education Centre  
**CLPI Free**, prior and informed consent  
**CNR** National Reintegration Council  
**CSIVI** Commission for Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement  
**CSO** Civil Society Organisations  
**CTR** Territorial Reintegration Councils  
**ESMRR** Executive Secretariat of the JEP's Follow-up of Reparative and Restorative Measures Team  
**GBV** Gender-based Violence  
**ICBF** Colombian Institute for Family Well-Being  
**IEANPE** Special High-Level Instance of Ethnic Peoples  
**IOM** International Organisation for Migration  
**JEI** Special Indigenous Jurisdiction  
**JEP** Special Jurisdiction for Peace  
**LGBTIQ +** Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Intersex, Queer, Asexual and minority gender identities and sexualities not explicitly included in the term LGBTIQ  
**NAR** New Areas of Reintegration  
**OACNUDH** Office in Colombia of the High Commissioner of the United Nations for Human Rights  
**PATR** Action Plans for Regional Transformation  
**PDET** Territorially Focused Development Plan  
**PDETE** Ethnic Territorially Focused Development Plan  
**PGN** National Attorney General's Office  
**PIRCS** Comprehensive Collective Reparation Plans  
**PMI** Implementation Framework Plan  
**PNIS** National Comprehensive Crop Substitution Program  
**PPR** Persona en Proceso de Reincorporación  
**SDG** Sustainable Development Goals  
**SIIPO** Integrated Information System for the Post-Conflict  
**SIVJRNR** Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition  
**STCVI** Technical Secretariat for the International Verifi-

cation Component  
**TATR** Territorial Areas for Training and Reintegration  
**TOAR** Tasks, works or activities with reparatory and restorative content  
**UARIV** Unit for Comprehensive Reparations and Attention to Victims  
**UBPD** Search Unit for Missing Persons  
**UNDP** United Nations Development Program  
**UNHCR** United Nations High Commission for Refugees  
**UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund  
**UNODC** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime  
**UNS** United Nations System  
**UNSDCF** United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework  
**WFP** World Food Programme  
**ZOMAC** Zones Most Affected by the Armed Conflict

