



Annual report 2023

The Fund's Partners

Government / Members of the Fund



Participants

Ministries



Control organisms:



SIP:



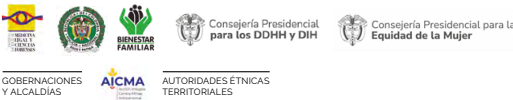
Peace institutions:



Implementation, verification and follow-up entities:



Other entities:



*Entity delegated by DAPRE to represent it in the Fund.

Civil society / Members of the Fund

Minuto de Dios representative

Participants

168 Direct CSOs

971 Indirectly



UNS / Members of the Fund

Resident Coordinator

1 UN Agency, Fund or Programme as a representative

Participating agencies



In coordination with



Contributors / Members of the Fund

3 donors as representatives

Participants



Glossary

ACIMVIP: Association of Inga Indigenous Councils of the Villagarzón Municipality in Putumayo

UNHCR: United Nations High Commission for Refugees

ADR: Rural Development Agency

AE: Explosive Artefacts

AETCR: Former Territorial Areas for Training and Reintegration

AFOLU: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses

AFP: UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes in Colombia

AGN: National General Archive

CAAAM: Comprehensive Action Against Anti-personnel Mines

ANT: National Land Agency

ARN: Agency for Reintegration and Normalisation

ART: Agency for Territorial Renewal

ASOMUTCA: Association of Working Women of Catatumbo

ASOPETS: Tibú Fishing Association

ASOPROZONOR: Association of Entrepreneurial Producers of Northwestern San Calixto

CAHUCOPANA: Corporation of Humanitarian Action for Coexistence and Peace in Northeastern Antioquia

CATPAZ: Social and Commercial Agricultural Cooperative of Catatumbo

CERAC: Resource Centre for Conflict Analysis

CEV: Truth Commission

CI: International Component

CINEP: Research and Popular Education Centre

CO2: Carbon Dioxide

COMICATA: Cacao farmers' Committee of the El Tarra Municipality

COOMVESAP: Multiactive Village Cooperative of San Pablo Ltd.

COOPERACAFE: Catatumbo Coffee Growers' Cooperative

CORHAPEP: Organizing, Making and Thinking the Pacific Corporation

CORSOC: Corporation for Social Community Development

CNR: National Reintegration Council

CREDHOS: Regional Corporation for the Defence of Human Rights

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

CSM: Committee for Following up and Monitoring the Recommendations of the CEV

CTPRC: Territorial Councils of Peace, Reconciliation and Coexistence

DNP: National Planning Department

FAO: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation

FARC-EP: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army

FEDEPROCAP: Federation of the network of producers of Catatumbo and the Ocaña province

FEMNCAFE: Federación Mesa Nacional del Café FEVCOL: Federación Colombiana Víctimas de Farc FNC: Federación Nacional de Cafeteros

GAMUCAMPO: Grupo Asociativo de Mujeres por el Campo

GHG: Greenhouse gases

LMT: Landscape Management Tool

ICBF: Colombian Institute for Family Well-Being

IEANPE: Special High-Level Instance of Ethnic Peoples

IEM: Special Women's Instance for the Gender Focus in Peace

IGAC: Agustín Codazzi Geographical Institute

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

LIMPAL: International League of Women for Peace and Freedom

MADS: Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development

APM: Anti-personnel mines

MAPS: Monitoring Attitudes, Perceptions and Support-survey

SCM: Special Consulting Mechanism UXO: Unexploded ordnance

NAR: New Areas of Reintegration

NARP: Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquera

OACNUDH: Office in Colombia of the High Commissioner of the United Nations for Human Rights

OCCP: Office of the Councillor for Peace

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

OAS: Organization of American States

IOM: International Organization for Migration

WHO: World Health Organisation

UN: United Nations

UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UN-Habitat: United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UN Women: United Nations organisation dedicated to promoting gender equality and female empowerment

OPIAC: National Organisation of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon

PAHO: Pan American Health Organization

ORIPAP: Organisation of Indigenous Settlements of the Awá People of the Pacific

CSO: Civil Society Organisations

OSIGD: People with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities

IAP: Immediate Action Plan

PATR: Action Plans for Regional Transformation

PBF: The UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund

PDET: Territorially Focused Development Plans

PIP: Comprehensive Prevention Plans

PIRC: Comprehensive Collective Reparation Plan

PMI: Implementation Framework Plan

PND: National Development Plan

PNRRI: National Comprehensive Rural Reform Plans

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

PNIS: National Comprehensive Crop Substitution Program

UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme

POSPR: Plan for Social Statutes for Rural Property

PRB: Regional Search Plans for missing persons

ERP: Exploratory Restorative Projects

RESO: Register of Legal Subjects

REDD+: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation

RRI: Comprehensive Rural Reform

NBS: Nature-based solutions

SDSJ: Chamber for the Definition of Legal Situations

SEJEP: Executive Secretariat of the JEP

SISEP: Comprehensive Security System for Practising Politics

SIVJRNR: Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition

SRVR: Chamber for the Recognition of Truth, Responsibility and the Determination of Facts and Conducts

ST del CVI: Technical Secretariat for the International Verification Component

TIC: Information technology and communication

TOAR: Tasks, works or activities with reparatory and restorative content

TON: Tonnes

UARIV: Unit for Comprehensive Reparations and Attention to Victims

UBPD: Search Unit for Missing Persons

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

UNIPA: Indigenous Unit of the Awá People

UNMAS: United Nations Mine Action Service

UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

GBV: Gender-based Violence

WCS: Wildlife Conservation Society

WFP: World Food Programme

WPHF: Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund

ZRC: Rural Reserve Zone

Annual REPORT 2023

This report contains the main results of the Multi-Partner Fund as of December, 2023, based on the main supported transformations, constructed with and for the communities most affected by the conflict in Colombia.



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Introduction

2023 a new era for the Fund

Seven years on, the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia (hereinafter the Fund or the Multi-Partner Fund) continues to be a key tool for supporting the implementation of the Peace Agreement signed between the Colombian government and the former FARC-EP¹ (hereinafter the Agreement, Final Agreement or Peace Agreement).

In 2023, the Fund's partners approved a new phase (2023–2026), whose main objectives are complementing the national government's efforts to speed up the implementation of the Peace Agreement, promoting comprehensive transformations in the territories and increasing its reach to support new peace dialogues that the government is participating in with other armed groups.

In this phase, the Fund will dedicate its efforts to prioritising its initiatives in five thematic areas: Sustainable Human Development, with a sub-area of Comprehensive Action Against Anti-personnel Mines (AICMA by its acronym in Spanish); Victims and Transitional Justice; Reintegration; Communication for peace and support for the Agreement's monitoring and verification entities; and Peacebuilding beyond the 2016 Agreement.

The Fund's new terms of reference and operational guidelines can be viewed at www.fondonuol.org

In 2023, the Fund's partners approved a new phase (2023–2026), whose main objective is to complement the national government's efforts to accelerate the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

1. Final Agreement to End the Armed Conflict and Build a Stable and Lasting Peace, available at <https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/sites/default/files/Fotos2016/12.11.1.2016nuevoacuerdofinal.pdf>

Phase 1			Phase 2				Phase 3
 Rapid response strategy		 Early implementation	 Peacebuilding				 Acceleration of the implementation of the Agreement and new dialogues
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Peace Agreement pedagogy. The exit of children from the FARC-EP ranks. Collective reparations for victims of the conflict. Creation and rollout of the ART. Small infrastructure works in the territories*. Humanitarian demining and education on the risks of mines*. Strengthening of justice in the territories.	Selection of the first members of the entities (CEV, JEP, UBPD) of the Comprehensive System for Peace and support for the creation of the JEP (Executive Secretariat). Individual reparations for victims of the conflict. Prevention of recruitment. Strengthening of the CSIVI and mechanisms for the verification of the implementation of the Agreement*. Basic services in the AETCR and surrounding areas (health, water and sanitation, prevention of gender-based violence, protection of girls and women). Strengthening of search organisations.	Reintegration of signatories through humanitarian demining – creation of HUMANICEMOS DH. Preparation and creation of the CEV and UBPD. Participation of victims in the transitional justice system. Construction of territorial trust and peace – first comprehensive efforts (Chocó, Meta and Guaviare). Humanitarian demining*. Reintegration of peace signatories through production projects*. Small infrastructure works in the territories*. Gender actions: participation of women in peace and reconciliation processes (CSO), gender issues in the police force, Women's Special Instance. Institutional strengthening: Attorney's Office and National Ombudsman. Support for the creation of the PDET and implementation of initiatives with the participation of civil society.	Strengthening of the CSIVI's technical capacities*. Health in the territories. Investments with the private sector in municipalities affected by the conflict, Blended Finance. Support for PNIS families. Local capacities for implementing the PDET. Territorial rollout of CEV and UBPD. Small production infrastructure works in the territories*. Victim reparations and returns.	Comprehensive functioning of the three entities of the system for peace*. Protection for human rights defenders. Prevention of recruitment. Creation and strengthening of the Ethnic Instance*. Local and rural justice. Pre-feasibility studies of housing for peace signatories. Reconciliation between communities and signatories. Legal unblocking of the JEP. Participation of victims in the transitional justice entities. Integrating Chocó project.	Strengthening businesses for PNIS families. Communication for peace. Regional search plans. Integrating Catatumbo project. Acceleration of the JEP's macro cases and support for the CEV's Final Report*.	Delivery and spreading of the CEV's Final Report and Legacy*. Protection for human rights advocates, peace signatories, PNIS leaders, land claimants, among others. Reintegration care model. Strengthening of women's organisations. Support for Peace Seats. Nature and peace.	Support for social search organisations. Humanitarian demining*. Support for the first exploratory TOAR pilots. Support for the Church as a verification mechanism of the ceasefire between the national government and the ELN and a risk map for the purchasing of land for the Comprehensive Rural Reform.

*Recurring themes across all phases.



Credit: Unit for the Implementation of the Final Peace Agreement

Gloria Cuartas

Director of the Unit for the Implementation of the Final Peace Agreement and Co-President of the Fund

The national government values and recognises the fact that the Multi-Partner Fund has been a fundamental partner in the technical, political and economic support that has allowed us to unblock and drive processes that are vital to peace in the territories.

As a government, being part of this mechanism has allowed us to put our priorities and complementary support needs on the table, channelling resources and international cooperation to where they can truly make a difference to the construction of a stable and lasting peace.

Under the current government, headed by President Gustavo Petro and Vice President Francia Márquez, we have managed to

extend the Fund's operations to a new phase. This will allow us to continue aligning our efforts to accelerate the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement of 2016, especially in the points that are lagging behind, but also to work towards greater participation of the voices of victims, peace signatories, rural communities, ethnic communities, women, civil society in general and the territories, with comprehensive, transformative and differential programmes, because the communities that have been at the heart of the conflict cannot wait one minute longer.

As a government, being part of this mechanism has allowed us to put our priorities and complementary support needs on the table





Credit: Multi-Partner Fund

Mireia Villar-Forner

United Nations Resident Coordinator in Colombia
and Co-President of the Fund

In 2023, the Fund entered its third phase. This milestone shows that this financial mechanism has not only been successful in the first stages of the implementation of the 2016 Agreement, but also that it has become a strategic mechanism for collective decision-making, leveraging resources from partners who believe in peace in Colombia.

In its seven years of existence, the Fund has supported transcendental processes for peace in Colombia, such as the launching of the transitional justice institutions and the entities charged with verifying the implementation of the Agreement, supporting the reintegration policy, supporting the victim

reparation strategy, comprehensive efforts at transforming territories and innovative financing models through the involvement of the private sector, among others.

The path we have travelled has nourished us with experiences and good practices, but also with lessons that we have learnt and that can be shared with other similar processes around the world. For the United Nations System, this Fund has become one of the clearest expressions of what was being sought by the reform led by the UN Secretary-General, an innovative financing effort that promotes inter-agency collaboration and gives Colombia access to the technical capabilities and territorial presence of each of the agencies, funds and programmes of our Country Team.

The path we have travelled has nourished us with experiences and good practices, but also with lessons that we have learnt and that can be shared with other similar processes around the world





As donor
countries, we
continue to
be committed
to peace in
Colombia

The voice of donor countries

As donor countries, we continue to be committed to peace in Colombia. Through this Fund, we have found a path towards dialogue and joint peacebuilding between the government, civil society and the United Nations, contributing financial resources, technical knowhow and a strategic vision for helping the communities most affected by the conflict, with initiatives implemented with and by the communities themselves.

The Fund has been characterised by its ability to ensure that investments are catalytic; in other words, they facilitate processes, close gaps and speed up vital transformations for peacebuilding in the territories.

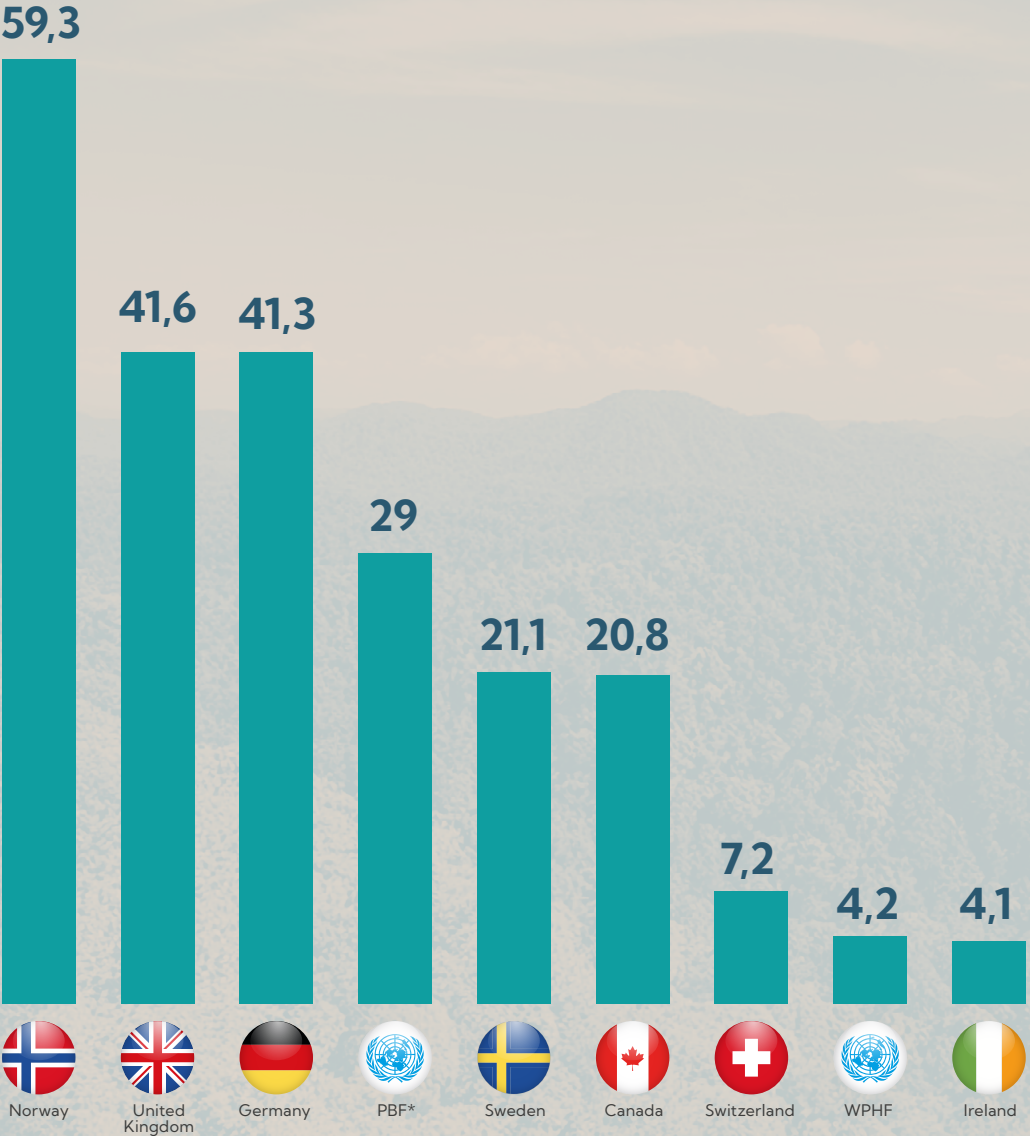
Colombia has been a global example of how we must insist on making the search for peace a priority. In a global context of constant crisis, with enormous financing gaps, the Fund's third phase will be key, allowing us to invigorate all the working methods and financing alternatives.

The coming years of this third phase will be fundamental to advancing and accelerating the implementation of the 2016 Peace Agreement, guaranteeing the sustainability of the achievements already made in terms of reintegration and transitional justice, demonstrating the dividends/benefits of peace to the communities, and setting the foundations for new peace efforts.

Colombia has been
a global example of
how we must insist on
making the search for
peace a priority.

Total contributions 2016– 2023 by country, fund and philanthropic contribution

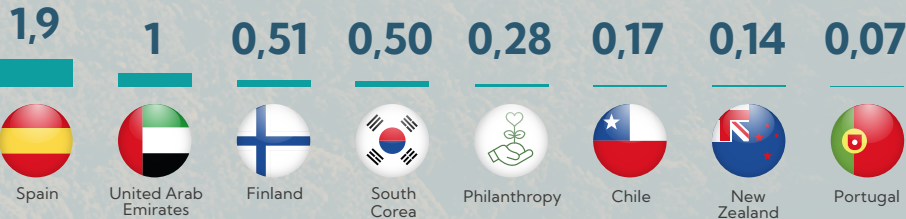
Approximate figures in millions of dollars



* In 2017, Colombia was declared an eligible country for accessing funds from the UN Secretary-General’s Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), following a request from then-president Juan Manuel Santos and the UN Resident Coordinator of the time. The application was centred around supporting the national efforts to meet the expectations created by the Peace Agreement to increase trust in state institutions among the populations most affected by the armed conflict, in line with the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia. Therefore, the Multi-Partner Fund’s Technical Secretariat has taken responsibility for monitoring the PBF’s entire portfolio in the country, ensuring the coherence and efficiency of resources, as well as avoiding duplications and guaranteeing that investments are complementary. In 2023, Colombia’s eligibility as a recipient country of the PBF was renewed for a further five years.



Total
233,466,596



2

Sustainable transformation:

Seven years contributing to territorial and institutional strengthening

Since February 2016, this financial mechanism, established by the Colombian government, donors and the United Nations System, alongside civil society, has contributed to the implementation of the Peace Agreement signed between the Colombian government and the former FARC-EP.

The following is a summary of the main contributions of the Fund to the implementation of the Agreement across its seven years of existence.



1 Comprehensive Rural Reform



Support for the PDET strategy from formulation to financing and implementation of initiatives, as well as the strengthening of local entities and communities for following up on progress.



Implementation of comprehensive transformative programmes for peace such as those in Choco and Catatumbo.



Strengthening of local justice entities and mechanisms for conciliation and the resolution of conflicts over use and ownership of land.



Support for pedagogy initiatives for the rural, indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations on the legal relationship with land and their rights according to current regulations.



Construction of tertiary road infrastructure, production and community infrastructure, including infrastructure for health, carried out by the communities themselves.



Technical strengthening of production projects for families with returned plots.



Production alliances and strengthening of short commercialisation circuits.



Support for soft credit lines and subsidised credits to stimulate rural, family and community economic productivity.



Contribution to the clearing of anti-personnel mines and other explosive artefacts in various regions across the country.

2 Political Participation



Technical support for the 16 Special Transitory Peace Districts.



Protection and self-protection mechanisms for leaders of organisations and social movements and human rights advocates, and the strengthening of the Early Warning System.



Promotion of the political participation of women and minority groups, as well as support for local media.



Promotion of initiatives for promoting reconciliation between communities and peace signatories.



Training programmes in political rights and civilian participation.



3 The end of the conflict



Access to basic health services, drinking water and services for the prevention of violence in the Transitory Rural Zones and surrounding communities.



Technical support for peace spokespeople and their participation in Congress.



Support for minors leaving the FARC-EP camps.



Financial closing and technical assistance for collective and individual production projects, as part of reintegration initiatives approved by the CNR.



Support for the socio-economic reintegration of peace signatories, including community care plans.



Diagnostic and contribution to the sustainability model of reintegration projects.



4 Solution to the problem of illicit drugs



Support for production projects and their commercialisation, and the creation of businesses for PNIS families and female harvesters.



Humanitarian demining and education on the risk of mines in municipalities with a presence of illicit crops.



Strengthening of investigations into criminal organisations

5 Victims of the conflict



Selection of the magistrates, commissioners and management of the entities that make up the Comprehensive System for Peace.



Support for the creation, establishment and comprehensive and territorial deployment of the three entities of the Comprehensive System for Peace (JEP, CEV and UBPD).



Participation of victims and their organisations in the entities of the Comprehensive System for Peace, as well as in initiatives for the Legacy of the Truth Commission's Final Report.



Support for the acceleration of individual and collective reparations for victims of the conflict.



Contribution to processes of return and relocation for victims.

6 Implementation, Verification and Ratification



Strengthening and financing of the CSIVI.



Support for the structuring and sustainability of the components for monitoring and verifying the implementation of the Agreement. (Barómetro Initiative, Women's Instance, IEANPE, CSIVI, STCVI)



Strengthening of local media for the spreading of progress in implementation.

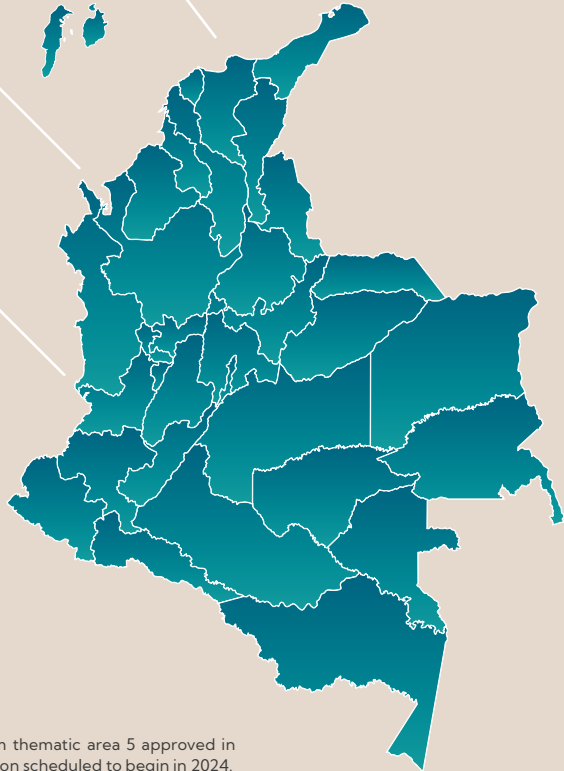
Through the Fund's investments, it has been possible to complement the Colombian state's actions aimed at meeting the agreed upon goals and contributing to territorial transformations that help close historic gaps that have been some of the causes behind the conflict.

The Fund: consolidated data 2016 - December 2023

Amount invested:
US 180,199,342

Projects financed:
292*

Geographic reach:
620
municipalities



Beneficiaries
reached



52,4%

1,190,366
Women



39,8%

904.877
Men



3,8%

86.241
Boys



4%

90.703
Girls

Total
2,272,187

* Includes one project from thematic area 5 approved in 2023 but with implementation scheduled to begin in 2024.

Distribution of resources by thematic area



US \$90,077,251
Sustainable Human Development



US \$46,424,809
Victims and Transitional Justice



US \$28,514,623
Reintegration



US \$14,791,259
Communication for Peace and support for the M&V entities



US \$391,400
Peacebuilding beyond the 2016 Agreement

Resources
implemented by:



US 92.384.553
UN



US 87.814.789*
CSO

*The amount implemented by CSO include resources that are delivered through AFP transfers and grants.

Counterparty and
leveraging amount²

Counterparties

2016	US \$4.981.536
2017	US \$25.566.529
2018	US \$102.169.559
2019	US \$109.219.503
2020	US \$139.189.287
2021	US \$152.204.487
2022	US \$157.865.707
2023	US \$159.800.931

Leveraging

2016	US \$9.152.936
2017	US \$58.257.247
2018	US \$62.155.922
2019	US \$64.621.473
2020	US \$89.666.856
2021	US \$91.466.856
2022	US \$97.578.793
2023	US \$97.600.793

2. Includes counterparties and leveraging from government entity project counterparties, United Nations implementing AFP, private sector entities, civil society organisations and other international cooperation agencies.

Cross-cutting actions

Gender

From the moment of its inception, the Fund has been committed to seeking out initiatives that promote peace, specifically in relation to women and the LGBTIQ+ community as victims of the armed conflict, so that they receive effective responses that translate into development opportunities that guarantee them real equality and resolve historic imbalances and inequality gaps that increase their vulnerability.

US \$51.026.968

Invested in promoting affirmative or transformative gender actions³ that respond to the commitments laid out in the Peace Agreement.

Phase 1 2016 -2018

Required 15% of the budget of all initiatives to be dedicated to specific gender issues

US \$12.6M
(15%) achieved

Phase 2 2019 - 2022

Minimum requirement of 30% of the budget of initiatives allocated to gender issues

US \$36.5M
(44%) achieved

Phase 3 2023 - Actual

US \$1.9M
(38%) achieved so far
in Phase III, as of Dec 31, 2023⁴

3. Affirmative actions implement special temporary measures to accelerate real equality between women and men (CEDAW, 1979); and transformative or cross-cutting gender focused actions require the application of competent institutions to attend to, in a differential manner, any planned political action or programme in all areas or levels with the aim of resolving historic imbalances – equality gaps – that affect women, girls and the LGBTIQ+ community disproportionately.

4. Includes projects approved at the end of 2023, but whose implementation will begin in 2024, which is why they are not included in the narrative results of this report.

Environment

One of the Fund's main areas relates to the protection of the environment, the rehabilitation and conservation of the ecosystems affected by the conflict and the generation of green businesses and good practices in production projects carried out by the communities.

That is why the Fund has focused its efforts on actions ranging from adapting environmental regulations to adopting sustainable practices and integrating innovative mechanisms to generate development that is in harmony with the protection of the ecosystem.



Main environmentally positive practices in 2023

This section highlights Fund initiatives that are being implemented in 2023 and that make strategic contributions in favour of the environment (SDG 13, 14 and 15).



Integration of sustainable practices and innovative technologies in environmental management

- ✓ As part of the conciliatory project that seeks to improve the cacao production chain in Catatumbo, the adoption of agroforestry systems and organic production practices has been encouraged. For its part, the Nature for Peace initiative, aside from promoting the aforementioned practices, has also boosted the use of the LMT, the transition to clean technology and the production of organic materials from biological supplies. All of these strategies aim to improve efficiency in the use of natural resources and conserve the ecosystems of the territories home to projects..



Photo: Participation of 200 families in 16 sessions of the Agroecological School for rural farmers aimed at implementing good agricultural practices in cacao cultivation. Credit: UN Women.

- ✓ As part of the conciliatory project in Catatumbo, management tools were implemented, such as the EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT)⁵ to classify the carbon impact of projects. Digital and geographical tools were also used to evaluate the impact of human activities in specific areas, as material for updating territorial planning instruments.
- ✓ The search for strategic alliances has been driven with actors whose expertise contribute to promoting the enrichment and sustainability of environmental management and conservation as part of initiatives associated with the improvement of the cacao production chain and eco-tourism. Alliances were made with the Catatumbo Barí National Park, the Von Humboldt Institute in Catatumbo, the Cordillera Los Picachos National Park (Caquetá), and the Nautical Electromobility research group of the Andes University in Guaviare.



Strengthening of community participation in environmental conservation

- ✓ In each of the production projects carried out by peace signatories in 21 departments across the country, and by families linked to the programmes for the substitution of illicit crops in the Catatumbo sub-region, proper waste management has been promoted, including community awareness and the formulation and implementation of strategic, comprehensive waste management plans.
- ✓ As part of the Nature for Peace initiative, community training and teaching programmes have been implemented on topics such as eco-tourism, the interpretation of natural patrimony, risk management and environmental and agricultural legislation, strengthening environmental education for sustainable development.
- ✓ In all projects involving a potential environmental impact, the communities have been included in identifying the driving forces behind deforestation and in implementing initiatives for conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources.

5. The EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) is a tool developed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to evaluate the environmental impact of agricultural and forest development projects.



Photo: 8,955 trees from 14 native species were planted to mitigate the environmental effects of the cacao project. Credit: FAO.



Adaptation of legal or methodological frameworks for the protection of the environment

- ✓ Recognition and inclusion of the environment as a victim of the armed conflict, and integrating it into processes of justice and peace; for example, as part of exploratory restorative projects, driving technical and legal discussions around the relationship between peacebuilding and restorative and environmental justice.
- ✓ Creation of protocols and action frameworks that seek to prevent or mitigate the environmental impact of the search process for missing persons in settings such as paramos (high Andean moorland ecosystems), river sources, wetlands and nature reserves.

Ethnicity

Acknowledging Colombia's cultural diversity, the Fund has prioritised the implementation of the ethnic focus, seeking to guarantee the appropriateness and relevance of interventions aimed at mitigating the disproportionate effect that the conflict has had on ethnic communities.

Invested
 **US \$16.7 million**

 **63 projects**
Implemented

 **24 departments**

 Collaborative work with
81 Afro-Colombian communities

 **121 settlements**

that belong to
 **32 indigenous groups**

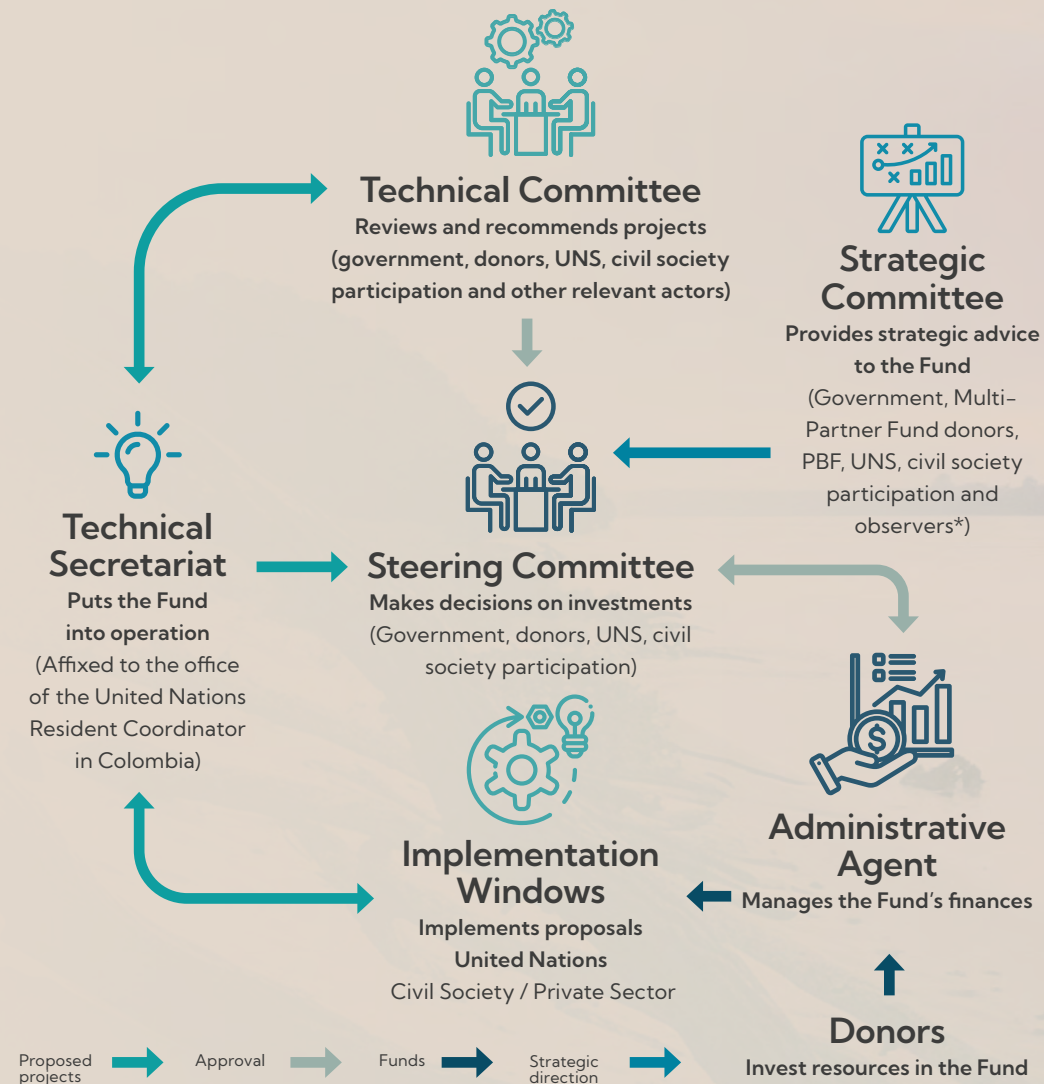
Furthermore, understanding that the participation of ethnic groups in processes of the social and economic development of their communities is fundamental to the consolidation of a comprehensive, fair and lasting peace, the Fund has promoted:

- ✓ The strengthening of their governance and impact capabilities, fostering a greater influence on the policies, programmes or mechanisms that directly affect them.
- ✓ The consolidation of their autonomy, facilitating the direct execution by the communities themselves of actions aligned with their needs, customs or traditional practices, carried out using their own planning instruments – Life Plans (Planes de Vida) for indigenous people and Ethnic Development Plans (Planes de Etnodesarrollo) for Afro-Colombian communities.
- ✓ Support for the fulfilment of the special Consultation Mechanism, that aim to guarantee the participation of ethnic peoples and communities in the design, formulation, execution and monitoring of the PDET and PATR. In particular, support was given to the SCM in Catatumbo with the participation of the Barí community. In these spaces, local authorities take into account the autonomy of ethnic groups and recognise the legitimacy of traditional authorities and their delegates.
- ✓ The Fund facilitated the participation of Chocó's ethnic communities for the consolidation of Chocó's Ethnic PDET, as well as the compatibility of their life plans with the PDET initiatives.

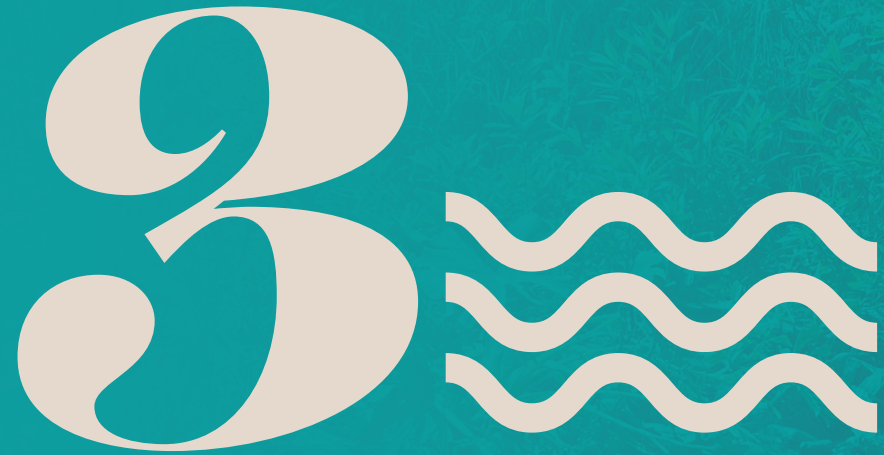


The Fund's structure

Multi-Partner Trust Fund's Governance



*A representative from other international cooperation mechanisms related to peace.

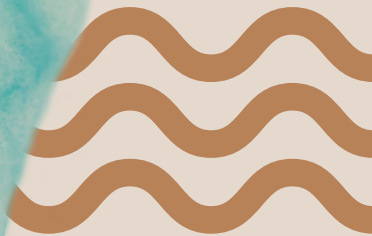


Main results by thematic area

The Fund prioritises its investments across five thematic areas. This section outlines the consolidated results from 2016 to 2023 and the highlights from 2023.



Sustainable Human Development



This thematic area aims to promote the Comprehensive Rural Reform and human security with the objective of closing historic gaps, reducing inequality and improving security. As part of this thematic area, the Fund seeks to:

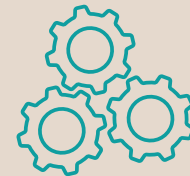
- 1.1. Support the processes of transformation, economic reactivation and production conversion in the PDET, PNIS and Peace territories, through comprehensive interventions that look to close socio-economic gaps, including those relating to food security, and promote and protect cultural diversity and biodiversity.
- 1.2. Improve civilian perception of security and trust in institutions on a territorial level.
- 1.3. Constructively manage and transform social conflict in the territories through proactive, youth-focused interventions that prevent instability and new cycles of violence, as well as promoting a culture of peace.
- 1.4. Strengthen institutional capacities in the territories to allow for integrated local construction alongside the state, with a special focus on the most vulnerable populations and on civilian participation.
- 1.5. Improve access for the populations living in rural territories to formal and alternative justice, with the aim of guaranteeing greater justice, equality, peace, and social, political, and democratic order in the territories.



Sub-area: Comprehensive Action Against Anti-Personnel Mines

- 1.6. Support the territories in becoming free of the threat of mines and explosive artefacts, in order to allow communities to live in safe territories, where peacebuilding and sustainable development are promoted and victims receive comprehensive assistance.
- 1.7. Support the coordination of policies and plans for humanitarian demining in the territories.

Consolidated results (2016–2023) Sustainable human development thematic area



144
projects

See list in the financial annex

US \$90,077,251
Invested

PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS: 355 CSO + UN AGENCIES



1.1 Processes of transformation, economic reactivation, and production conversion in the PDET and PNIS territories.

51



commercialisation
circuits strengthened
in the PDET
municipalities

303



production alliances
and commercial
agreements formalised
and implemented

814



solidary organisations
strengthened in administrative
and productive capacities for
the economic reactivation of
their territories.

361



community and production
infrastructure works
carried out, improving
living conditions and the
production chain.



12.813

PDET initiatives
supported in their
implementation.

131



plots received technical
assistance in strengthening
their production processes
and obtaining good practice
certifications.

170



PDET municipalities with
strengthened capacities for
the inclusion of initiatives
in local development plans
and the implementation of
initiatives



Support for **3** measurement
rounds of the MAPS survey
on civilian perception survey
of the implementation of the
Peace Agreement in 72 PDET
municipalities and the urban
survey in 5 main cities.

16



PATR
accelerated in their
implementation, with
emphasis on Chocó
and Catatumbo.

Innovative Financing



7 investments



in partnership with
8 private sector
actors

with **US \$2.2 million** contributed by the Fund

obtaining the leveraging of private sector resources
amounting to more than

US \$13.4 million
(leveraging ratio of 1:6)



2.400

farmers and rural producers benefitting from the strengthening of value chains of acai in Putumayo, rice in Chocó, coconut in Tumaco and cacao in Northern Antioquia, Córdoba, and Southern Bolívar, along with 430 female coffee producers in Cauca.



2 structured credit lines.

More than 7,000 microcredits were awarded, 2,150 of these specifically allocated to the financing of adaptation measures based on ecosystems, through the special MEbA Bancóldex line.

1.2 Improving civilian perception of security and trust in institutions on a territorial level.



233

acciones de prevención y alerta temprana para la protección de líderes/sas, dirigentes y activistas.



Support for the emission of
99 early warnings
in territories with a presence of armed groups.



69

follow-up reports on early warnings.



3

emergency funds created.



233

collective risk prevention initiatives constructed and supported.



3

regional risk maps

1.3 Social conflicts managed in a constructive and transformative way in the territories.



13.667

social leaders trained in fostering the participation of their communities in decision-making spaces and minimising the risks associated with their leadership roles.



22

PDET municipalities generated guidelines and recommendations for conflict management in their territories.



422 people

(191 women and 231 men) trained in issues such as the legal relationship with land, types of plots and alternative conflict resolution mechanisms.



8 days

dedicated to conciliation and mediation in 26 land conflict cases

1.4 Territorial institutional capacities strengthened to permit comprehensive local construction with the state, with a special focus on the most vulnerable populations and civilian participation.



418

organisations strengthened in their production capacities



5.912

people with access to sanitation solutions.



7.387

people with access to water solutions in rural areas.



54

rural health centres built and/or improved..

1.5 Improved access for rural populations to formal and alternative justice mechanisms, with the aim of guaranteeing greater justice, equality, tranquillity and a democratic social and political order in the territories.

75.981



women trained in rights and political participation.



70

training programmes on political rights and citizen participation.

2.668



women accessed alternative justice mechanisms.

56

male public servants

and 16

female public servants



of the Family Precincts in 22 PDET municipalities strengthened their management capacities

419

public servants

(292 women and 127 men)



strengthened their knowledge of attention to GBV cases.



3.399

people know the attention channels for access to formal and alternative justice.



Promotion and appropriation of restorative justice through institutional agreements put in place in

en 25 municipalities



Sub-area: Comprehensive Action Against Anti-Personnel Mines

1.6 Territories supported in becoming free from the threat of mines and explosive artefacts.



179.910 m²
cleared of suspected
landmines.



**470 members of
ethnic communities**
benefitted from clearing
efforts.



201.900
(101,643 women and 100,257 men)
beneficiaries of the land cleared of the
presence of mines.



742
people benefitted from
community production
initiatives carried out on
cleared plots.



84.300
people impacted with messages on safe
behaviour and education on the risk of mines
through radio messages.

1.7 Support for the coordination of policies and plans for humanitarian demining in the territories.



In **5 municipalities** in Caquetá and
Antioquia, comprehensive attention routes
for victims were updated.



First guidelines
for establishing the
**TOAR AICMA
methodology**,
a collaboration between
HUMANICEMOS DH and the JEP.



**HUMANICEMOS DH received
the OAS assignment** as an external monitoring
component, in equal conditions to other humanitarian
demining organisations in Colombia.

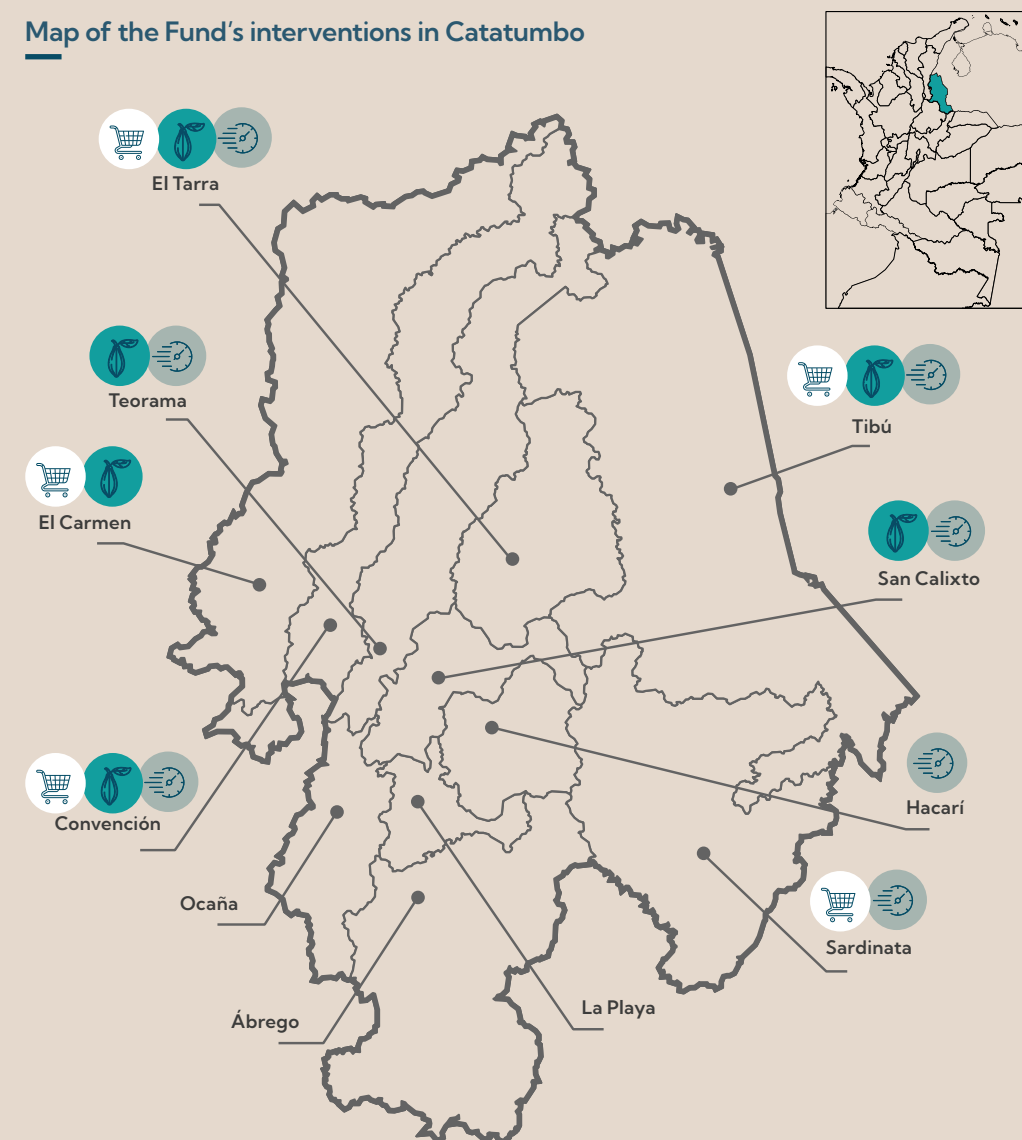


2023 highlights

A comprehensive intervention for the Catatumbo sub-region

A highlight of this thematic area is the implementation of a comprehensive intervention in the Catatumbo sub-region. It involves an investment from the Multi-Partner Trust Fund of USD \$5,125,985, a counterparty investment of USD \$1,162,709 from the Territorial Renovation Agency (ART, for its Spanish acronym), and the implementing United Nations Agencies, and a leveraging of USD \$150,000 from the Ministry of the Environment. This strategy, which is being implemented in the municipalities of Tibú, Sardinata, Teorama, San Calixto, El Carmen, Hacarí, Sardinata, El Tarra and Convención, aims to close socio-economic gaps and transform the region in a way that complements the national government's efforts.

Map of the Fund's interventions in Catatumbo



Integrating Catatumbo Project



Comprehensive participatory strategy with an ethnic and gender focus for the economic and production reactivation of the cacao chain in the Catatumbo region.



Formulation and implementation of the commercialisation and access to markets component for families linked to programmes for the voluntary substitution of illicit crops.



Model for the acceleration and sustainable implementation of PDET initiatives in the Catatumbo region.

The objective is to accelerate the sustainable implementation of PDET initiatives through the strengthening of technical capacities for territorial planning, coordination and management in the municipalities and the department as a whole

This comprehensive intervention is being implemented through a coordinated effort between the ART, the DSCI (council for the substitution of illicit crops), the Norte de Santander regional government, the UN agencies (FAO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNDP and UNODC), municipal mayor's offices, local communities including the Barí indigenous group, and civil society organisations.

All of the actions carried out under this framework are aligned with the official planning documents, complementing the PDET initiatives, and selected using instruments such as the National Comprehensive Rural Reform Plans (PNRRI, for their Spanish acronym) born out of the Peace Agreement, the strategic concepts of the National Development Plan, the territorial statutes, the Catatumbo Pact (particularly coinciding with the third point of the memorandum signed in the Pact that covers the prioritisation of comprehensive actions in the PDET territories that contribute to the ADR's mission statement), the SDGs and the budgetary tracker of equality.

The objective is to accelerate the sustainable implementation of PDET initiatives through the strengthening of technical capacities for territorial planning, coordination and management in the municipalities and the department as a whole, as well as the strengthening of the production capacities of more than 1,500 families in the sub-region, some of them belonging to the PNIS programme, as part of a comprehensive rural development effort.

With regards to the acceleration of the initiatives, it is important to highlight that 340 PDET initiatives were reviewed, refined and georeferenced, of which 146 have an active implementation path⁶, while the others are in the

6. The implementation path is a tool that helps arrange the implementation of the PDET over a 15-year time frame. It is geared towards joint work with the national government and other sectors that have a presence in the PDET municipalities. The path is activated when the various local entities are called to respond in an integrated manner to the implementation of the initiatives, following a prioritisation review of the sectors and thematic areas with the greatest transformation. For more information, visit: <https://centralpdet.renovacionterritoio.gov.co/hoja-de-ruta/>

process of activation or identification of the obstacles to their implementation. This aims to have an impact on the correct coordination of the sectoral implementation policy of the Comprehensive Rural Reform, through the definition of sectoral competencies, the inclusion of PMI indicators and the National Sectoral Plans, linked to the guidelines of Law 2291 of 2023 and the NDP, with the aim of identifying restrictions in regional and municipal statutes on a local analysis scale.

In terms of efforts aimed at the productive transformation of the sub-region, a standout effort is the strengthening of the cacao production chain, a key product in transforming Catatumbo into a lawful economy. More than 200 rural families and 100 families from the Barí indigenous community receive technical assistance for the modernisation of their crops, while also committing to include in their daily practices the redistribution of tasks in order to promote the idea of women using their free time to pursue their own interests.

To that end, diagnostics have been carried out to determine the role of women in the value chain of cacao production and thus strengthen their participation and impact in production as well as decision-making processes within the associations.

As a result, it has been the female leaders of the organisations who have positioned their dark chocolate and hot chocolate products in events such as the Chocoshow in Corferias, Bogota, in November 2023. There, the female-led ASOMUTCA and COMICATA organisations showcased their products and participated in the Rural Women discussion organised by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS, for its Spanish acronym).

In terms of the participation of women in the decision-making processes of the production associations, four training spaces were developed for the strengthening and empowerment of rural women. This led to the creation of participation entities within the Bari indigenous

It has been the female leaders of the organisations who have positioned their dark chocolate and hot chocolate products in events such as the Chocoshow in Corferias

As this is a comprehensive intervention strategy, it also includes the transformation of the territory in favour of commercialisation

community, where women participate under equal conditions, always with respect for their culture and world view.

As this is a comprehensive intervention strategy, it also includes the transformation of the territory in favour of commercialisation. For example, it includes 17 small infrastructure works that generate local employment, such as roads and the renovation of a cacao storage facility. In terms of production, to date three commercial agreements have been established between the different organisations: COOMVESAP and ASOPROZONOR, COOMVESAP and GAMUCAMPO, COOMVESAP and ASOMUTCA, and progress is being made in creating an agreement between COOMVESAP and COOPERACAFE, with the aim of increasing revenue, driving commercialisation and making them more stable for the families and organisations linked to the initiative.

Another 1,200 families have received support in their production projects not involving cacao, of whom at least 30% have female heads of household. This strengthening does not just include technical assistance, but also improvements in environmentally friendly agro-industrial processes. Similarly, four local production organisations⁷ have come together in order to improve their production and sale processes.

These commercial organisations have implemented a model that functions under the principles of solidarity and mutual support that helps improve incomes and generate surpluses which will be reinvested in associates, according to the service portfolio of each of the second level organisations, thus contributing to the economic sustenance of the whole collective.

7. Associations with the Production potential for commercialisation, of which 32% are agrarian, 25% are agricultural, 11% are green businesses, and 11% are complementary, where the predominant products are yucca, fish, plantains and concentrated feed for animals.



Photo 1: 53 temporary jobs generated, 20 roles occupied by women linked to 2 of the 3 grassroots organisations that were strengthened in technical and administrative skills, promoting equal opportunities in the construction sector. Credit: UNDP. Photo 2: 200 families (44% with female heads of households) receive direct agricultural technical assistance aimed at optimising the production chain. Credit: Multi-Partner Fund. Photo 3: ASOPETS, association made up of 25 associates, 10 of whom are women. These producers have found cooperative associations to offer an opportunity to maximise their results and earnings, given that they do not compete for market share or by price in their territory. Credit: Multi-Partner Fund.

Highlighted transformations

- ✓ The creation of a methodology for the use of geographic information systems to demonstrate obstacles and overlaps in territorial statutes. It is hoped that geographical analysis will help the planning process and the proper blending of environmental and sectoral policies in the territorial execution of the PDET initiatives in Catatumbo.
- ✓ The Barí indigenous communities of the Catalaura and Ñatubaiyibará settlements managed to jointly agree on their shared influence on the SCM and their Comprehensive Collective Reparation Plan for the Barí People.
- ✓ Through a business conference organised by the Cucuta Chamber of Commerce, beneficiary families of production support have closed sales of over COP \$121 million (approximately USD \$30,000) across 12 months and made 12-month agreements worth over COP \$1,200 million (approximately USD \$300,000).
- ✓ More and more families are joining producers' associations, allowing them to stop competing among themselves and to establish a price and commercialisation route that is fair for everyone.
- ✓ The development and documentation (so that it can be replicated) of an agro-industrial innovation model for dark chocolate and hot chocolate that has been presented at large commercial settings such as the Chocoshow 2023; a number of commercial agreements have already been signed.



Get to know Irene and Arcelia's stories
by scanning the QR.



Peace and the environment: promotion and protection of biodiversity

For the Fund, it is vital to contribute to the conservation and restoration of these ecosystems

The conflict in Colombia is rooted, among other things, in land, so a large proportion of its negative impacts include damage to different ecosystems. Rivers, forests, jungles and mangroves have been ravaged and degraded by the conflict.

For the Fund, it is vital to contribute to the conservation and restoration of these ecosystems, leading to a commitment to drive interventions that have a positive impact on the planet and environmental sustainability. That is why all initiatives supported by the Fund include environmental sustainability as a cross-cut-

ting focus, and why it also promotes specific initiatives that contribute to peacebuilding in the territories while promoting green businesses that have a positive impact on the restoration and preservation of ecosystems.

All actions count, regardless of their size. Institutional or organisational initiatives that contribute with small actions to ensure that their projects avoid contamination and prevent the generation of emissions; those with a strategic impact and focus that promote good practices, changes in behaviour and a better relationship between communities and their surroundings. All under the framework of current opportunities surrounding climate financing and the country's commitments laid out in the Paris Accord (COP21, 2015).

For example, in the Caquetá, Huila, Meta, Nariño⁸, Putumayo and Tolima departments, an innovative initiative is being implemented, that contributes to the prevention of new socio-environmental conflicts. In these places, there has been an increase in green investments in the PDET municipalities, and especially in those places and communities with greater biological and cultural diversity, strengthening the capacities for developing green businesses among rural communities located in strategic ecosystems that contribute to peacebuilding.

With an investment of \$3 million USD, supported by the UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and channelled through the Multi-Partner Fund, this initiative stands out for focusing its strategy on coordinated efforts that allow indigenous and rural communities to participate, with all the necessary information and training to permit them to access the same REDD+⁹ market conditions and/or develop Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) projects.

All actions count, regardless of their size



8. 2024 will see an initiative that hopes to benefit 10 community grassroots organisations in the municipalities of Ricaurte and Barbacoas in Nariño, with interventions that have a potential 322,683 hectares of forest to protect through sustainable use of biodiversity.

9. REDD+ refers to the process moderated by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which supports efforts by countries to reduce emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradations, and to foster conservation, the sustainable management of forests and an increase in forest carbon reserves.



Photo 1: Work in two Rural Reserve Areas, Perla Amazónica in Putumayo and Pato Balsillas in Caquetá, and the Inga de Villa Catalina indigenous settlement in Putumayo. This joint work and the potential participation in the carbon market allows for the conservation and sustainable use of 114,586 hectares of forest in a total area of 158,336 hectares for these three governance entities. The potential CO2 ton to certify as a result of the three pre-feasibility analyses carried out with the support of WCS will be received and shared in May 2024. Photo 2: initiatives for the sustainable use of biodiversity and nature-based solutions in these Rural Reserve Zones and an indigenous settlement, benefitting more than 6,000 farmers and rural producers, and 327 members of the Inga indigenous community. Credit: UNDP.



Photo 3: The pre-feasibility study took place for a GHG/AFOLU project with the following results: (1) 257 ha of HMP identified and set up, to be implemented in 207 production units. (2) 582 hectares of forest are eligible for carbon bonds, with a potential for 33,289 CO2 Ton for commercialisation over 20 years. (3) By including the costs of monitoring, verification and reporting within the model, the packaging of a bond for commercialisation was not viable. In 2024, new opportunities for connection and financing will be explored, through other environmental compensation models. Credit: UNDP.

As part of this initiative, 2023 also saw a strengthening and deeper exploration of the alliance with the National Coffee Roundtable Federation (FEMNCAFE¹⁰, for its Spanish acronym). FEMNCAFE is a Level 2 cooperative project that was born in 2021, after the signing of the agreement, and which is led by peace signatories. It brings together 28 associations and cooperatives dedicated to the cultivation and transformation of coffee, and it promotes sustainable production and the fair sale of coffee produced by 1,026 people undergoing the reintegration process (peace signatories).

As of December 2023, 541 hectares have seen the design and ongoing implementation of Landscape Management Tools (LMT¹¹) in 207 coffee farms belonging to peace signatories, communities and victims, who are undertaking these landscape arrangements that contribute to improving the incomes of producers while also contributing to adaptation to climate change.

10. Headquartered in the municipality of Yotoco in the Valle del Cauca department, with a presence in more than 30 municipalities in 8 departments: Antioquia, Caquetá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Huila, Meta, Tolima and Valle del Cauca.

11. Including counterparty hectares from the Inverpaz project with the National Coffee-Growers Federation (FNC), an initiative that, due to the eligibility conditions of the areas to be impacted, was outside of the project's reach.



Similarly, a diagnostic tool was created for understanding the specific conditions of women in the different territories, which allowed them to define the strategy to follow in order to adjust the content of training processes. Affirmative actions included adjusting working hours, creating childcare spaces and promoting dynamics such as: inviting men to be involved in meal preparation, and including training modules with an emphasis on monitoring biodiversity and digital marketing, which are of greater interest to young people. There was also support for training days with an exclusive focus on women; for example, the workshop on the role of Amazon women in self-care and protecting the territory as part of the strengthening of the “Wasikamas” indigenous guard of the Inga de Villa Catalina Indigenous Settlement. The combination of these actions and measures helped guarantee the participation of women and young people in training processes, increasing the participation by up to 60%, both for viability diagnostics for REDD+/AFOLU projects and working in partnership with FEMNCAFE. For this initiative, 46% of the beneficiaries are women.

The combination of these actions and measures helped guarantee the participation of women and young people in training processes



Highlighted transformations

- ✓ Through support with the composition and improvement of different community action instruments (for example, operational regulations, updating cohabitation regulations, diagnostics and updates to Development Plans), led by organisations themselves, the social fabric was strengthened, as were community relations and meeting spaces. At the same time, these instruments became affirmative actions for providing a non-violent response and solutions to the challenges presented by the presence of armed groups and the resurgence of conflict in the territories.
- ✓ Within FEMNCAFE, a team of environmental promoters was set up, and their allotments and environmental production units were supported, progressing towards a transformation in the way coffee is grown. This is a first step in their adaptation to climate change, that also helps foster the active cooperation between FEMNCAFÉ and the communities taking in signatories so that they can face this shared environmental threat, generating trust and reconciliation.



Get to know Silverio's story
by scanning the QR

Promoting access to development opportunities implies a commitment to the strengthening of capacities and empowerment of women

In terms of improving impact capacities, it is worth highlighting the training of 4,616 women, which contributed to positioning their activist agendas

From the outset, the Fund has been committed to finding solutions that promote improvements to the quality of life of the women who have been victims of the armed conflict, and of female social leaders and peacebuilders who demand answers that are in line with their needs and expectations outlined in the Agreement.

In 2023, as part of a call for proposals for civil society organisations, financed by the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF), 58 CSO – women's human rights advocates – built and implemented strategies from within their territories to gain access to greater development opportunities and to exercise their rights. They mobilised their agendas on demanding measures that guarantee comprehensive attention to GBV victims, had a social and political impact, and led economic independence initiatives that helped improve their living conditions.

In terms of improving impact capacities, it is worth highlighting the training of 4,616 women, which contributed to positioning their activist agendas; seven women were candidates for public posts and four ended up being elected. At the same time, comprehensive strategies were driven, centred on offering psychological and social support with a feminist focus to promote greater self-protection among women and the improvement of their mental health, which helped them make progress in their personal, community and social life plans.

In terms of economic independence, 467 women gained technical qualifications in finance, which allows them to gain access to employment opportunities and improve their incomes. Furthermore, 178 production initiatives led by female victims of forced displacement promote the generation of income for 394 women, helping them to improve their socio-economic conditions with technical support and supplies to strengthen their cooperative work and the sustainability of their initiatives relating to the transformation of foodstuffs, construction of allotments and commercialisation of products.

178 production initiatives led by female victims of forced displacement promote the generation of income for 394 women, helping them to improve their socio-economic conditions



Highlighted transformations

- ✓ 1,189 women (adults and young women) make up part of 18 cooperative processes and networks, implementing 12 protection and self-protection strategies and two strategies for legal and psychological support.
- ✓ The Yondó Mayor's Office (Antioquia) is implementing the social economy and economic autonomy programme, which was a result of the impact of women and their feminist agenda. Furthermore, 30 women currently make up the female savings groups, which allow them to access other forms of loans affiliated to the programme.
- ✓ In Valdivia (Antioquia), the Development Plan included gender justice as a cross-cutting theme, the CSO HumanizArte participated in the construction of this plan and spearheaded the election of three female candidates.
- ✓ 33 grassroots organisations have directly received resources for their organisational strengthening. This has been significant, given that many cooperation resources do not consider these as eligible resources. This has been a fundamental factor in contributing to their sustainability.



Get to know Anyi and Wilson's stories
by scanning the QR

Safeguarding leadership figures in the territories

The year 2023 saw the closing of this civil society call for proposals, in which 78 organisations (18 leaders and 60 partners) participated in 18 projects. These were implemented in 18 departments¹², where protection and self-protection mechanisms for those who defend life, human rights, territories and communities were strengthened. Innovative strategies were also developed to prevent the stigmatisation of human rights advocates, social, community and environmental leaders, those involved in land restitution processes and the PNIS, or people undergoing reintegration processes.

Nine networks of advocates¹³ were consolidated and strengthened as mechanisms for self-protection, a tool for generating early warnings and as a link with other organisations in the territories and local and national institutions. Similarly, the design and implementation of 18 self-protection mechanisms was coordinated with local authorities as an immediate alternative for leaders at risk or under threat.

It is also important to highlight the creation and strengthening of seven autochthonous protection mechanisms by numerous indigenous groups – Awá Tortugaña (Nariño), Nasa (Cauca), ACIMVIP (Putumayo), Emberá Eyabida (Antioquia) and Betoy, Makaguan and U'wa (Arauca – Casanare) – that include reception spaces, emergency funds, communication media and contributions to a law to regulate article 246 of the Political Constitution¹⁴.

12. Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Cauca, Caquetá, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Guaviare, La Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Tolima, Sucre, Valle del Cauca.

13. 1. CORHAPEP (Buenaventura); 2. CORSOC (Córdoba); 3. Red de Defensoras/es DDHH (Hombres en Marcha – Nariño); 4. LIMPAL (Cauca and Meta); 5. SISMA Mujer (Cauca); 6. CREDHOS (Magdalena Medio); 7. CAHUCOPANA (Antioquia, Bolívar); 8. Camarada correspondents network (peace signatories of the AETCR, supported by Las2Orillas) 9. RED – CaquetáPaz (Caquetá).

14. This establishes the obligation for Congress to issue a law that includes coordination methods between the special indigenous jurisdiction and the national justice system, such that there exist the guidelines to resolve differences between the two jurisdictions in a complementary manner, while also respecting the organisation of each of them. It should also arrange and adjust the activities of the jurisdictions in order to respect the fundamental right to due process for every member of the nation.

Highlighted transformations

- ✓ In Arauca and Casanare, the Betoy, Makaguan and U'wa indigenous communities promoted the regulations of Article 246 through Law 246 of 2022, which seeks to provide a coordination mechanism between the national judicial system and indigenous jurisdiction; this permits dialogue on the adoption of legal measures.
- ✓ Nine networks were formed and consolidated, with sustainability strategies based on coordination with local and regional institutions to guarantee the activation of self-protection and protection channels to allow for the exercising of leadership roles for the defence of life and territories.
- ✓ Through the projects, IT and communication tools were incorporated as self-protection measures. Capacities were strengthened for 3,514 leaders, 58% of whom are women, in terms of reporting, journalism and radio, to allow them to continue with their impact, defence and non-stigmatisation efforts.
- ✓ An action plan for the public policy for women in Buenaventura was constructed, in terms of prevention and protection of infringements on human rights. This led to the implementation of 11 protection, psychological, social and legal attention measures for female victims by the relevant entities, generating greater trust and institutional strengthening.
- ✓ At the closing of the call for proposals, the organisations came together to formulate a series of recommendations to provide continuity to these self-protection processes, which were delivered to the Ministry of Interior and adopted by this entity for the formulation of a new call for proposals by the ministry, which will include lessons learnt and good practices based on these Fund-backed experiences.



Get to know Gustavo's story
by scanning the QR

Lesson learnt and good practices 2023

1 Through strategic communication focused on shared interests, it is possible to establish alliances between actors that face certain shared tensions. An example of this can be seen in the indigenous settlements that are home to the Barí indigenous group (Motilón-Barí and Catalaura), who opted to form a coalition that allows them to have a collective impact on two key instruments for the ethnic focus: the protocolisation of the Comprehensive Collective Reparation Plans (PIRC, for their Spanish acronym), and the Special Consulting Mechanism (SCM).

2 Fostering level one and two cooperatives between agricultural producers significantly increases their production capacity and negotiating power, access to more and better markets and the sustainability of interventions, by allowing small-scale producers to share resources, experiences, and technical and technological knowledge that would potentially be inaccessible to them individually.

3 The generation of effective execution channels for the PDET initiatives requires greater harmony between the different planning instruments: the National Development Plan, the National Sectoral Plans, the Comprehensive Collective Reparation Plans, the Comprehensive Substitution and Alternative Development Plan, the Strategic Comprehensive Intervention Plans and the territorial statutes; the diverse competencies among entities and the variety of instruments at their disposal represent an opportunity to achieve a comprehensive and efficient allocation and a clear route for the mobilisation of resources and responsibilities.

Comprehensive Action Against Anti-Personnel Mines – AICMA promotes reconciliation and peace

As part of its strategic priorities, the Fund has maintained Comprehensive Action Against Anti-Personnel Mines as one of the baselines for enabling development in the territories affected by this issue. It has included comprehensive humanitarian demining and mine risk education actions, and support for community demining initiatives.

Particularly in 2023, the Fund has focused its actions on continuing to support the only humanitarian demining organisation in the world that is made up of and led by ex-combatants: Corporación Humanicemos DH. This support has been fundamental in guaranteeing the reintegration process of 90 peace signatories who found a life-changing opportunity in this organisation.

Its results have been significant, with the clearing of 47,490m² in Caquetá, handing over seven sectors of land free from suspected explosive artefacts to the communities, for them to use and enjoy. Operations also began in the municipality of Apartadó, following the community's request for support from HUMANICEMOS DH in carrying out the demining efforts.

In 2023, the Fund has focused its actions on continuing to support the only humanitarian demining organisation in the world that is made up of and led by ex-combatants

Highlighted transformations

- ✓ 19 unexploded ordnance (UXO) and five anti-personnel mines (APMs) destroyed in the municipalities of La Montañita and Solita (Caquetá) and Apartadó (Antioquia), which has saved numerous lives.
- ✓ Following years of effort in trying to achieve this goal, the OAS now monitors the operations of HUMANICEMOS DH, as it does with other demining operators. With the support of the Fund, UNMAS managed to transfer this role to the OAS.



Photo 1: Installation of satellite internet and solar energy in the Las Nieves community in Apartadó, benefitting 22 families. Photo 2: Support for the implementation of community allotments and pisciculture in the Agrícola de Solita Educational Institution. Photo 3: Improving infrastructure in the Agrícola de Solita Educational Institution, affected by the presence of explosive artefacts. Credit: Humanicemos DH.



Lessons learnt and good practices 2023

1 As part of humanitarian demining projects, it is important for the clearing of areas of explosive artefacts to be done alongside the driving of community initiatives in the cleared areas. When these types of projects are carried out by peace signatories, community links are strengthened, and it fosters a positive view of peace and reconciliation processes.

2 The effective reuse of the areas that were previously inaccessible for uses such as agriculture or the construction of community and recreational spaces plays a vital role in the generation of a feeling of reparation and rebirth in the affected communities.

Victims and Transitional Justice

This strategic area responds to the commitment to supporting and/or backing the state in its strategy for comprehensive victim reparations, with a differential and gender focus, as well as providing access to the truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition. Specifically, this strategic area seeks to:

2.1 Support and back the state in its comprehensive victim assistance and reparation strategy, so that the Fund's support contributes to driving or speeding up reparations, especially those related to the right to land restitution and historic memory, with an emphasis on ethnic populations and coordinating with other instruments for victims and the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

2.2 Promote the guarantee of the rights of victims to truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition, through their participation in the strengthened Justice for Peace System.

Consolidated results (2016–2023) victims and transitional justice thematic area


83 projects

US \$46.424.809
Invested

PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS:
109 CSO + UN AGENCIES



2.1 Supporting and backing the state in its comprehensive victims' assistance and reparation strategy

46 

collective reparation groups
supported in their reparation plans,
including ethnic collectives such as
the Nasa and Bari groups.



Accelerated reparations for

87.869 victims



65.376 victims

received psycho-social
assistance.

2.2 Promoting the guarantee of the rights of victims to truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition, through their participation in the strengthened Justice for Peace System.



**Support for the creation,
territorial rollout and
compliance** of the mandate of the
3 entities of the Comprehensive System
for Peace (CEV, UBPD and JEP).



**Support for the gathering of
materials, documentation
and preparation** for the CEV's
Final Report, the construction of the
transmedia material, its spreading, Legacy
conservation, preparation of physical and
digital files and support for the Committee
for the Follow-up of Recommendations
(CSM) and the implementation of the
recommendations.



**84.872 women
and 72.153 men**

participated in the Comprehensive
System for Peace, as part of
transitional justice.



**1.998 cases handed over to the
UBPD**

to support the search, location,
identification and dignified delivery of
missing persons.



52.805 female victims

received psycho-social support for emotional
recovery, in line with the differential attention plan
for women and ethnic groups.



304 victims' and civil society organisations

were supported and advised on legislative matters and political participation mechanisms.



5.027 people

(3,205 men, 1,822 women)

participated in legal procedures before the JEP for macro cases 01, 03, 04, 05 and 07.



291 people

participated in the preparation and implementation activities for the exploratory restorative projects.



658 women

strengthened their capacities and knowledge for legislative influence in favour of the Peace Agreement.



2023 highlights

Justice, truth, reparation and non-repetition

This year saw the continued strategic support for the entities that make up the Comprehensive System for Peace.

Particularly with regards to the Truth Commission (CEV), and the continued support from the Peacebuilding Fund for the CEV (which completed its mandate in 2022 with the delivery of the Final Report, whose construction was also supported by the Fund), the actions in 2023 placed an emphasis on the launch and stimulus of the Committee for Follow-up and Monitoring (CSM, for its Spanish acronym) of the Commission's recommendations and those of civil society organisations, who jointly promoted civilian dialogue on the Commission's recommendations with a territorial focus.

With the Support of the United Nations Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), the Committee was able to produce its First Monitoring Report on the Recommendations of the Final Agreement. This included actions geared towards strengthening the monitoring entity and its territorial scope broadening plan that seeks to coordinate actions with local administrations and territorial CSOs, in order to have an impact on the inclusion of recommendations in the Territorial Development Plans 2024-2027. The report highlights the work of the CSM in identifying 174 recommendations and the sector responsible for their implementation, and analysed their inclusion in the National Development Plan. It also highlights a series of actions that could contribute to the acceleration of the implementation of the recommendations, that

could be implemented by different sectors of society: private entities, public entities, educational institutions, CSO, among others.

Among the actions carried out to accelerate the implementation of the recommendations, the Committee focused on efforts at dissemination and participation in settings where the different recipients of the recommendations can begin to implement them. A highlight is the Committee's support for Congress's impact events, the justice and defence sectors and the development of encounters with different actors to discuss and drive the recommendations. These efforts include impact on legal reforms, such as the Public Policy on Drugs, comprehensive reparation policies, public recognition by UARIV, the Ministry of Defence and Interior Ministry, education programmes on human rights and reconciliation, as well as actions to strengthen civilian participation and the inclusion of victims in decision-making processes.

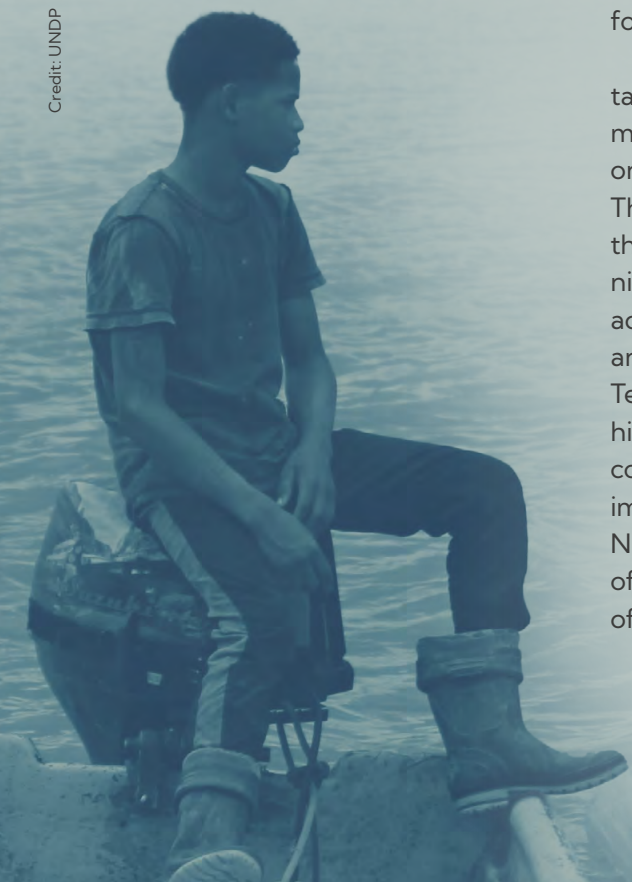
Thus, the promotion of dialogues with actors and sectors has led to the opening of inter-institutional spaces and the consolidation of the political commitment to establish mechanisms and public agendas aimed at tackling the structural causes of the armed conflict and guaranteeing non-repetition of the documented human rights violations. Although the recommendations of the CEV's Final Report are largely directed towards the national government, the Fund supports and will continue to support actions that are laid out in the recommendations and which will lead to their acceleration and early implementation, such as recommendations 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 12, 13, 14, 23, 33, 38, 44 and 59¹⁵.

At the same time, the Fund has supported 115 CSOs who contributed to the appropriation of the Legacy through pedagogic strategies that involved artistic expressions as well as communication tools to mobilise

The Fund has supported 115 CSOs who contributed to the appropriation of the Legacy through pedagogic strategies that involved artistic expressions as well as communication tools



15. Download the CEV's recommendations by using this link: <https://www.comisiondelaverdad.co/hallazgos-y-recomendaciones/datos-recomendaciones>



reflection among 88,227 people (51,255 women, 30,941 men, 3,090 boys and 2,941 girls) in 110 municipalities across the national territory. This helped spread and encourage ownership of the Legacy and its recommendations through the exchange of knowledge and experiences that strengthened participation.

Similarly, some of the most commonly used tools by these organisations to generate content on the Legacy include radio shows, cinema clubs, videos, series and documentaries, movies, audiobooks, comics and applications. In terms of artistic expressions, these include truth paintings, murals, plays, singing contests and photography exhibitions.



Photo: 679 people from the peace signatory community and the areas surrounding the AETCR of Montañita, Caquetá (including 353 children) got together in discussion circles and play and artistic spaces that allowed them to create murals as symbols of the trust and reconciliation they have achieved through their understanding of the findings of the Legacy's Final Report. Credit: Asmupropaz

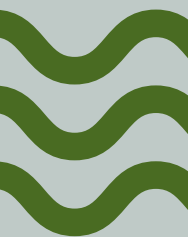
Finally, a key element of the Legacy is the technical support given to the delivery, in perpetuity, of the narratives and memoirs compiled by the Truth Commission, housed in a University of Notre Dame digital platform, for the permanent availability of everyone, as well as support for the transfer of the Documentary Fund (catalogued as the most complete archive of human rights in the country) to the National General Archive (AGN) by the liquidating entity of the Truth Commission and the Special Jurisdiction for Peace.

Highlighted transformations

- ✓ The impact of the efforts of the Follow-up Committee led to concrete commitments with the candidates for popular election in municipalities in Antioquia, Arauca, Guajira, Nariño and Bogotá. Particularly in Antioquia, the implementation of the Commission's recommendations was included as one of the priorities of the development plans.
- ✓ The specific inclusion of the ethnic focus through actions aimed at ownership of the Legacy has allowed Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities in Arauca, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, La Guajira and Magdalena to take ownership of the Legacy in their own languages and contexts.
- ✓ The "My body is the truth" chapter saw 11,359 women involved as participants in dialogues with the communities that allowed for the strengthening of the prevention and identification of risks associated with GBV, as well as impacting the activation of institutional attention channels.



Get to know Mariela's story
by scanning the QR



With regards to support for the JEP, 2023 was a catalytic year for the design, formulation and structuring of three exploratory restorative projects (ERP) that make up the basis of the JEP's restorative System: i) Reencontrándonos (Reuniting), which joined up with the Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas for a humanitarian demining project, ii) Restaurándonos (Restoring), designed alongside Fundación Natura, for an environmental recovery project, and iii) Armonizándonos (Harmonising), a rural infrastructure project formulated alongside the Indigenous Unit of the Awa People (UNIPA, for its Spanish acronym). The formulation of these ERPs led to the design of various pilot mechanisms for the participation of declarants, victims and communities affected by the armed conflict, key to the imposition of the JEP's sanctions and TOAR.

Furthermore, the technical capacities of the JEP were strengthened for speeding up judicial decision-making in the SRVR and SDSJ¹⁶. This support helped strengthen procedures such as verification of information from documentary evidence, speeding up the procedural stages of macro cases 01, 03, 04, 05 and 05¹⁷, unblocking judicial processes, supporting the recording of voluntary accounts and facilitating the participation and access to justice of procedural subjects¹⁸.

In terms of the participation of victims in the JEP, 8,379 people participated in hearings, voluntary statements and pedagogic events, among other promoted spaces. The support of the CSOs Corporación MIL Víctimas, FEVCOL and OPIAC was fundamental in obtaining the judicial representation of 566 victims and psychological and social support for 712 victims in the macro cases 01, 04, 07, 09 and 10¹⁹ as well as the presentation of 103 new requests for the accreditation of victims.

With the support provided to the PGN, and through coordination with the SEJEP, events were planned for the promotion of restorative settings and the facilitation of victim accreditation with the JEP²⁰.

Methodological elements were defined for guiding dialogues between victims, affiants and communities, as well as topics related to the characterisation of damage and the strengthening of the territorial strategy of restorative transitional justice.

The Fund's support for the UBPD in 2023 culminated in the closing of the UBPD's institutional stimulus, with the Regional Search Plans in Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Nariño, Antioquia and Chocó, which led to the finding of 64 bodies of missing persons. In the search processes in the San Antonio estuary in Buenaventura, information was captured on the topography of the ocean floor and the behaviour of the water as an essential tool for the generation of recovery methodologies for bone remains in the estuary. Finally, it is worth mentioning the cataloguing of 248 official and unofficial burial sites, of which 28 were intervened in.

Highlighted transformations

- ✔ Substantial progress was made in the procedural stages of the prioritised macro cases, through the issuing of 4 Decrees on the Determining of Events and Conducts, the transfer of affiants to other courts and the participation of victims and participators, thus contributing to the guarantee of their rights and recognising the differential impact of the conflict.
- ✔ With the Fund's Support, and alongside the PGN, methodological elements were defined and delivered for guiding dialogues between victims, affiants and communities in terms of restorative justice and TOAR. In total, 36 encounters took place in the territories with the participation of 1,778 victims (1,162 women, 616 men).
- ✔ The formulation of three ERPs represents substantial, catalytic progress in the construction of the Restorative System promoted by the JEP, which will contribute good practices and lessons learnt for the imposition of sanctions and implementation of the TOAR.

16. Chamber for the Recognition of Truth, Responsibility and the Determination of Facts and Conducts, and Chamber for the Definition of Legal Situations.

17. Macro cases: 01. Hostage taking, serious deprivation of freedom and other concurrent crimes committed by the FARC-EP; 03. Murders and forced disappearances presented as combat casualties by agents of the state – "false positives"; 04. Prioritises the territorial situation in the Uraba region; 05. Prioritises the territorial situation in Northern Cauca and Southern Valle del Cauca; 07. Recruitment and use of children in the armed conflict.

18. The participation and access to justice for 7,346 people was achieved directly (3,998 men and 3,348 women), and for 182 people indirectly.

19. Macro case 09 "Crimes against ethnic groups and territories in the armed conflict" and Macro case 10 "Unpardonable crimes committed by the former FARC-EP as part of the Colombian armed conflict".

20. The participation of 1,778 people (1,162 women, 616 men) was achieved, participating in 36 pedagogic days carried out by the PGN.

The investigations carried out as part of the Fund's support strengthened the UBPD's information system, contributing to the collection of information on 35,000 missing people in the departments of Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Nariño, Antioquia and Chocó. Through the implementation of the Regional Search Plans, the UBPD was able to strengthen local and regional relationships with the communities and civil society organisations, building trust ties that have meant that more and more relatives of victims are reaching out to this entity to search for their loved ones.



Photo: The building of trust ties is backed up by the presentation of 594 new search requests to the Unit. Credit: Asmupropaz

It is worth highlighting the Fund's support in the creation of specific search processes with populational focuses, such as in the Awa community's Proprietary Search Channel, created jointly between the ethnic community and the Search Unit, facilitated by the Fund.

It involved the participation of 527 members of the indigenous Awa community affiliated with the ORIPAP, taking into consideration their rituals, customs and world view. This method is now being implemented, after being presented to the communities and being validated in an assembly of 623 members of the indigenous community.

This effort is also complemented by the work started in 2023 alongside 30 civil society organisations (nine leaders and 21 partners) who are driving and supporting the unit in the PRB in 13 departments: Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Boyacá, Casanare, Cesar, Córdoba, Norte de Santander, Meta, Santander, Sucre, Tolima and Valle del Cauca, with the involvement of 1,765 people in searches.

It is important to note that these organisations have managed to document 188 additional disappearance cases in 2023 and have carried out a number of activity days, which include training schools, artistic, cultural and sporting events, gatherings, murals, and events aimed at offering dignity, not just as symbolic spaces for this phenomenon, but also to raise awareness of the crime of forced disappearance and to call more victims to get familiar with and work alongside the UBPD in the search for their loved ones.



Photo: Arauca humanitarian forest. Credit: Asofavida

Highlighted transformations

- ✓ The search in the San Antonio estuary in Buenaventura is a milestone for the country and the world, given the complexity of the search for missing people in a body of water. The methodology being used will be replicated in other settings and has been appropriated by the Unit.
- ✓ Thanks to the Fund, families of missing people in Saravena (Arauca) created a Humanitarian Forest, a symbolic space with more than 90 trees representing the victims of forced disappearances, as a way for their families to pay homage to them.
- ✓ The Antioquia division of the UBPD, in coordination with the Jurídica Libertad Corporation, has benefitted from the technical assistance of the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation (FAFG) to support training in technical and forensic tools that seek to improve investigative processes.
- ✓ Trust bonds have been generated between the UBPD, the CSOs and families of missing people through the PRB, which can be seen in the increase in registered cases, as well as the generation of more than 70 search alliances with the CSOs.



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Victims contribution to peacebuilding

The Peace Agreement places the victims at the centre, just as the Fund does with its interventions. That is why it has been fundamental to support their organisational processes – not just in terms of their participation in the Comprehensive System as previously explained, but generally in strategic national processes that involve them.

Therefore, in 2023 the Fund, thanks to the support of the Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund, supported training in legislative matters and the operation of Congress, and the construction of legislative initiatives from the 16 democratically elected representatives of the Special Transitory Peace Districts (CI-TREP, for their Spanish acronym)²¹ themselves, which were established as part of the 2016 Peace Agreement, with the aim of creating 16 seats representing the victims of the armed conflict.

As well as the 16 representatives, support was given to 37 members of the Legislative Work Units (UTL, for their Spanish acronym), through the strengthening of their technical and legislative impact capacities as part of their work with the peace legislators. This resulted in the combination of initiatives from different districts to generate consolidated law proposals that drive the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the rights of victims under a differential, gender approach. Similarly, legislative proposals were put forward that advance the peace agenda and strengthen state services in PDET territories in the main projects carried out by the national government.



21. Legislative Act 02 of 2021 creates the 16 Special Transitory Peace Districts, which ensures that victims have the same number of seats in the Chamber of Representatives in 2022-2026 and 2026-2030. The Special Districts guarantee the preferential political participation of certain demographic groups. With the creation of the 16 Districts, victims can get to the Chamber of Representatives through each of these. For more information, see: <https://www.unidadvictimas.gov.co/es-especiales/16curules/index.html>

Six legislative initiatives were created that aim to advance the peace agenda and institutional development in the PDET sub-regions:



**Differential
penal
treatment for
small-scale
growers**

This proposes the suspension, withdrawal or removal of penal action, as well as the elimination of the punishment or seizing actions for behaviours outlined by the law, with prior verification of entry in substitution of illicit crop programmes.

Status: In process of first debate of the Primary Commission of the Chamber of Representatives.



**Comprehen-
sive reform
of Law 1448
of 2011**

The main proposed objectives of this proposal are:

- ✓ Reformulation of the concept of victim of the armed conflict.
- ✓ New forms of compensation that include a third channel that accelerates effective responses to the situation of victims.
- ✓ A differential approach based on the victimising events and the subjective and objective conditions.

Status: Accumulated with two projects, including that presented by the Victims' Unit. In process of first debate of the Primary Commission of the Chamber of Representatives.



**Allocation of
seized assets
for the PDET**

This proposes the allocation of assets linked to illegal activities that are in any stage of the legal seizure processes, for the implementation of works, programmes and projects linked to PDET initiatives.

Status: In process of first debate of the Fifth Commission of the Chamber of Representatives.



**Institutional
strengthening
of PDET
municipalities**

This promotes the decentralisation processes in PDET municipalities, generating legal and administrative instruments that contribute to overcoming barriers of violence, poverty and weak institutions to guarantee state coverage and institutional strengthening in remote areas.

Status: A new presentation will be made for subsequent discussion.



**Recovery of
degraded soil**

This proposes the promotion of plans, programmes and projects that seek to recover the productive capacity of agricultural land.

Status: Second debate in the Fifth Commission of the Chamber of Representatives



**Promotion
of fishing
for tourism
in PDET
municipalities**

This seeks to create fishing as a tourist activity and sustainable activity in order to diversify the fishing sector.

Status: Second debate in plenary session of the Chamber of Representatives

With the aim of maintaining ties of the representatives with the victims in the territories, the Fund promoted 17 dialogue spaces, where more than 300 victims' organisations were brought together in different districts, with the aim of having communities deliver proposals to representatives of Congress that could potentially become proposed laws. As a result, 54 of the issues raised by the communities, relating to access to land, collective reparation and socio-economic stabilisation, were prioritised by the representatives for legislative application. As part of the framework of these dialogue spaces, 940 social leaders received training to foster the participation of their communities, and 637 women were trained in rights and political participation.

Additionally, the dialogue and collective work between the Peace Seats and other legislative bodies of Congress was consolidated. These bodies include the Peace Commission, the Legal Commission for Women's Equality, the Legal Commission for the Protection of the Rights of Black and Afro-Colombian Communities and the permanent constitutional commissions, as well as national government institutions. The aim of this was to increase the visibility of peace-related issues in the country's agenda.

In parallel, with the objective of providing relevant monitoring information on the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and as material for the formulation of policies, progress is being made in the collection of MAPS survey responses on the civilian perception of the implementation of the Agreement. This survey collates the opinion of more than 11,000 people in 72 PDET municipalities on progress in the implementation of the Peace agreement. This time, the survey also included the opinions of 1,172 people living in five departmental capitals.

Some of the early findings of the MAPS survey show a slight increase in satisfaction with the implementation of the Agreement in areas such as: education, roads and access to land, as well as an increase in the perception of greater community assets in PDET territories. Opinions on the new dialogues are largely sceptical, and the assessment of justice tends to be negative. The definitive results of the survey will be shared with counterparties, government partners, institutions, human rights and international cooperation organisms and the Colombian general public towards the end of July 2024.



Lessons learnt and good practices in 2023

1

The spreading and appropriation of the Truth Commission's Final Report and its recommendations is a significant, long-term challenge, due to the volume, complexity and sensitivity of its content, the lack of knowledge of its existence and the lack of trust and social fragmentation in certain sectors of the population. Overcoming these challenges requires a strategic, multi-faceted approach that ensures the cohesion of the report and its recommendations in long-term, sustained processes, such as educational pensums, public policies, permanent museum exhibits, among others, such that it has a catalysing effect on change and reparation in society

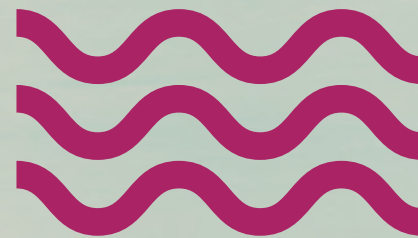
2

The Exploratory Restorative Projects invite us to think in a way that imposes justice in a different manner, and the acceptance of this type of justice among society represents a challenge; as does the approval of the victims of the restorative content of the actions. Driving changes of this kind involves generating a shift in thinking and customs. It is vitally important to continue integrating restorative actions into transitional justice processes, as they represent an opportunity not only to repair the damage caused, but also to offer a transformative platform that contributes to reconciliation and the reconstruction of the social fabric, as well as aligning the country's justice, peace and development agendas.

3

The adoption of decentralised, contextualised and participatory methodologies for the search for missing persons is an extensive and complex process, but it has been shown to strengthen legitimacy and refine search actions. Furthermore, the use of informative and pedagogic tools has helped to ground expectations on the results of identification and recovery, based on the reality of the magnitude of the disappearances in Colombia, fostering a focus that not only seeks tangible results, that will not be achieved in some cases, but also a healing process in the affected communities, where community participation and transparency of the process can strengthen the positive and restorative impact of all search efforts.

Reintegration



This thematic area looks to strengthen the reintegration processes of the 2016 Agreement's signatories, with a focus on sustainability, promoting their effective inclusion in the social, political and economic dynamics of civilian life, promoting co-existence, reconciliation and non-stigmatisation.

Specifically, this thematic area seeks to:

Support the structuring, implementation and sustainability of reintegration projects with community and environmental focuses, promoting reconciliation and economic development amongst ex-combatants and communities, fostering the leadership of young people, ethnic communities and women, as well as promoting the inclusion of disabled people.

3.1 Provide comprehensive psychological and social support as a fundamental axis of reintegration.

3.2 Strengthen educational and training programmes for work, soft skills and economic inclusion.



Consolidated results (2016-2023) Reintegration thematic area


29 projects

See list in the financial report

US \$28.514.623
Invested

PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS
53 CSO + UN AGENCIES



OIM
ONU MIGRACIÓN



ONU
MUJERES



3.1 Support was given to the structuring, implementation and sustainability of reintegration projects with a community focus on gender and the environment, promoting reconciliation and economic development.



**120 collective
reintegration projects**

received technical assistance and financial support, involving 9,846 peace signatories.



1.238
Individual reintegration
projects supported.



9.846
Peace signatories
participated in the backed
production projects.



5.710 female signatories participating in
reintegration plans and programmes with a gender focus, of whom
135 are women with some form of disability.



20 initiatives led by 85 CSOs promoted
community reconciliation and peaceful coexistence, helping
create bonds between signatories, communities and victims,
with the following emphasis:



5 strengthened production capacities.



7 used art as a reconciliation strategy.



3 built action plans for the sustainability of
territorial peace.



5 aimed at creating surroundings that protect and
transform cultural collective imaginations.



360 men and 163 women
with disabilities participated in the construction of care
models in their community.

3.2 Comprehensive psychological and social support with a gender focus as a fundamental axis of reintegration was provided.



478 young people undergoing reintegration processes gained access to psycho-social services to help strengthen their autonomy, coexistence and reconciliation.



617 fathers, mothers and caregivers incorporated good first infancy upbringing practices.

3.3 Educational training programmes for work, soft skills and economic inclusion were strengthened.

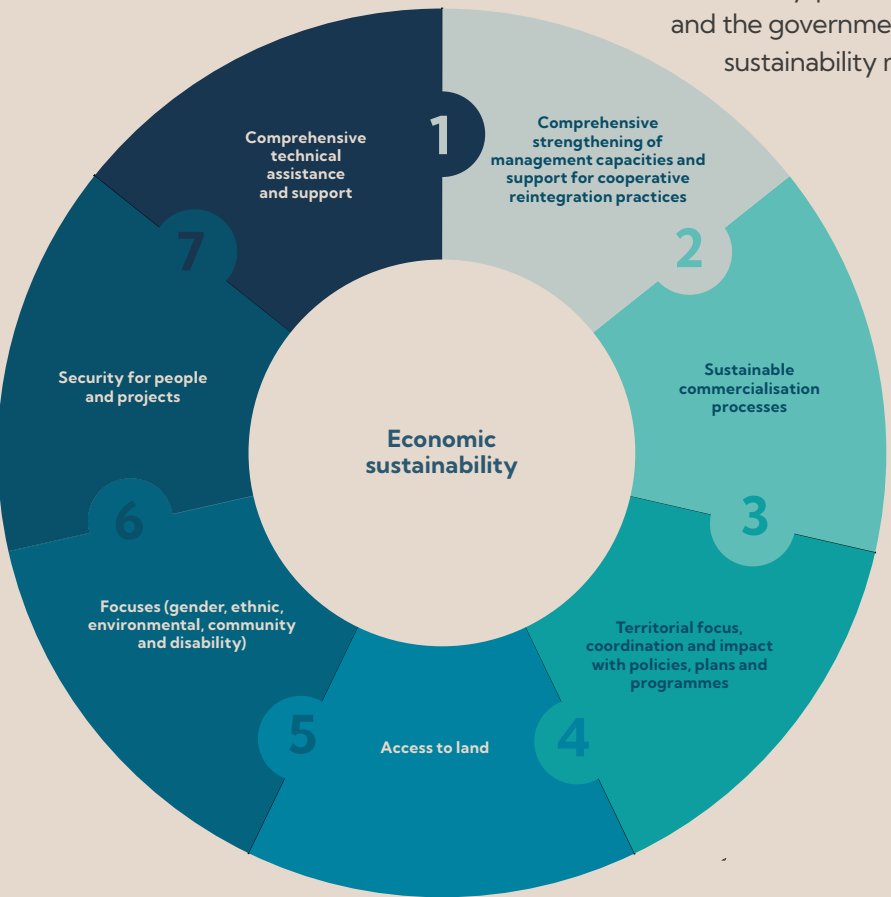


4.745 signatories trained in technical and soft skills, of whom **1.799 are women.**

2023 highlights

Socio-economic reintegration

In conjunction with the ARN, the continued strengthening of collective production projects by peace signatories in 17 departments and 35 municipalities²² was carried out. This initiative has been providing resources for the financial closing of projects approved by the National Reintegration Council (CNR, for its Spanish acronym), and includes the assistance of United Nations Agencies (IOM, UNDP), all based on the seven jointly defined criteria (by peace signatories and the government) on what sustainability means.



In 2023, 39 new collective production projects approved by the CNR were supported with year-long technical assistance and financial closing assistance, directly employing 26 people. In the first year of implementation, 54% of the projects managed to achieve an average net income of 20%, and 15 projects managed to commercialise their products and services with 21 active clients located mainly on a local and regional level.

These collective projects are technically supported with a view to sustainability, and include support in management processes of cooperative frameworks, organisational capacity strengthening, environmental management plans based on mitigation measures, contingency plans and compensating for the environmental impact they might generate, as well as the design of brand identity.

Socio-communitary reintegration

The community reintegration efforts in 2023 had a significant impact on the signatory communities of 10 Former Territorial Areas for Training and Reintegration (AETCR²³, for their Spanish acronym). The comprehensive care model led to the construction of 10 Community Care Plans, formulated in a participatory manner in each of the AETCR. These plans consider the construction and furnishing of community care spaces for boys and girls, spaces for women, computer rooms, the development of skills and capacities for first infancy services, the driving of initiatives geared towards the prevention of gender-based violence, support for production initiatives for the economic empowerment of women and people with disabilities, the promotion of the participation of disabled people and the generation of life projects by young people.

These collective projects are technically supported with a view to sustainability



22. Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Caquetá, Cauca, Cesar, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guaviare, Huila, La Guajira, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Risaralda, Tolima, Valle del Cauca. Municipalities: Agua de Dios, Bogotá, Caldono, Caloto, Cunday, Dabeiba, El Doncello, El Patía, Fonseca, Fusagasugá, Guapi, Ibagué, Icononzo, Mahates, Manaure Balcón del Cesar, Medellín, Neiva, Palmira, Patía, Pueblo Rico, Puerto Guzmán, San Andrés de Tumaco, San Calixto, San José del Guaviare, Santander de Quilichao, Saravena, Tierralta, Tuluá, Venecia, Vigía del Fuerte, Yondó, Cajibío, La Unión, Girardota, Itagüí.

23. AETCR San José de León (Mutatá-Antioquia), AETCR Carrizal (Remedios-Antioquia), AETCR Filipinas (Araucaria-Arauca), AETCR Los Monos (Caldono-Cauca), AETCR El Estrecho (Patía-Cauca), AETCR Urias Rondón (El Doncello-Caquetá), AETCR Caracolí (Carmen del Darién-Chocó), AETCR Charras (San José del Guaviare-Guaviare), AETCR Mariana Paez (Acacías-Meta) and AETCR La Reforma (Vistahermosa-Meta).

This was a joint effort between UN Women and UNICEF, and the implementing partners LIMPAL and Juntos Construyendo Futuro, in partnership with the ARN, CNR, and the United Nations Verification Mission, with the support of the UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).



This effort aimed at the comprehensive involvement of female, male and young signatories, as well as the minors who make up part of their immediate families and the surrounding communities, with the direct participation of 6,107 people, of whom 61% are women.



Photo: Renovation of 5 care spaces and the construction of 2 new spaces, furnishing of 2 women's centres, the equipping of 14 community spaces that include pedagogic and technological material, furniture, kitchen supplies, and the installation of 4 parks, widening the coverage and protection of first infancy, accessibility for all members of the community to suitable settings and useful tools for their comprehensive development. Credit: UN Women.

Another achievement was the strengthening of the capacities of families in terms of childcare and raising children, with a transformation of roles and a redistribution of care tasks between women and men. According to the base lines and the exit surveys on use of time, this generated a reduction of 13.3% in the time dedicated by women to unpaid care work and an increase of 18.5% in the time spent by men.

Elsewhere, in the 10 AETCR and surrounding communities, capacities were strengthened among female peace signatories in terms of taking action against gender-based violence, through their participation in feminist workshops, their consolidation as focal points for care and the construction of community care networks; additionally psycho-social support was provided and sexual and reproductive health training days were carried out.

These efforts were complemented by the training of 126 public servants in legal tools for the prevention of GBV.

A change was also generated in the community and institutional perception of disability, with a Community-Based Rehabilitation focus, material support for nine collective women's production initiatives, 16 cultural, production, environmental or recreational initiatives by young people, contributing to the projection of their life plans, and three production initiatives from people with disabilities.



Photo: 9 technical aid instances (wheelchairs, hearing and visual aids), and contribution to improved living conditions for 32 men and 12 women with disabilities, through physiotherapy days, prioritised in the community care plans. Credit: UN Women.

Highlighted transformations

- ✓ The methodology developed to analyse the state of the sustainability of an ongoing production project served as a basis for the ARN's national sustainability strategy which, to date, already has resources and criteria for the injection of capital.
- ✓ With the support of the Fund, the ARN was able to take ownership of the technical support for production projects that was previously being provided by UN agencies. Now, this entity will not only be providing this support to new projects, but also to all projects being implemented.
- ✓ The National Care System is using methodologies on the formats and processes for the construction of the Community Care Plan, implemented through the Fund's initiatives, in the pilots carried out in the Sierra Nevada and Pacific regions. It is hoped that these experiences will lead to the building of the community care model that will be replicated and adapted to the contextual characteristics of other parts of the country.
- ✓ 3,078 women (peace signatories and neighbours of the 10 AETCR) understand the GBV support channels and have redistributed care tasks by 18.5% in order to provide time for them to carry out activities that strengthen their capacities according to their own interests. The creation of community care networks, in which 1,373 men took on a co-caring role, and the spaces for self-protection and reflection allowed for the transformation of chauvinistic practices and violence towards women.



Get to know Wilmar's story
by scanning the QR

Lessons learnt and good practices in 2023

1 The implementation of comprehensive care models that see this as a shared responsibility in the AETCR has shown to be an effective strategy for: 1) mitigating the structural causes of inequality and violence that particularly affect female ex-combatants, 2) strengthening social cohesion and fostering more active and committed participation in community processes, and 3) promoting the use of educational and work opportunities for women and young people, that will keep them away from cycles of violence.

2 The promotion of the autonomy of signatories with disabilities, through awareness processes focusing on community-based rehabilitation and support for independent production initiatives has twofold benefits, as it benefits both these groups and their caregivers, who tend to be women, by allowing them to reduce the amount of time dedicated to care.



Communication for peace and support for the entities for monitoring and verifying the Agreement

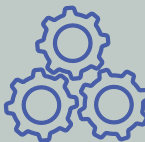
This thematic area responds to the need to strengthen the territorial and institutional capacities of those responsible for monitoring and verification in terms of communicating, effectively and periodically, progress and challenges of the implementation of the Agreement, as well as promoting pedagogic actions. Specifically, this thematic area seeks to:

4.1 Effectively and transparently communicate progress in implementation, peacebuilding dynamics and the situations in the territories, thus reducing the impact of destabilising messages and fostering a culture of peace and reconciliation through the strengthening of local capacities, with an emphasis on rural populations, women, ethnic communities and young people.

4.2 Strengthen the mechanisms established in the 2016 Peace Agreement (Point 6) for monitoring and verifying the Agreement, with the aim of sharing progress and challenges in implementation.



Consolidated results (2016–2023): communication for peace and support for the entities for monitoring and verifying the Agreement


35 projects
See list in the financial
report

US \$14.791.259
Invested

PARTICIPATING ORGANISATION:
400 CSO + UN AGENCIES



4.1 Effectively and transparently communicate progress in implementation, peacebuilding dynamics and the situations in the territories.


3 special reports
following up on
the ethnic focus.


39 comprehensive reports on progress in the implementation of the Agreement.


30 confidential oral briefs and more than **200 oral reports**


6 large memoirs and 26 update reports with a territorial focus.


57 technical dialogue spaces with strategic actors.


5 spaces for territorial sharing and discussion.


128 specialised reports on the implementation and/or cross-cutting nature of the gender focus in the Final Agreement published.


5 reports with a territorial focus on the PDET.


144 spaces for sharing and spreading progress in implementation.


13 virtual encounters with women (national and international).


787 participation initiatives and information spreading initiatives through community media.

4.2 Strengthening of the mechanisms established in the 2016 Peace Agreement (Point 6) for monitoring and verifying the Agreement, with the aim of sharing progress and delays in its implementation.


Support for the establishment and implementation of the mechanisms for following up on the implementation of the Agreement: Special Women's Instance and Ethnic Instance.


Technical strengthening of the CSIVI.

2023 highlights

In 2023, this thematic area prioritised its work around the entities responsible for verifying the implementation of the Agreement. Support was given to the Special High-Level Instance of Ethnic Peoples (IEANPE, for its Spanish acronym), the Women's Special Instance (IEM, for its Spanish acronym), the Barómetro Initiative, the Technical Secretariat for the International Verification Component and the CSIVI, who together managed to consolidate 16 reports, according to their specialisations²⁴.

Based on the presented reports, Annex 2 compiles the main findings identified by these entities, which demonstrate the level of progress in the implementation of each point of the Agreement and the main recommendations for closing gender gaps and promoting affirmative actions.

The following is a summary of the progress levels in implementation of the Agreement, according to the reports from the various entities in 2023 (see detailed information and figures in the annex):

Point 1: Comprehensive Rural Reform

On access to land

- ✓ Ethnic populations and those undergoing reintegration processes have little access.
- ✓ There is progress in the formalisation of land; however, gender gaps persist.

24. Barómetro Initiative: 10 general, special and quarterly reports (1 comprehensive report; 1 gender report, 1 environmental report, 5 special PDET reports and 2 quarterly reports). CSIVI Comunes: 3 reports (1 general and 2 quarterly); Special Women's Instance: 2 general reports; International ST Component: 1 general report.

On the PDET

- ✓ General levels of progress were identified in the initiatives; however, there is a persisting low level of integration of the gender focus and a lack of guarantees for the effective participation of women and the LGBTIQ+ community.
- ✓ Implementation is still lacking for initiatives of Pillar 8 and initiatives from the ethnic communities themselves.
- ✓ Progress can be seen in the Multipurpose Land Registry and Agrarian Jurisdiction.

Point 2: Political Participation

On ethnic measures

- ✓ The implementation of the provisions with an ethnic focus is lagging.

On the gender focus

- ✓ Progress has been identified in the creation of the Ministry of Equality, the National Care System, the adoption of the Public Policy for Civilian Participation and the legal bill for preventing and eradicating violence against women in the political sphere..

Point 3: The end of the conflict

On the National Reintegration System with a gender and ethnic focus

- ✓ Living subsidies have been provided to some peace signatories. However, there remains a lack of regulatory clarity regarding access to basic services for peace signatories, such as health, education, rural or urban housing, or housing in AETCR.



On security and comprehensive protection for signatories

- ✓ Victimising acts against signatories persist, including attacks, threats, forced displacement and murder.
- ✓ Threats and risks for social leaders and the LGB-TIQ+ community persist.

Point 4: Solution to the problem of illicit drugs

- ✓ 48% of measures show minimal progress or no progress at all.

On the PNIS

- ✓ The programme is faced with many challenges. The distribution of resources for production projects is unbalanced in terms of women's needs.
- ✓ In some PNIS territories, labour exploitation, sexual exploitation, GBV and femicide was identified.

On dismantling

- ✓ Despite some progress and the start of the re-activation process of the territorialisation of the Public Policy for Reconciliation, Coexistence and Non-Stigmatisation, there are delays in the promulgation of the Policy for Dismantling Criminal Organisations and Paramilitary Successors, and conditions of insecurity persist.

On humanitarian demining

- ✓ There is progress on the clearing of areas affected by anti-personnel mines and ERM activities.
- ✓ New accidents have been identified with APM and UXO, increasing the number of victims, especially on the Pacific coast.

- ✓ Humanitarian consequences continue, including displacement, confinement and difficulty in accessing basic services and production activities as a result of the effect of anti-personnel mines.

Point 5: Agreement on the victimss

On the participation of victims and communities in the Comprehensive System for Peace

- ✓ Both the JEP and UBPB have promoted participation spaces between victims, communities and ethnic authorities for the agreement on methodologies related to participation in these entities.

On the CEV

- ✓ The Committee for Follow-up and Monitoring of the recommendations progressed with the presentation of its First Report.
- ✓ Progress on the model of the System for Follow-up and Monitoring.

On the UBPB

- ✓ There is an increase in the number of people and social organisations participating in search processes.
- ✓ The JEP's cautionary measures and follow-up hearings have stimulated the search for missing persons and the need to accelerate the recovery of bodies.

On the JEP

- ✓ There has been an increase in the number of individual and collective victims accredited by the JEP.

- ✓ There has been an increase in the number of related affiants in different Decrees on the Determining of Events and Conducts
- ✓ Macro case 11 is open, which is a landmark for dealing with GBV.

On comprehensive reparation measures.

- ✓ Individual reparations continue to be lacking.
- ✓ There is an increase in investment for victim assistance but a decrease in humanitarian attention.
- ✓ Collective reparations are lacking, with the majority still not benefitting from a PIRC.

Point 6: Implementation, Verification and Authentication

On the responsible entities

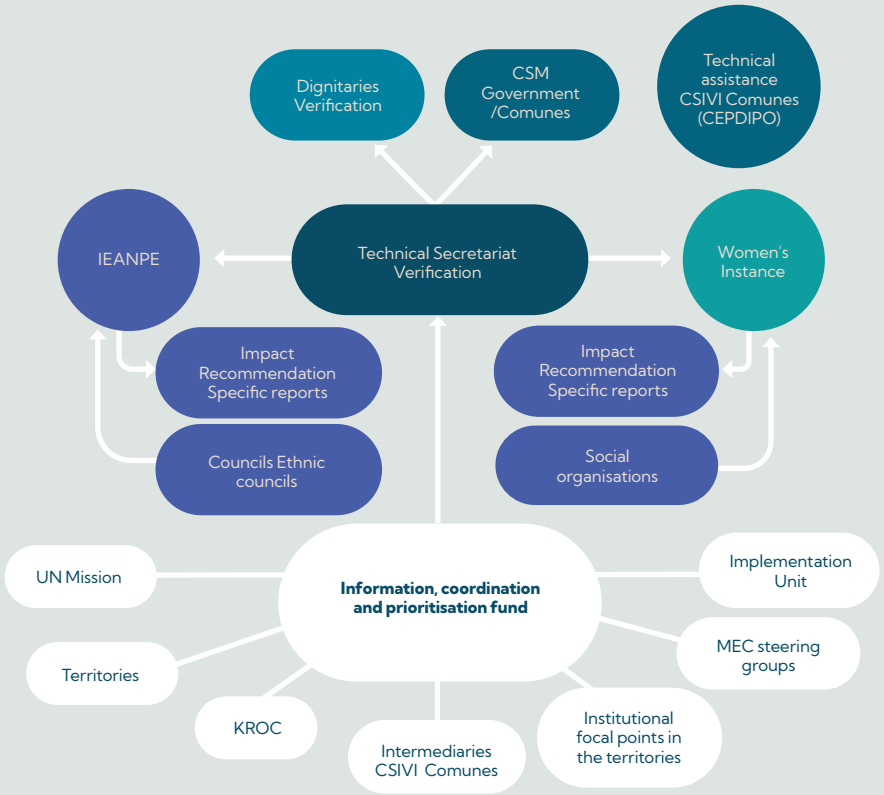
- ✓ There has been progress in the government's commitments to avail resources for sustaining the IEANPE, the Women's Instance and the CSIVI.

On the Comprehensive System of Information and measures for transparency

- ✓ There has been progress in regulatory implementation, with a highlight being the role awarded to the CSIVI in the verification of legislative projects, which could drive a joint agenda in Congress.

Highlighted transformations

- ✓ After several years of financial support from the Multi-Partner Fund for the entities responsible for verification, 2023 saw the national government take control of their sustainability. This means that funds from the national budget will be allocated as financing resources to the IEANPE, the Special Women's Instance and CSIVI Comunes.
- ✓ The strengthening of these entities drove the creation of a mechanism for sharing information and avoiding duplications in the collection and analysis of information, as per their mandates.



4 The future of the Fund



Phase III of the Fund represents a significant challenge: contributing to the national efforts to accelerate the implementation of the Final Agreement which, following seven years of implementation, is experiencing several delays, especially in the territorialisation of its provisions.

The persistence of the gaps that bred the conflict in various territories, the marked gender inequality, the faltering implementation of the ethnic commitments agreed upon in the Agreement, all in a context where armed groups that put the civilian population at risk continue to exist, are some of the challenges that need to be dealt with. These are issues that the Fund will place an emphasis on in future interventions.

On top of this there is the process of new dialogues that the national government is currently undertaking with other armed actors, for which the Fund can contribute its lessons learnt in the implementation of the 2016 Agreement, as well as contributing to early implementation efforts.

Particularly, in 2024 the Fund will continue to provide strategic support in issues that, as identified by the various entities, require an accelerated implementation. It will do this with a maintained focus on the cross-cutting issues of gender, environment and ethnicity, comprehensive access to land, promoting comprehensive rural reform with production conversion actions, sustainable production projects and innovative financing mechanisms. The Fund will continue to drive the PDET and human security, in line with the National Development Plan 2022-2026, and contributing to the Implementation Framework Plan (PMI).

In issues related to victims and transitional justice, it will be vital for the Fund to provide strategic support to the JEP in its macro cases and the TOAR, as well as supporting the continuity of the Truth Commission's

The Fund will continue to provide strategic support in issues that, as identified by the various entities, require an accelerated implementation

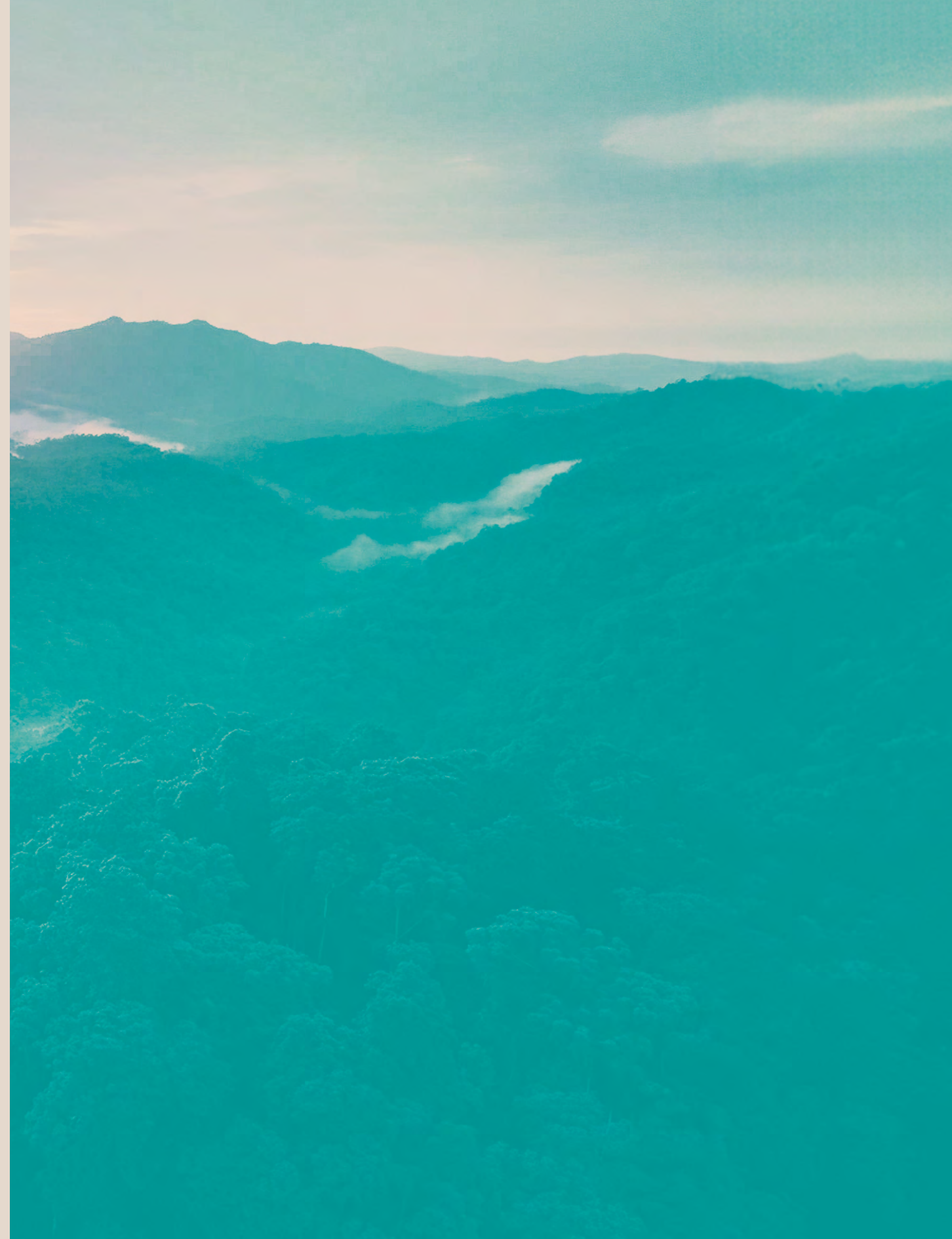
**The Fund will plot
a new era, with the
territories at the
heart of everything**

Legacy and efforts at searching for missing persons. It must also contribute to the government's efforts on victim reparations with lasting solutions, speeding up land restitution processes in complex and emblematic cases, and strengthening the capacity of victims to encourage their participation in various spaces.

Reintegration will continue to be a priority in the community and socio-economic sphere, as a way to contribute to comprehensive and sustainable solutions that can be the basis of other similar processes taking place across the country.

Peace pedagogy actions will be key in 2024, whenever it is deemed necessary to work with the Colombian population that still has little knowledge of the Peace Agreement and to adapt the territories to the possibility of opening up dialogue spaces aimed at seeking out negotiations with other actors.

The Fund will plot a new era, with the territories at the heart of everything. It will promote the localisation of resources and decision-making processes to ensure not only ownership, leadership and recognition of local capacities, but also territorial participation which places local needs and potential solutions on the table, promoting the territorial transformation that is required for peacebuilding



5

Financial report



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

Covering the period from
January 1 to December 31, 2023

Multi-Partner Trust Fund
Management Department
United Nations Development Programme
Portal: <http://mptf.undp.org>
May 2024

Definitions

Allocation

Amount approved by the Fund's Steering Committee.

Administrative Agreement

European Commission contribution standard and/or agreement between the contributor/donor and the MPTF Office.

Approved project/programme

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

Donor commitment

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

Donor deposit

Cash deposit carried out by a donor to the MPTF Office in compliance with the signed Standard Administrative Agreement.

Execution rate

The percentage of funds utilised. This is calculated by comparing the reported spending of the participating organisation with the 'net amount financed'.

Indirect support costs

A general cost that is not directly linked to a programme or concrete activity of the participating organisations. The United Nations Development Group (UNDG) establishes a fixed percentage of indirect costs of 7% of programmed costs.

Net financed amount

The amount transferred to a participating organisation minus the amount returned to the MPTF Office by the participating organisation.

Participating organisation

A UN organisation or other inter-agency organisation that acts as an execution partner in a concrete Fund, through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for said Fund.

Project expenditure

The total of expenditure and/or disbursements reported by all of the Fund's participating organisations, independent of the accounting criteria used by said organisations for the information of the donors

Financial closing of a project

A project or programme is understood to have achieved its financial closing when all of the financial obligations of a project or programme that has ended operationally have been liquidated and no new financial burdens will be incurred.

Operational closing of a project

A project or programme is understood to have achieved its operational closing when all programmed activities for which the participating organisation(s) have received funding have been concluded.

Start date of a project

The date that the first transfer from the MPTF Office to the participating organisation is made.

Amount in dollars

The financial data in this report is stated in dollars.

Total approved budget

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

Introduction

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

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for finalising the MOU with the participating organisations and the SAA with the contributors. The Office receives, administers and manages contributions and disburses funds to the participating organisations. Additionally, it prepares and presents annual financial reports and final consolidated reports for their transmission to contributors and the Fund's partners.

This consolidated financial report covers the period between January 1 and December 31, 2023, and provides financial data related to the implementation of projects financed by the Fund, which is also available on the MPTF Office Gateway: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4CO00>.

The financial data in this report is presented in US dollars and, due to the rounding of figures, the totals may not match exactly. This applies to all of the figures in this report.

The Office receives, administers and manages contributions and disburses funds to the participating organisations

Financial activity 2023

This chapter presents the financial data and analysis of the “United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peace” in Colombia, executed via pass-through financing, as of December 31, 2023. The Fund’s financial information is available on the Gateway portal of the MPTF Office: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4CO00>.

1. Origin and use of resources

As of December 31, 2023, 18 donors have deposited USD \$198,728,862, other funds have contributed USD \$34,737,734, and USD \$4,335,007 has been earned as interest. The accumulated total of funds rose to USD \$237,870,964 (see tables 2 and 3).

Of this amount, USD \$178,893,903 was transferred (net amount transferred) to 14 participating organisations, of which USD \$165,811,216 was reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent’s fees, applied at the approved rate of 1% of deposits, rose to USD \$1,987,289. Table 1 gives a general summary of the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund’s sources of financing, use and balance as of December 31, 2023.

Table 1. Financial summary as of December 31, 2023 (in USD dollars)

	2016 – 2022	Annual 2023	Total
Origin of funds			
Donor contributions	185,507,893	13,220,969	198,728,862
Contributions from other funds	34,737,734	–	34,737,734
Sub-total Contributions	220,245,627	13,220,969	233,466,596
Earnings from interest and investments	2,766,668	1,537,868	4,304,536
Earnings from interest received from participating organisations	28,437	2,034	30,471
Other income	–	69,361	69,361
Total: Origin of funds	223,040,732	14,830,232	237,870,964
Use of funds			
Transfers to participating organisations	165,312,097	8,411,908	173,724,005
Transfers to participating organisations for direct costs, administrative costs, etc	5,586,693	923,376	6,510,069
Sub-Total Transfers	170,898,790	9,335,284	180,234,074
Reimbursements received from the participating organisations	(1,300,723)	(39,449)	(1,340,171)
Sub-Total Reimbursements	(1,300,723)	(39,449)	(1,340,171)
Administrative Agent’s fees	1,855,079	132,210	1,987,289
Bank charges	7,538	1,868	9,407
Total: Use of funds	171,460,685	9,429,913	180,890,598
Changes in the Fund’s balance with the Administrative Agent	51,580,047	5,400,319	56,980,366
Opening balance of the Fund (January 1)	49,156,736	51,580,047	–
Closing balance of the Fund (December 31)	51,580,047	56,980,366	56,980,366
Net financed amount received by participating organisations (including direct costs)	169,598,067	9,295,835	178,893,903
Spending of participating organisations (including direct costs)	147,952,254	17,858,962	165,811,216
Financial balance of participating organisations	21,645,813	(8,563,126)	13,082,687

2. Partner contributions

Table 2 provides information on the total accumulated contributions to the Fund from all donors, as of December 31, 2023.

The Fund is currently financed by 18 contributors, listed in the following table.

Table 2. Donor deposits as of December 31, 2023 (in US dollars)*

Donors	Total Committed	Total Deposited
Norway	59,389,750	59,389,750
United Kingdom ²⁵	41,643,566	41,643,566
Germany	41,317,699	41,317,699
Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	28,987,734	28,987,734
Sweden – SIDA	21,113,822	21,113,822
Canada	20,794,195	20,794,195
Switzerland	7,237,731	7,237,731
WPHF	4,250,000	4,250,000
Ireland	4,188,248	4,188,248
SDG Fund – Spain	1,500,000	1,500,000
United Arab Emirates	1,000,000	1,000,000
Finland	514,439	514,439
South Korea	500,000	500,000
Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation	363,245	363,245
Philanthropy	283,443	283,443
Chile	170,000	170,000
New Zealand	140,605	140,605
Portugal	72,120	72,120
Total	233,466,596	233,466,596

25. These resources come from two sources of funding: the United Kingdom government (other entities) and the United Kingdom government (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office).

3. Interest earned

Interest is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of the funds deposited to the Administrative Agent ('interest earned by the Fund') and 2) on the balance of funds deposited with the participating organisations ('interest earned by the Agency'), when their financial statutes and regulations permit the return of interest to the AA.

As of December 31, 2023, the Fund had earned interest of USD \$4,304,536. Interest earned by the participating organisations rose to USD \$30,471, taking the total interest earned up to USD \$4,335,007.

Table 3. Origin of income from interests and investments
as of December 31, 2023 (in US dollars)

Interest earned	2016 – 2022	Current year Jan–Dec–2023	Total
Administrative Agent			
Income from interest and investments earned by the Fund	2,766,668	1,537,868	4,304,536
Total: Interest earned by the Fund	2,766,668	1,537,868	4,304,536
Participating organisation			
FAO	28,437	–	28,437
ONUDI	–	2,034	2,034
Total interest earned by participating organisations	28,437	2,034	30,471
Total interest earned	2,795,105	505,781	4,335,007

4. Transfer of funds

Allocations to participating organisations are approved by the Steering Committee and paid out by the Administrative Agent. As of December 31, 2023, the AA had transferred funds to the value of USD \$180,234,074 to 14 participating organisations (see the list below).

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

Tabla 4. Amounts transferred and returned, and net amount received by participating organisations as of December 31, 2023 (in US dollars)

Participating organisation	2016 - 2022			Current year January - December			Total		
	Transfers	Reimburse-ments	Net amount financed	Transfers	Reimburse-ments	Net amount financed	Transfers	Reimburse-ments	Net amount financed
FAO	3,976,056	(39,489)	3,936,567	-	-	-	3,976,056	(39,489)	3,936,567
IOM	26,781,461	(233,729)	26,547,732	612,396	(9,689)	602,707	27,393,857	(243,418)	27,150,439
NGO/UNDP	43,129,352	(287,359)	42,841,993	4,528,816	-	4,528,816	47,658,168	(287,359)	47,370,809
PAHO/WHO	1,637,511	(6,519)	1,630,992	-	-	-	1,637,511	(6,519)	1,630,992
UNDP	68,948,428	(623,042)	68,325,386	3,598,979	(29,064)	3,569,915	72,547,407	(652,106)	71,895,301
UNEP	121,924	-	121,924	-	-	-	121,924	-	121,924
UNFPA	3,294,272	(17,115)	3,277,157	-	-	-	3,294,272	(17,115)	3,277,157
UNHCR	475,205	-	475,205	-	-	-	475,205	-	475,205
UNICEF	4,417,971	(1,543)	4,416,428	285,310	-	285,310	4,703,281	(1,543)	4,701,738
UNIDO	193,112	-	193,112	-	-	-	193,112	-	193,112
UNMAS	144,052	-	144,052	-	-	-	144,052	-	144,052
UNODC	3,644,093	-	3,644,093	-	(696)	(696)	3,644,093	(696)	3,643,397
UNOPS	4,795,852	(14,591)	4,781,261	-	-	-	4,795,852	(14,591)	4,781,261
UN WOMEN	2,535,831	-	2,535,831	309,783	-	309,783	2,845,614	-	2,845,614
NGO/UN WOMEN	4,250,000	(77,336)	4,172,664	-	-	-	4,250,000	(77,336)	4,172,664
WFP	2,553,670	-	2,553,670	-	-	-	2,553,670	-	2,553,670
Grand Total	170,898,790	(1,300,723)	169,598,067	9,335,284	(39,449)	9,295,835	180,234,074	(1,340,171)	178,893,903

5. Financial execution and spending rates

All final expenditure reported during 2023 has been declared by the participating organisations and consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Project expenditure is incurred and monitored by each participating organisation and declared according to the categories agreed upon in the coordinated procedure of the inter-agency report. Spending was declared via the online reporting tool of the MPTF Office. 2023's spending is available to see on the Fund's website: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4CO00>.

5.1 Expenditure reported by participating organisations

In 2023, USD \$9,295,835 was transferred to the participating organisations and USD \$17,858,962 was reported as expenditure.

As shown in the following table, accumulated net transfers rose to USD \$178,893,903 and accumulated expenditure reported by the participating organisations totals USD \$165,811,216. This is the equivalent of a 92.69% execution rate by the Fund.

Table 5.1 Net financed amount, reported expenditure and financial execution by participating organisation as of December 31, 2023 (in United States dollars)

Participating organisation	Approved amount	Net amount financed	Expenditure			Execution rate %
			2016 - 2022	Current year Jan-Dec 2023	Accumulated	
FAO	4,588,056	3,936,567	3,056,373	518,410	3,574,783	90.81
IOM	27,393,857	27,150,439	25,654,786	1,947,270	27,602,057	101.66
NGO/UNDP	49,204,327	47,370,809	38,305,848	3,621,284	41,927,132	88.51
PAHO/WHO	1,637,511	1,630,992	1,630,992	-	1,630,992	100.00
UNDP	76,145,756	71,895,301	58,202,492	8,184,112	66,386,604	92.34
UNEP	203,206	121,924	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	3,294,272	3,277,157	3,059,919	208,211	3,268,131	99.72
UNHCR	475,205	475,205	475,205	-	475,205	100.00
UNICEF	4,903,243	4,701,738	3,961,780	624,058	4,585,839	97.53
UNIDO	321,854	193,112	26,532	76,392	102,925	53.30
UNMAS	144,052	144,052	-	144,052	144,052	100.00
UNODC	3,915,351	3,643,397	2,777,731	545,838	3,323,569	91.22
UNOPS	4,795,852	4,781,261	4,781,261	-	4,781,261	100.00
UN WOMEN	2,845,614	2,845,614	1,638,337	988,582	2,626,919	92.31
NGO/UN WOMEN	4,250,000	4,172,664	2,702,645	1,000,750	3,703,395	88.75
WFP	2,553,670	2,553,670	1,678,352	875,319	1,678,352	65.72
Grand Total	186,671,826	178,893,903	147,952,254	18,734,280	166,686,535	93.18

5.2 Expenditure by project

Table 5.2 shows the net financed amounts, reported expenditure and the execution rate by participating organisation and by project.

Table 5.2 Expenditure by project within each sector,
as of December 31, 2023 (in United States dollars)

Direct costs							
Outcome/Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00101145	Colombia UNMPTF DC: COL TF for	UNDP	In progress	4,949,933	4,138,520	3,679,007	88.90
00103754	Colombia UNMPTF UNDP MA DC	UNDP	In progress	1,627,517	1,486,941	1,065,245	71.64
00112831	Colombia UNMPTF UN WOMEN MA DC	NGO / UN WOMEN	In progress	238,608	238,608	206,258	86.44
00114099	Blended Finance	UNDP	In progress	646,000	646,000	571,000	88.39
Direct costs: Total				7,462,058	6,510,069	5,521,510	84.81

Sustainable human development / Phase I

P1 Access to justice							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00102730	Local justice systems	UNDP	Operationally closed	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,299,819	99.99
00110280	Gender focus in the police force	NGO / UNDP	Financially closed	1,618,262	1,618,262	1,618,262	100.00
P1 Access to justice: Total					2,918,262	2,918,081	99.99

P1 Institutional capacity							
Outcome/Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00101501	Strengthening of capacities	UNDP	Operationally closed	1,575,753	1,575,025	1,575,619	100.04
00102512	Hands on for peace	UNDP	Operationally closed	949,393	946,446	946,814	100.04
00102513	Territorialisation in the implementation of the ERR	IOM	Financially closed	599,611	595,324	595,324	100.00
P1 Institutional capacity: Total					3,116,795	3,117,757	100.03

P1 Conflict management human situation							
Outcome/Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00101502	Strengthening of capacities	UNDP	Financially closed	1,313,254	1,312,894	1,312,894	100.00
00109026	Prevention and protection GBV	UNDP	In progress	104,384	104,384	104,310	99.93
00109026	Prevention and protection GBV	UNHCR	In progress	220,000	220,000	220,000	100.00
00109026	Prevention and protection GBV	UNICEF	In progress	204,370	204,370	204,370	100.00
00109026	Prevention and protection GBV	UN WOMEN	In progress	441,352	441,352	436,053	98.80
P1 Conflict management human situation: Total				2,283,360	2,283,000	2,277,627	99.76

P1 Conflict management human situation						
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure
00108961		Women's call for proposals	NGO / UN WOMEN	Financially closed	1,004,456	968,402
00112647		PDET's call for proposals	NGO/UNDP	Financially closed	1,064,021	1,044,685
P1 Conflict management human situation				2,068,477	2,013,088	2,013,088
						100.00

P1 Improved security						
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure
00103753		Demining call for proposals I	NGO / UNDP	Financially closed	2,574,773	2,543,655
00108158		Demining call for proposals II	NGO / UNDP	Financially closed	3,089,426	3,039,143
00109101		Territorial management	UNOPS	Financially closed	500,000	500,000
00112644		PDET call for proposals	NGO / UNDP	Financially closed	484,962	481,662
00119876		Demining call for proposals III	NGO / UNDP	In progress	1,255,171	1,194,486
P1 Improved security				7,904,332	7,819,631	7,758,947
						99.22

P1 Economic rehabilitation						
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure
00102511		Hands on for peace	UNDP	Financially closed	2,100,000	2,095,044
00106165		Prevention of recruitment	NGO / UNDP	Financially closed	4,259,702	4,178,789
00106837		Coordination plan for the prevention of recruitment	IOM	Financially closed	176,995	139,382
00106837		Coordination plan for the prevention of recruitment	UNICEF	Financially closed	338,018	338,018
00107435		Development of local capacities Health I	IOM	Financially closed	1,286,294	1,269,338
00107435		Development of local capacities Health I	PAHO / WHO	Financially closed	427,821	422,424
00107435		Development of local capacities Health I	UNFPA	Financially closed	320,852	320,422

P1 Economic rehabilitation						
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure
00107465		Water and sanitation	UNICEF	Financially closed	500,000	498,857
00108960		Women's call for proposals	NGO / UN WOMEN	Financially closed	851,206	809,924
00108974		Hands on for peace phase II	UNDP	Operationally closed	2,450,000	2,423,738
00109015		Programme for building trust and peace	FAO	Operationally closed	1,248,611	1,232,655
00109015		Programme for building trust and peace	NGO / UNDP	Operationally closed	883,516	883,516
00109015		Programme for building trust and peace	UNDP	Operationally closed	1,426,066	1,425,479
00109015		Programme for building trust and peace	UNHCR	Operationally closed	109,921	109,921
00109015		Programme for building trust and peace	UNICEF	Operationally closed	441,694	441,694
00109015		Programme for building trust and peace	UN WOMEN	Operationally closed	148,832	148,832
00109015		Programme for building trust and peace	WFP	Operationally closed	458,576	458,576
00117682		Development of local capacities Health II	IOM	Financially closed	3,030,758	3,030,758
00117682		Development of local capacities Health II	PAHO / WHO	Financially closed	1,209,690	1,208,568
00117682		Development of local capacities Health II	UNFPA	Financially closed	2,223,270	2,218,384
P1 Economic rehabilitation: Total				23,891,822	23,654,320	23,654,455
						100.00

Phase II

P2 Stabilisation							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00117683	Local capacities for PDET implementation	UNDP	In progress	3,540,095	3,540,095	3,480,828	98.33
00117684	PNIS contingency plan	NGO / UNDP	Operationally closed	2,060,000	2,060,000	2,060,000	100.00
00118904	Rural territorial stabilisation	UNDP	Operationally closed	3,000,000	2,970,936	2,970,936	100.00
00119013	Blended Finance 2.0	NGO / UNDP	In progress	2,353,633	2,353,633	2,345,494	99.65
00120640	Call for proposals for advocate network	NGO / UNDP	In progress	2,225,441	2,225,441	2,216,253	99.59
00122474	Join in for me	IOM	Operationally closed	1,457,498	1,457,498	1,457,498	100.00
00122474	Join in for me	UNICEF	Operationally closed	1,467,654	1,467,654	1,467,656	100.00
00124864	Implementation of local justice models	UNDP	Operationally closed	1,232,190	1,232,190	1,232,057	99.99
00124864	Implementation of local justice models	UNODC	Operationally closed	297,100	296,404	297,100	100.23
00125568	Territorial transformation for leadership	UNDP	In progress	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,104,783	98.20
00125568	Territorial transformation for leadership	UNODC	In progress	1,375,000	1,375,000	1,329,698	96.71
00126381	Economic strengthening of Darién	UNDP	In progress	1,824,275	1,824,275	1,794,577	98.37
00126381	Economic strengthening of Darién	WFP	In progress	1,175,725	1,175,725	788,490	67.06
00126382	Weaving community ties	UNDP	In progress	1,100,632	1,100,632	1,069,205	97.14
00126382	Weaving community ties	UNICEF	In progress	375,735	375,735	375,852	100.03
00126382	Weaving community ties	UN WOMEN	In progress	403,976	403,976	403,976	100.00
00126937	Inclusive businesses with a gender focus	UNDP	In progress	1,434,895	1,434,895	1,341,836	93.51
00126937	Inclusive businesses with a gender focus	UNODC	In progress	1,565,105	1,565,105	1,491,552	95.30

P2 Stabilisation							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00129988	Nature for peace	UNDP	In progress	3,000,000	1,800,000	861,606	47.87
00131215	Formulation and implementation of commercialisation	UNIDO	In progress	321,854	193,112	102,925	53.30
00131215	Formulation and implementation of commercialisation	UNODC	In progress	678,146	406,888	205,219	50.44
00131602	Social leaders call for proposals II	NGO / UNDP	In progress	2,789,836	2,789,836	2,350,567	84.25
00132014	Civil society call for proposals: Displacement of women	NGO / UN WOMEN	In progress	1,250,000	1,250,000	930,499	74.44
00132016	Civil society call for proposals: Female peacebuilding	NGO / UN WOMEN	In progress	905,730	905,730	788,312	87.04
00132786	Comprehensive cacao strategy	FAO	In progress	1,530,000	918,000	556,216	60.59
00132786	Comprehensive cacao strategy	UNDP	In progress	720,000	720,000	389,065	54.04
00133451	Model for the acceleration of the POT	UNDP	In progress	796,794	600,000	240,387	40.06
00133451	Model for the acceleration of the POT	UNEP	In progress	203,206	121,924	-	-
00134339	Institutional strengthening of the Peace Districts *	UNDP	In progress	1,000,000	600,000	370,173	61.70
P2 Stabilisation: Total				41,209,520	38,289,684	34,022,760	88.86

*This project corresponds to the Victims and Transitional Justice thematic area Phase II, which is why it is reflected in the costs and results of the narrative report. It will be adjusted and shown in the next report.

P2 Comprehensive action against mines							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00132577	AICMA: Humanicemos DH	NGO / UNDP	In progress	1,694,718	1,694,718	1,091,518	64.41
00132770	Quality management Humanicemos*	UNMAS	In progress	144,052	144,052	144,052	100.00
P2 Comprehensive action against mines: Total				1,838,770	1,838,770	1,235,570	67.20

*This project was initially approved for USD \$240,086, but only the mentioned figure was disbursed.

Phase III

P3 Sustainable human development *						
Outcome/ Name of project	Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00140567	Risk map Comprehensive Rural Reform	NGO / UNDP	In progress	1,596,500	–	–
00140579	Consolidation AICMA HUMANICEMOS- TOAR	NGO / UNDP	In progress	1,596,500	–	–
00140599	ERM	UNICEF	In progress	199,962	–	–
P3 Sustainable human development: Total			3,392,962	–	–	

*Projects approved in December 2023, so no execution or disbursement is reported here.

Victims and transitional justice / Phase I

P1 Victim reparations							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00101144	Support for children leaving the FARC ranks	IOM	Financially closed	183,191	182,978	182,978	100.00
00101144	Support for children leaving the FARC ranks	UNICEF	Financially closed	172,534	172,134	172,134	100.00
00101555	Support for the Collective Reparation Programme	FAO	Financially closed	102,785	101,723	101,723	100.00
00101555	Support for the Collective Reparation Programme	UNDP	Financially closed	2,897,215	2,885,718	2,885,718	100.00
00103157	Early recognition acts	NGO / UNDP	Operationally closed	22,822	21,922	21,922	100.00
00104525	Support for the Special Jurisdiction for Peace	IOM	Financially closed	1,026,267	1,026,267	1,026,267	100.00
00104525	Support for the Special Jurisdiction for Peace	UNDP	Financially closed	3,691,149	3,691,149	3,691,149	100.00

P1 Victim reparations							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00105325	Contribution to guaranteeing the truth	UNDP	Financially closed	766,141	764,032	764,032	100.00
00105531	Focalisation of compensation quotas	IOM	Financially closed	4,177,052	4,048,234	4,048,234	100.00
00105531	Focalisation of compensation quotas	UNFPA	Financially closed	169,519	157,720	157,720	100.00
00106022	Strengthening for forced displacement organisations	UNDP	Financially closed	370,000	370,000	370,000	100.00
00106093	Support for the Choosing Committee	UNDP	Financially closed	677,784	677,784	677,784	100.00
00108557	Support for children leaving the FARC ranks	IOM	Financially closed	510,000	510,000	510,000	100.00
00108557	Support for children leaving the FARC ranks	UNICEF	Financially closed	490,000	490,000	490,000	100.00
00108818	Support for the CEV preparation process	UNDP	Financially closed	2,825,954	2,825,954	2,825,954	100.00
00108973	Contribution to the UBPD creation process	UNDP	Financially closed	2,239,777	2,239,777	2,239,777	100.00
00111509	Guaranteeing representation	IOM	Financially closed	780,089	773,658	773,658	100.00
00113002	Victims call for proposals I	NGO / UNDP	Operationally closed	2,834,602	2,834,602	2,758,587	97.32
P1 Victim reparations: Total				23,936,881	23,773,651	23,697,635	99.68

Phase II

P2 Victims and transitional justice							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00119011	Support for the Truth Commission	UNDP	In progress	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,898,942	99.96
00119012	PDET reparations and returns	UNDP	In progress	1,000,000	1,000,000	983,300	98.33

P2 Victims and trans. just.							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00120309	PGN strengthening strategy	IOM	Operationally closed	1,940,149	1,940,149	1,940,149	100.00
00120642	SIP strengthening strategy	IOM	Operationally closed	1,765,039	1,757,392	1,757,392	100.00
00120642	SIP strengthening strategy	UNDP	Operationally closed	834,961	834,961	727,129	87.09
00125590	Victims call for proposals II	NGO / UNDP	In progress	2,141,158	2,141,158	2,077,437	97.02
00126040	Contributing to rights and courtrooms	UNDP	In progress	1,000,000	1,000,000	952,919	95.29
00128273	Women, Young people and the elderly – Fruits of restitution	UNFPA	In progress	580,631	580,631	571,605	98.45
00128273	Women, Young people and the elderly – Fruits of restitution	WFP	In progress	919,369	919,369	431,285	46.91
00128905	Strengthening of the search strategy	UNDP	In progress	1,376,574	1,376,574	892,453	64.83
00131880	Project for supporting the CEV III	UNDP	In progress	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,270,382	84.69
00132738	Strengthening of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace	UNDP	In progress	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,381,482	46.05
00133396	CEV Legacy call for proposals*	NGO / UNDP	In progress	1,685,823	1,685,823	1,601,119	94.98
00140186	UBPD call for proposals	NGO / UNDP	In progress	895,663	895,663	392,245	43.79
P2 Victims and trans. just.: Total				21,539,367	21,531,720	17,877,839	83.03

*This project was approved for USD \$1,634,383, this amount will be adjusted in the next report.

Reintegration / Phase I

P1 Democratic construction							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00106164	Strengthening of the CSIVI	NGO / UNDP	Financially closed	2,175,081	2,175,081	2,175,081	100.00
00108556	Reintegration of ex-combatants – Humanicemos DH	UNOPS	Operationally closed	4,295,852	4,281,261	4,281,261	100.00

P1 Democratic construction							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00109110	Comprehensive reintegration in production settings	IOM	Operationally closed	2,500,000	2,497,647	2,497,647	100.00
00109110	Comprehensive reintegration in production settings	UNDP	Operationally closed	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,499,689	99.99
00111648	Strengthening of the SAT system*	UNDP	Operationally closed	1,425,016	1,259,909	1,259,909	100.00
00111648	Strengthening of the SAT system*	UNHCR	Operationally closed	145,284	145,284	145,284	100.00
00111648	Strengthening of the SAT system*	UN WOMEN	Operationally closed	225,076	225,076	218,926	97.27
00116693	Improving the capacities of the CSIVI II	NGO / UNDP	Financially closed	717,756	717,756	717,756	100.00
00117681	Socio-economic integration	FAO	Operationally closed	1,706,660	1,684,189	1,684,189	100.00
P1 Democratic construction: Total				15,690,725	15,486,204	15,479,743	99.96

*This project belongs to the Sustainable Human Development thematic area, this will be adjusted in the next report.

Phase II

P2 Reintegration							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00120254	Peace settings and reconciliation	IOM	In progress	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	100.00
00120254	Peace settings and reconciliation	UNDP	In progress	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,997,039	99.90
00124710	Call for proposals for community reconciliation initiatives	NGO / UNDP	In progress	1,984,498	1,984,498	1,942,592	97.89

P2 Reintegration							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00124988	Pre-feasibility studies	UNDP	In progress	2,147,043	2,147,043	2,108,164	98.19
00130317	Strengthening of socio-economic reintegration	IOM	In progress	1,530,992	1,530,992	594,459	38.83
00130317	Strengthening of socio-economic reintegration	UNDP	In progress	1,469,007	1,469,007	918,712	62.54
00132787	Comprehensive family care model	UNICEF	In progress	713,276	713,276	597,258	83.73
00132787	Comprehensive family care model	UN WOMEN	In progress	774,458	774,458	574,605	74.19
P2 Reintegration: Total				14,619,274	14,619,274	12,732,829	87.55

Communication / Phase I

P1 Communication							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00101503	Strengthening of capacities	UNDP	Financially closed	825,243	823,771	823,771	100.00
00101799	Pedagogy call for proposals	NGO / UNDP	Financially closed	1,210,537	1,186,726	1,186,726	100.00
00101988	Strengthening of the OACP strategy	UNDP	Financially closed	1,228,270	1,227,129	1,227,129	100.00
00102544	Territorialisation in the implementation of the ERR	OIM	Financially closed	1,154,240	1,146,911	1,146,911	100.00
00107397	Technical Secretariat of Dignitaries	NGO / UNDP	Financially closed	617,975	617,247	617,247	100.00
00107715	Barómetro Initiative	NGO / UNDP	Financially closed	1,027,866	1,026,910	1,026,910	100.00
00111421	Strengthening of the Women's Instance	UN WOMEN	In progress	501,920	501,920	494,649	98.55
P1 Communication: Total				6,566,051	6,530,614	6,523,343	99.89

Phase II

P2 Communication							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00120029	Strengthening of the SIPO's capacities	IOM	Operationally closed	578,383	556,300	556,300	100.00
00120641	CSIVI Technical Secretariat	NGO / UNDP	In progress	878,870	878,870	857,701	97.59
00121873	Strengthening of the IEANPE	NGO / UNDP	In progress	767,129	767,129	743,810	96.96
00125589	Improving the technical capacities of the CSIVI (Covid 19)	NGO / UNDP	In progress	515,000	515,000	487,920	94.74
00128274	Voices from the territories	IOM	Operationally closed	1,697,299	1,687,610	1,687,610	182.26
00128986	Barómetro Initiative II	NGO / UNDP	In progress	606,495	606,495	540,189	89.07
00128987	Sustainability of the Women's Instance	UN WOMEN	In progress	350,000	350,000	350,000	100.00
00133048	Sustainable peace: strengthening CSIVI Comunes	NGO / UNDP	In progress	382,405	382,405	368,351	96.32
00140348	Call for proposals for strengthening local media	NGO / UNDP	In progress	1,308,468	1,308,468	-	-
P2 Communication: Total				7,084,049	7,052,277	6,980,033	98.98

Phase III

P3 Communication for peace							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00140256	Support for the follow-up Technical Secretariat	NGO / UNDP	In progress	868,234	868,234	-	-
00140257	Strengthening of the Ethnic Instance	NGO / UNDP	In progress	272,925	272,925	-	-
P3 Communication for peace: Total				1,141,159	1,141,159	-	-

Beyond the 2016 Agreement / Phase III

P3 Peacebuilding							
Outcome/ Name of project		Participating organisation	Status of project	Total approved	Total net financed	Total expenditure	Execution rate %
00140377	Support from the Catholic Church for the MMV	NGO / UNDP	In progress	391,400	391,400	-	-
P3 Peacebuilding: Total				391,400	391,400	-	-
Grand Total				186,671,826	178,893,903	165,811,216	92.69

5.3.5.3 Reported expenditure by category

Project expenditure is incurred and monitored by each participating organisation and reported according to the agreed upon categories for the presentation of reports coordinated between agencies. In 2006, the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report spending in inter-agency projects. As of January 2012, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) modified these categories, as a result of adopting the IPSAS standards, to a total of eight categories.

Table 5.3 Expenditure per UNDG budgetary category
as of December 31, 2023 (in United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of the total programme cost
	2016 - 2022	Current year Jan-Dec 2023	Accumulated	
Costs for employees and personnel	12,096,860	736,707	12,833,567	8.19
Supplies and basic materials	10,066,377	459,391	10,525,769	6.72
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	3,178,257	238,962	3,417,219	2.18
Contractual services	51,595,981	6,333,166	57,929,147	36.99
Travel	8,655,669	693,013	9,348,682	5.97

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of the total programme cost
	2016 - 2022	Current year Jan-Dec 2023	Accumulated	
Transfers and grants	36,892,837	7,206,573	44,099,410	28.16
General operational spending	17,129,311	1,320,764	18,450,075	11.78
Total programme costs	139,615,293	16,988,576	156,603,869	100.00
²⁶ Indirect costs	8,336,961	870,386	9,207,347	5.88
Total	147,952,254	17,858,962	165,811,216	-

6. Recovery of costs

The policy for recovery of costs by the Fund is guided by the applicable provisions in the Terms of Reference, the MOU established between the Administrative Agent and participating organisations, and the SAA signed between the Administrative Agent and donors, according to the rates approved by the UNDG.

The applicable policies as of December 31, **2023**, are the following:

- ✔ **Administrative Agent's (AA) fees:** A 1% fee is charged at the moment of executing the donor's deposit, which covers services provided with the contribution throughout the existence of the Fund. Accumulatively, as of December 31, 2023, USD \$1,987,289 in AA fees was deducted.
- ✔ **Indirect costs of participating organisations:** Understood as a general cost that cannot be directly related to any programme or particular activity of the participating organisations. The participating organisations may charge 7% for indirect costs, based on the UNSDG policy, establishing the rate of indirect costs as a percentage of the programmed costs of the inter-agency funds. In the period analysed in this report, USD \$870,386 was deducted by participating organisations as indirect costs. Accumulatively, as of December 31, 2023, indirect costs total US \$9,207,347.

26. According to their financial regulations, the indirect support costs of the participating organisation can be deducted in advance or at a later stage, during implementation. Therefore, the percentage can appear to exceed the agreed 7% for projects in progress. Once the projects close financially, this number should not exceed 7%.

7. Transparency and accountability

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

The portal provides, among other data, the following financial information: amount committed and deposited by donors, approved programme budgets, transfers to participating organisations and expenditure reported by said organisations, earnings from interest, and other expenditure. The portal also offers a general overview of the MPTF Office's project portfolio and gives detailed information on each individual fund, including objectives, governance structure and relevant documentation. By facilitating access to a growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as other documents related to the projects, the portal compiles and preserves an important repository of knowledge on an institutional level and facilitates its exchange and management between the UN organisms and development partners, thus contributing to the coherence of the UN system and the effectiveness of development cooperation.

Participating organisation	Approved amount	Net financed amount	Expenditure			Execution rate%
			2016 - 2022	Current year Jan-Dec 2023	Accumulated	
UNDP TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT	4,949,933	4,138,520	2,939,398	739,609	3,679,007	84.75
UNDP / MANAGEMENT AGENT	1,627,517	1,486,941	889,440	175,805	1,065,245	71.64
UNDP BLENDED FINANCE	646,000	646,000	453,030	117,970	571,000	86.44
NGO / UN WOMEN	238,608	238,608	151,080	55,177	206,258	86.44
Total	7,462,058	6,510,069	4,432,949	1,088,561	5,521,510	84.81

8. Direct costs

The Fund's governance mechanism can approve an allocation to a participating organisation to cover costs associated with administration and general coordination costs, as well as those relating to revisions and evaluations carried out by the Fund. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In 2023, direct costs rose to a total of USD \$1,038,034, taking the total accumulated direct costs to USD \$5,586,693

6 Annexes



1 Complete results indicators and measurement framework.

2 State of the implementation of the Agreement, recommendations by entities responsible for monitoring and verifying the Agreement, and identification of Fund investments for 2024, based on these recommendations.

3 Analysis of the Fund's contribution to the gender provisions of the Agreement for each of the points.

Annex 1. Complete results indicators and measurement framework table

Fund indicators:	2023 Results	Accumulated results
THEMATIC AREA 1: SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
1.1 Perception of the communities with interventions regarding the stabilisation strategy. In particular: economic rehabilitation, security, access to justice, local institutional strengthening and conflict management.	Information to be updated, MAPS 2023–2024, to be published in July 2024	1. Expectations regarding the transformation of territories through the PDET: 59% 2. Reduction in the perception of arrival of works and goods to the territories: 2019:35%, 2021:27% 3. Insufficient implementation of the PNIS: 85%. 4. Deteriorating economic situation, priorities in the PDET areas: Health 51.9%, Education 29.5%, roads 14.1%. 5. Increase in the number of people who feel that the conflict could return 38.5%
Result 1.1: Support for the processes of economic and production reactivation in PDET territories, including actions on the substitution of illicit crops, through comprehensive interventions that generate transparent and accessible markets, with civilian participation.		
1.1.1 Number of commercialisation channels strengthened in PDET municipalities through projects financed by the MPTF	3	51
1.1.2 Number of production alliances and commercial agreements implemented in PDET municipalities through projects financed by the MPTF	28	303
1.1.3 Number of solidary organisations strengthened in production and administrative capacities in PDET municipalities through projects financed by the MPTF	3	814
1.1.4 Number of community infrastructure works carried out in PDET municipalities through projects financed by the MPTF	17	361
1.1.5 Number of PDETs supported in their execution and follow-up with the communities and ethno-territorial authorities through projects financed by the MPTF	363 PDET initiatives supported in their implementation	170 PDET municipalities and 12,813 PDET initiatives supported in their implementation

Fund indicators:	2023 Results	Accumulated results
1.1.6 Number of PATR supported in their execution and follow-up with communities and ethno-territorial authorities, through projects financed by the MPTF	1	16
1.1.7 Number of production projects carried out with families linked to the PNIS, according to successful substitution, supported by projects financed by the MPTF		1,970 individual projects, 19 organisations strengthened, 198 collective businesses
1.1.8 Number of the PNIS's strategic lines supported through MPTF projects		2 (Resources for food security and short-cycle crops; immediate attention and development of production projects)
Result 1.2: Improved civilian perception of security and trust in institutions on a territorial level.		
1.2.1 Number of prevention and early warning actions for social leaders and activists supported with Fund resources.	233	69 follow-up reports on 78 early warnings and 289 commission functions in risk settings. 4 networks strengthened, 43 threat reports; 3 emergency funds created; 3 regional risk maps; 1 published report; self-protection channels constructed; 6 prevention initiatives, 223 collective prevention initiatives.
1.2.2 Number of early warnings emitted for focalised territories as a result of the project supported by the Fund.		99 early warnings: 2 warnings with a national reach and 97 warnings in focalised territories in 25 departments.
1.2.3 Methodology for the identification of threat and vulnerability conditions of the population, designed and in use by the regional and national SAT team.		1 methodology
Result 1.3: Social conflict in the territories was managed constructively and in a transformative way through proactive interventions that prevent instability and violence.		
1.3.1 Number of social leaders trained to foster the participation of their communities in decision-making spaces.	3.480	13.667

Fund indicators:	2023 Results	Accumulated results
Result 1.4: Local and territorial institutional capacities were strengthened to improve and permit constructive communication with the communities, to support access to basic services.		
1.4.1 Number of solidary organisations strengthened in production and administrative capacities in PDET municipalities	22	418
1.4.2 Number of beneficiaries with access to water solutions created or strengthened as a result of projects supported by the Fund		7.387
1.4.3 Number of beneficiaries with access to sanitation solutions created or strengthened as a result of projects supported by the Fund		5.912
1.4.4 Percentage of health centres built or improved in defined territories with the support of Fund resources.		54
Result 1.5: Improved access for the populations living in rural territories to formal and alternative justice mechanisms, with the aim of guaranteeing greater justice, equality, peace and a democratic social and political order in the territories.		
1.5.1 Percentage/number of women or organisations who accessed (as operators and/or beneficiaries) equal conciliation, mediation or other mechanisms to solve conflicts, including the use and ownership of land through projects financed by the Fund.		2.668
Fund indicators (Gender):		
G.1.3.1 Number of women trained in rights and political participation through MPTF projects.	2.530	75.981
G.1.3.2 Number of training programmes on political rights and political and civilian participation of women, created and implemented through projects financed by the MPTF.	27	70

Fund indicators:	2023 Results	Accumulated results
Fund indicators (Gender):		
G.1.3.3 Number of men and women participating, under equal conditions, in citizen participation entities, parties and movements	2.335	9.646
G.1.3.4 Percentage of women making up the solidary organisations strengthened in production and administrative capacities in PDET through projects financed by the MPTF.	45%	45%
THEMATIC AREA 2: REINTEGRATION		
2.1 Perception of former combatants regarding progress in their process of reintegration into civilian life		79% (2020) 87% (2022)
2.2 Perception of communities regarding the arrival and/or settling of former combatants in their territory	Information to be updated, MAPS 2023-2024, to be published in July 2024	How in favour are you of the reintegration of former FARC-EP members? 2019: 13.7%, 2021: 18.3% Should former combatants receive state benefits? 2019: 9.1%, 2021: 15.3% How much do you trust the reintegrated FARC members? 2019: 80.5% not at all, 2021: 87.3% not at all Would you be comfortable having a former FARC member as a neighbour? 2019: 25% yes, 2021: 36.1% yes. Do you trust those who have been through reintegration processes? 2019: 6.1% totally, 2021: 9.7% totally. How is the implementation of the reintegration of the former FARC-EP going? 2019: 21.5%, 2021: 17.5%
Result 2.1: Support for the structuring and implementation of reintegration projects with a community focus, that allow for social cohesion and economic development between the ex-combatant population and communities, including economy of care actions.		
2.1.1 Number of reintegration projects supported in their formulation, presentation and approval to the CNR.	39	120 collective and 1,238 individual

Fund indicators:	2023 Results	Accumulated results
2.1.2 Number of former combatants participating in individual or collective production projects financed by the MPTF	7.024	9.846
Result 2.2: Comprehensive psychological and social support provided as a fundamental axis of reintegration		
2.2.1 Number of former combatants participating in social reintegration plans and programmes financed by the MPTF	3.742	9.629
Result 2.3: Educational training programmes for work, soft skills and economic inclusion strengthened.		
2.3.1 Number of former FARC-EP members trained in technical and soft skills	343	4.745
Fund indicators (Gender):		
G.2.2.1 Number of female former combatants participating in social reintegration plans and programmes financed by the MPTF.	1.356	5.710
G.2.3.1 Number of female former FARC-EP members trained in technical and soft skills	162	1.799
THEMATIC AREA 3: VICTIMS AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE		
3.1 Perception of the victims regarding the SI-VJRNR and the processes of truth, justice, reparation, and non-repetition.	Information to be updated, MAPS 2023-2024, to be published in July 2024	1. Have you received any form of reparation from the state? 2019:30%, 2021: 12,6% 2. PDET areas that claim to have received some form of reparation: Macarena-Guaviare, Urabá Antioqueño, Sierra Nevada - Perijá, Arauca, Cuenca del Caguán and Piedemonte, South Tolima. 3. Trust in transitional justice institutions: UBPD 23,1% some, CEV 22% some, JEP 23% some. 4. PDET sub-regions that feel that the country is progressing towards reconciliation: Sur de Córdoba, Montes de María, Sierra Nevada - Perijá, Urabá Antioqueño, Bajo Cauca and Nordeste Antioqueño, Chocó, Sur del Bolívar, Macarena - Guaviare, Arauca, Pacífico and Frontera Nariñense.

Fund indicators:	2023 Results	Accumulated results
Result 3.1: Support for the state's reparation and collective attention to victims strategy, including their participation in supported transitional justice mechanisms.		
3.1.1 Number of reparations to victims of the conflict accelerated by the management of projects financed by the Fund		87.869
3.1.2 Number of collective reparation subjects as part of projects supported by the Fund	1	46
3.1.3 Number of victims with psychological and social assistance as part of the management of projects financed by the Fund		65.376
3.1.4 Number of minors supported in leaving the FARC-EP camps as part of projects financed by the Fund		124
3.1.5 Number of minors supported in their civilian reintegration processes as part of projects financed by the Fund		124
Result 3.2: Projects carried out by the Comprehensive System for Justice, Truth, Reparation and Non-Repetition supported, generating better conditions for reconciliation.		
3.2.1 Number of men and women participating in transitional justice mechanisms as part of the management of projects financed by the Fund	26.316 women and 19.893 men	84.872 women 72.153 men
3.2.2 Number of cases handed over to the UBPD to support search, location, identification and dignified handover of missing persons	511	1.998
3.2.3 Number of strategic cooperation channels that support the efforts of the JEP, CEV and UBPD, with the aim of progressing towards the truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition	4	3 CEV, 5 JEP, 5 UBPD y 3 SIVJRNR
Fund indicators (Gender):		
G.3.1.1 Number of female victims receiving psychological and social attention and/or support for emotional recovery, according to the differential attention line for women and ethnic groups	5.303	52.805

Fund indicators:	2023 Results	Accumulated results
THEMATIC AREA 4: COMMUNICATION		
4.1 Perception of inhabitants of PDET municipalities regarding the implementation of the Peace Agreement	Information to be updated, MAPS 2023-2024, to be published in July 2024	1. Increase in satisfaction with the implementation of the Agreement: 2019: 36% - 2021:48% 2. Factors associated with the increase in satisfaction with the Agreement: Better or same municipal security, increase in community assets, trust in state institutions. How satisfied are you with the implementation of the Agreement: South Tolima: greater satisfaction levels, Cuenca del Caguán and Piedemonte caqueteño, Pacífico and frontera nariñense and Putumayo: lower levels of satisfaction.
Result 4.1: Effectively and transparently communicating progress in implementation, peacebuilding dynamics and the situations in the territories, reducing the impact of destabilising messages and fostering a culture of peace and reconciliation.		
4.1.1 Number of follow-up reports on the implementation of the Final Agreement published by follow-up and verification organisations supported by the Fund	39	39 comprehensive reports on progress in implementation (Barómetro, STCIV, CEPDIPPO); 3 specialised follow-up reports on the ethnic focus; 5 PDET reports; 30 confidential oral briefs and more than 200 oral reports; 6 large memoirs and 26 update reports (STCIV); 56 reports (books and working documents);
4.1.2 Number of spaces for sharing and discussing progress in the implementation of the Final Agreement generated as part of projects financed by the Fund.	55	144 spaces for sharing and spreading; 57 technical dialogue spaces with strategic actors; 13 virtual encounters with women (national and international); 5 territorial sharing spaces.
4.1.3 Number of initiatives for participation and spreading of information through community media promoted and supported by the Fund.	354	787

Fund indicators:	2023 Results	Accumulated results
Fund indicators (Gender):		
G.4.1.1 Number of specialised reports published on implementation and/or the cross-cutting gender focus of the Final Agreement	3	128
G.4.1.2 Support for the setting up and launch of the Women's Special Instance	Support for the sustainability of the Women's Instance and the production of follow-up reports	100% full support for its structuring and sustainability

Some indicators have no data for 2023 as no related projects were in implementation

Annex 2. State of the implementation of the Agreement, recommendations by entities responsible for monitoring and verifying the Agreement, and identification of Fund investments for 2024, based on these recommendations.

This annex compiles the main findings of the entities responsible for monitoring and verifying the implementation of the Agreement, with regards to progress and main recommendations of these entities for accelerating implementation. In purple are the identified findings that aim to close gender gaps and promote affirmative actions and the * denotes those recommendations on which the Fund will focus its investments in 2024.

Point 1: Comprehensive Rural Reform

ACCESS TO LAND	
Level of progress	Recommendations from the entities
On access to land	
Little access for ethnic communities and those in the process of reintegration. Only 0.8% of the NARP²⁷ community received land formalisation. Land was formalised for 69% of indigenous peoples in PDET municipalities and 42% not in PDET.	Prioritise dialogue and agreement with ethnic communities for the creation of the RESO Ethnic Module²⁸. *Guarantee effective conditions for access to land for women. Source: IEM.
There has been progress in land formalisation; however, gender gaps persist. Formalisation of 3 million hectares between 2017 and 2022; 49% corresponds to 99,062 rural women, of whom 56,861 belong to ethnic communities. As of September 2022, on a national level, an average of 11.8 hectares had been formalised per rural woman, compared to 20.5 for men. Source: Barómetro. 44% of RESO's requests have been made by women. 997 women received 6,484.84 hectares (48%), with 66% classified as individual ownership, while the rest received joint ownership (with their partner) VS 1,034 men who received 7,161.80 hectares in their own name. Source: IEM.	*All the entities highlight the urgent need for greater institutional efforts and financial investment for the fulfilment of the gender and ethnic focuses in the implementation of what was agreed upon for the Colombian countryside. *Guarantee the conditions for access to land (formalisation and purchase), removing access barriers for women of all races and the LGBTIQ+ population, with expedited administrative processes that reduce waiting times. Source: IEM.
On the PDET	
There has been progress in the general implementation of initiatives 14,579 PDET initiatives were associated once or more with 15,978 projects, which represents progress of 44.2% with respect to the total initiatives (33,077). Source: Barómetro There persists in the PDET projects low levels of integration of the gender focus and a lack of guarantees for the effective participation of women and LGBTIQ+ people. Source: IEM.	*Assign sufficient resources to the PDET initiatives, especially those formulated with women and the LGBTIQ+ community. Source: IEM.

27. Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal (from the three islands of San Andres, Providencia and Santa Catalina) and Palenquera (from San Basilio de Palenque) population.

28. Registry of Legal Subjects of the National Land Agency, the tool that registers the data of all individuals and communities whose relationships with the land need to be resolved, processed or managed by the National Land Agency. More information at: www.ant.gov.co

ACCESS TO LAND	
Level of progress	Recommendations from the entities
On the PDET	
There is a lag in Pillar 8 initiatives and initiatives from ethnic communities themselves. There are 8,580 PDET initiatives with an ethnic qualifier. 199 new initiatives were included from the Nükak and Jiw indigenous communities in the Macarena – Guaviare PDET (as of June 2023). Greater lags can be seen in the implementation of initiatives with an ethnic indicator, with progress of 27%, and the initiatives of young people, boys, girls, gender and rural women show progress of 47%. Source: Barómetro. The SCM have presented 218 projects, of which 120 were prioritised. The initiatives with an ethnic classification are lagging behind those without an ethnic formulation. To overcome this lag, the ART committed to investing 30% of its resources in 2024 in ethnic initiatives. Source: IAENPE.	*Strengthen and diversify the sources of financing to unblock projects that have not started; and check information systems as shortcomings have been observed in the follow-up of ethnic initiatives, as well as those with gender or rural women labels. Create an accurate and updated public information mechanism that allows for access to information on the participation of women in the steering groups and consulting mechanisms, as well as allocating sufficient resources for these initiatives, especially those formulated by women and LGBTIQ+ communities. *Promote the strengthening of capacities for organisational participation as territorial overseers with a gender and anti-racism focus. *Strengthen communication strategies that increase visibility of women’s organisations and LGBTIQ+ organisations in PNIS and PDET processes. Source: IEM.
National Plans for Comprehensive Rural Reform (PNRRI). In 2022, four PNRRI were approved, completing 15 of the 16 plans established in the Final Agreement. Source: Barómetro.	The National Rural Health Plan must be adopted. Source: Barómetro. *Prioritise the application of the gender focus in rural development measures, beyond the simple title. *Strengthen and include gender categories in the management and measurement indicators, as well as the pending instruments (POSPR, RESO, Multipurpose Land Registry and Agrarian Jurisdiction). *Prioritise the conservation and sustainable development of the Amazon, in coordination with local governments, as well as the transparency and follow-up of clear indicators, specific actions and identifiable strategies in the plans. *Apply the ethnic focus through the participation and regulation of collective land ownership of ethnic communities, according to their needs and characteristics on an ethnic and territorial level. Source: CSIVI Comunes.

ACCESS TO LAND	
Level of progress	Recommendations from the entities
On the Multipurpose Land Registry	
The National Development Plan 2022–2026 includes the update to the Multipurpose Land Registry. In March 2023, the Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute (IGAC) announced a tender for the implementation of the Multipurpose Land Registry in 25 municipalities. Source: Barómetro.	A specialised analysis is required on the ZRC, indigenous settlements, forest reserve areas, nature reserves, among others, and the integration of the databases in order to unify the information system and provide effective and reliable information on an institutional and community level.
On the Agrarian Jurisdiction	
June 2023 saw the approval of the constitutional reform that created the Agrarian and Rural Jurisdiction through Legislative Act 03 of July 24, 2023. This reform was spearheaded by the Ministries of Agriculture and Justice. Source: Barómetro.	*There is a need for a regional distribution of agrarian courthouses and tribunals that re capable of understanding the differential characteristics of each territory. Source: CSIVI Comunes.
Point 2: Political Participation	
Level of progress	Recommendations
On the ethnic measures	
As of December 2023, 13% of Point 2’s provisions with an ethnic focus have been completed, 31% are in an intermediate stage, 38% have had minimal progress and 19% are yet to begin implementation. Source: Barómetro.	IFor the Vice-President’s Office and the Ministry of the Interior to drive actions that guarantee the implementation of this focus in a cross-cutting manner, as well as the PMI indicators linked to the participation of ethnic communities, and ensuring that human rights organisations are present for the regulatory and institutional adjustments in progress in order to guarantee the rights to protest and social mobilisations. Source: Barómetro. There is a need to create an oversight and follow-up mechanism for the Programme for Harmonisation of Ethnic People, made up of traditional authorities of national ethnic organisations, peace signatories and institutions.

Level of progress	Recommendations
On the ethnic measures	
	There is a need to encourage the effective participation and consulting of the communities and organisations representing ethnic peoples for the implementation of the PNIS, the Comprehensive Community and Municipal Plans for Substitution and Alternative Development (PISDA) with regards to the territories of the 885 indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities. Source: CSIVI Comunes. *Racism, chauvinism and patriarchy are structural issues in Colombia, so they require effective actions that demonstrate changes in Colombian society and institutions. Source: IEM.
On the gender focus	
As part of Law 2281 of 2023, which stipulates the creation of the Ministry of Equality, as well as other provisions, Article 6 stipulates the creation of the National Care System²⁹. Adoption of the Public Policy of Citizen Participation (2022). Source: Barómetro. Approval of the law that “establishes measures to prevent and eradicate violence against women in the political sphere” (006 of 2022 in Senate and 320/22 in the Chamber. The National Planning Department has a territorial planning kit that includes strategic guidelines for the inclusion of gender equality in Territorial Development Plans. Source: IEM. The continuity of the initiative “More women, more democracy: the path to parity in the territories” is recognised and valued, under the leadership of the Gender Roundtable of the national government and international cooperation. Source: IEM	Include the reintegration focus in the construction of the National Care System and its actions, to guarantee the recognition, redistribution and reduction of care tasks that female signatories are charged with, with specific resources and political and institutional directives that do not substitute or affect other gender measures. Although this public policy includes a diagnostic on gender gaps, the approved action plan does not include concrete actions that seek to reverse the diagnostic’s findings. Source: Barómetro. Make progress in terms of parity by supporting political reform initiatives as part of recommendations made by the Special Electoral Mission. Effectively include the cross-cutting gender focus in the incorporation of civilian participation in public policy. Promote a law for guarantees and promotion of civilian participation that picks up on the materials from the Dialogue Commission and becomes a wide-ranging participation process that includes women, LGBTIQ+ communities and ethnic communities.

29. With the aim of responding to the demands of domestic care with shared responsibilities, between the nation, the private sector, civil society, communities and between women and men in all their diversity, to promote a new social organisation of care duties in the country and guarantee the human rights of carers.

Level of progress	Recommendations
On the gender focus	
	*Strengthen technical assistance of territorial entities in terms of the inclusion of women from diverse backgrounds in development plans, and ensuring these entities have budgetary trackers for gender. Evaluate the impact of strategies of non-stigmatisation of women, ethnic communities, LGBTIQ+ communities, young people, children, the elderly, disabled people, and political and religious minorities, including indicators that reflect the reduction of stigmatisation cases. Strengthen the Colombia is for Everyone Observatory of the Ministry of the Interior for following up on cases of racist violence and structural racism in the system. Reaching parity in political participation requires a political, electoral reform that guarantees parity as established in the Final Agreement. *It is necessary to lay out impact indicators that highlight the effective participation of women from diverse backgrounds in territorial planning instruments. Source: IEM. *It is necessary to lay out impact indicators that highlight the effective participation of women from diverse backgrounds in territorial planning instruments. Source: IEM.
On security guarantees in politics	
The topic of security guarantees is in progress, with some advances, but with delays in implementation; for example: Promulgation of the public Policy for Dismantling Criminal Organisations and Paramilitary Successors. Start of the reactivation process for the SISEP High-Level Instance. Conditions of insecurity persist. Beginning of the territorialisation process of the Reconciliation, Coexistence and Non-stigmatisation public policy. Women feel as though their participation is dismissed and seen as secondary. The panorama is even more critical for people with diverse sexual orientations and genders. Source: IEM.	*Guarantee the functioning of the High Level Instance as the head of the SISEP. *Progress with the definition of the decree that brings the policy into being and guarantees the coordination of the action plan with the national security policy and existing security and protection measures. Support the creation and strengthening of the CTPRC as central to the implementation of the Reconciliation, Coexistence and Non-stigmatisation public policy. *It is vital to implement the “public policy for the dismantling of criminal organisations that threaten peacebuilding, including successors to the paramilitaries and their support networks”. *The Ministry of the Interior must make progress in the effective territorialisation of the Reconciliation, Coexistence and Non-stigmatisation public policy (2022), the strengthening of the Territorial Peace, Reconciliation and Coexistence Councils. Source: Barómetro.

Level of progress	Recommendations
On guarantees for security in the political sphere	
	Strengthen the Territorial Peace, Reconciliation, Co-existence and Non-stigmatisation Council, especially promoting the participation of women of diverse backgrounds. The approval of Legislative Act 02 is a valuable achievement, but it requires a modification to maintain parity until the election of the representatives. *Guarantee the security of those women participating in leadership and political roles. Source: IEM.

Point 3. End of the conflict

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION	
Level of progress	Recommendations
Access to land and housing. Resolution 1362 of December 15, 2023. 67 family housing subsidies were awarded to peace signatories. Source: CNR.	*It is vital to have a route to access to housing with regulatory guidelines that are in line with the needs of the signatories. A new characterisation of the signatory population that permits the identification of their vocation, where access to housing routes can be recognised and created according to the diverse rural and urban needs that exist. *Institutional coordination between IGAC, ANT, the Ministry of Housing and the ARN (among others) in terms of promoting, speeding up and guaranteeing processes of purchase, allocation and construction of housing for peace signatories. Source: CSIVI Comunes. *10,500 signatories live in 75 NAR; therefore, it is necessary for this population to also have access to land and housing.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION	
Level of progress	Recommendations
Creation of a National Reintegration System with a gender and ethnic focus. The current government was not able to comprehensively carry out the Special Chapter on Peace of its "Colombia Global Power of Life" NDP (2022–2026). In its place, it managed to develop the necessary modification to comply with access to housing for people undergoing a reintegration process in article 19 "National Reintegration System" and article 20 "Modification to article 3 of Law 897 of 2017", which highlights the institutional offering that covers rights to social, economic and community reintegration, access to land for production projects and housing. The Comprehensive Reintegration Programme (PRI) and National Reintegration System (SNR) limit the transition to civilian life with access to basic services such as health, education and housing agreed upon in the Final Agreement, or they translate into a lack of regulatory clarity that creates disperse channels for peace signatories to access rural or urban housing, or housing in AETCR; channels that do not respond to the reintegration conditions. Source: CSIVI Comunes.	Extend the basic income for signatories who remain part of the channel, as this could be decisive in maintaining sustainability, mainly on an individual and collective level. Accelerate the implementation process of the Special Harmonisation Programme for the reintegration of ex-combatants of ethnic communities and begin, as a priority, with this programme's actions that are aimed at women. Source IEANPE. *Reconsider the offered credits, the flexibility of their interest rates and frequency of payments, and take into account the minimal or non-existent credit background of the signatory population. Source: CSIVI Comunes. Implement goals and indicators from the National Development Plan 2022–2026, to drive medium and long-term reintegration associated with the sustainability of production projects in the territories. Launch the 'Capacities' programme, as well as the commitments related to the work of the Territorial Reintegration Committees (CTR) and Departmental and Municipal Reintegration Roundtables, the continuation of the "Differential path to life" programme and the verification efforts of the lists handed over by the FARC to the Office of the Councillor for Peace (OCCP), as part of legal reintegration. Accommodate the territorial gender plans created by the Technical Gender Roundtable (CNR) that are linked to the 18 actions of CONPES 3931. *Strengthen the gender and ethnic focus in economic autonomy strategies in the implementation of production projects and their decision-making spaces. *Guarantee specific channels for female signatories within reintegration institutions, that allow them to access benefits for the right to land, the standardisation of knowledge and employment opportunities under equal conditions. In line with the recently approved Comprehensive Reintegration Programme. Source: IEM.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION	
Level of progress	Recommendations
Strategic Security and Protection Plan (PESP) and Comprehensive Protection Plan for signatories. In the first quarter of 2023, 59 victimising acts were registered, including 9 attacks, 7 threats, 3 forced displacements, 5 murders (2 soldiers and 1 relative of a signatory). A plot in Acacías (Meta) was handed over for the displacement of 140 people undergoing reintegration processes, who previously lived in the AETCR in Mesetas (Meta). This measure seeks to safeguard this population from threats received from an illegal armed group. Source: Barómetro.	<i>*Their adoption is fundamental to advancing with the guarantees of security and protection for the signatory population, considering the events that continue to violate their fundamental rights. Source: Barómetro.</i> Strengthen the institutional response of the National Protection Unit. Guarantee specific channels for female signatories. <i>*Activate the incorporation of the gender and ethnic focus in the High-Level Instance of the Comprehensive Security System for those in Politics. Source: IEM.</i>
Security guarantees and fight against criminal organisations and activities. The SISEP has not yet managed to become a comprehensive and effective coordination space. Not all of its components advance at the same pace and high levels of impunity persist in investigations into crimes against peace signatories and social leaders. Of the 43 registered organisations (23 rural, 9 human rights, 6 women's, 1 LGBTIQ+ and 4 ethnic), 20 have a formulated PIP, 10 are in the process of constructing one and 13 do not have one; as of June 2023, 68 new applications have been registered by organisations, collectives and 15 AETCR. Source: Barómetro. The Ombudsman emitted five Early Warnings (as of June 2023) on the differential risks for female social leaders and members of the LGBTIQ+. The violations warned about include sexual assault, GBV, stigmatisation, mistreatment and imposition of behavioural standards. The risk settings are made up of possible clashes, the development of illegal economies, dynamics of armed conflict and their impact on migratory settings. Source: Barómetro.	<i>*Progress must be made in the consolidation of the Comprehensive Protection Plans (PIP). Source: Barómetro.</i> Strengthen the institutional response of the National Protection Unit and activate the incorporation of the gender and ethnic focus in the High-Level Instance of the Comprehensive Security System for those in Politics. Source: IEM Prioritise the initiation of all actions necessary for the launch and proper functioning of the mechanism for receipt of materials, so that the Attorney General's Office can take prioritisation decisions on cases that affect indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities. Source: IEANPE.

Point 4: Solution to the problem of illicit drugs.

Level of progress	Recommendations
23% of Point 4's measures have been implemented, 29% are at an intermediate stage of progress, 45% show minimal progress and 3% have not started. Source: Barómetro. National Comprehensive Crop Substitution Program. There is a protocol for the incorporation of the gender focus in the PNIS's diagnostics, implementation and follow-up (2021). The distribution of resources for production projects is insufficient and does not take into account the knowledge and needs of women. Source: IEM. In the PNIS territories, women have identified cases of labour and sexual exploitation, GBV and femicide.	Approve the regulations for the differential criminal treatment of small-scale growers of crops for illicit use. Source: Barómetro. <i>*It is vital to accelerate the implementation of the PNIS in all the affected territories and ensure that women's organisations and other vulnerable sectors participate in participatory planning processes and are at the PNIS table.</i> The solution women are hoping for to the problem of illicit drugs is focused on the promotion of a new vision, teaching an alternative, differential type of treatment to the problems of consumption and the growing of crops for illicit use, as well as the criminality faced. It is advisable to call a special session of the PNIS's Permanent Steering Council (where the IEM participates) to review and adjust the Gender protocol for its implementation. Source: IEM. <i>*There must be coordination of the strategies against crops for illicit use to avoid exacerbating social conflicts in the territories. Source: CSIVI Comunes.</i> <i>*To ensure the sustainability of the PNIS and reduce the risk of families returning to planting crops for illicit use, it is necessary to accelerate the implementation of long-term production projects.</i> Accelerate eradication in the territories for conservation and the implementation of contracts on rights to usage; at the same time, it is necessary to define the continuity and necessities of financing for the substitution projects of the Made to Measure programme. Accelerate the implementation of the community PAI, that considers greater food security, basic access to health and programmes for overcoming poverty. Establish the mechanisms and methodologies that permit progress in PNIS compliance for ethnic families and thus serve as a mediator in conflicts that rural and ethnic families may have in collective territories, looking to preserve the rights of all parties. Source: IEANPE. Implement the PNIS and Comprehensive Community and Municipal Plans for Substitution and Alternative Development (PISDA) in the territories of the 885 indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities; these should involve the effective participation (agreement) and consulting of communities and organisations that represent the ethnic peoples. Source: CSIVI Comunes.

Level of progress	Recommendations
Humanitarian demining. As of June 2023, 12,046,477 m2 of land has been cleared in 2,939 affected areas and 5,125 explosive artefacts have been destroyed. 5,571 activities have been carried out in ERM, reaching 834,794 Colombians in 211 municipalities. According to the OCCP, between May 2022 and April 2023, 84 new APM and UXO accidents were reported, resulting in 122 new victims. The Pacific coast was the most heavily impacted regions, with a total of 72 victims, Tumaco (Nariño) being the most affected area. Accidents were reported in 42 municipalities in 11 departments in Colombis, with Nariño experiencing the highest number of cases (41). The analysis indicates that 63% of the victims were civilians, 4.9% minors and 26% indigenous or Afro-Colombian. The humanitarian consequences persist, including displacement, confinement and difficulties with access to basic services and activities like hunting and fishing, due to the use of explosive artefacts across the national territory. Source: Barómetro.	*Make progress with the mechanisms for the provision of information by former FARC combatants regarding the territories affected by APM, UXO or explosive war remains.
Solution to the production and commercialisation of narcotics: There has been a significant increase in the results of the public security forces with relation to interdiction and the detection of illicit drugs. The Security, Defence and Civilian Coexistence 2022–2026 Policy and the Public Policy for the Dismantling of Criminal Organisations were presented. There has been no progress with regards to the provision on the identification of the narcotrafficking value chain. There is no evidence of training initiatives for any spheres of society to prevent violence against women; there is also no evidence of care spaces for infants (it is assumed that the ICBF’s children’s homes are the only offering on the ground). Source: IEM.	*Make progress with the dismantling of criminal organisations and their support networks, including paramilitary groups/illegal armed groups that appeared after the signing of the Peace Agreement, who represent the greatest threat to the implementation of the PNIS. With the aim of driving effective prosecution, it is important for new public policies presented by the national government to include clear goals and indicators that permit the identification of how compliance with this provision will be handled, in particular the National Drugs Policy and the Policy on Security, Defence and Civilian Coexistence.

Point 5: Agreements on victims of the conflict

Level of progress	Recommendations
As of December 2023, 70% of Point 5’s commitments with an ethnic focus had achieved a minimum level of implementation, compared with 45% of the provisions with a gender focus and the general state of implementation of 34%. Source: Barómetro. On the victims of the conflict. Both the JEP and UBPD initiated participatory meetings with the communities and ethnic authorities to review and agree upon the methodologies that will help them carry out their mandates in line with the expectations of victims, in particularly those from ethnic communities. However, there are still challenges to the implementation of the agreed measures. Source: Barómetro.	*Incorporate the voices and expectations of victims in the process of defining and implementing the TOAR: their projection must be agreed upon by the communities, with a will to involve the territorial society. *Involve psychological, emotional and spiritual support: this provides the impression that this is not merely a material process, but one that also looks to repair the social fabric and the community, and make progress in processes of healing and restoration. *Improve coordination between the JEP and other entities, such as the ART, MADR, Ministry of Housing, INVIAS, the new National Care System, etc, to permit the identification of territories and inclusion of the workforce in key restorative-reparatory actions for victim communities. It is also important to advance with the coordination with ethnic communities undergoing collective reparation processes. Source: IEM. For the Victims’ Unit to prioritise the phases of characterisation of damage, formulation and implementation of the PIRC and ethnic SRC with the aim of closing the gaps identified in comparison with the other SRC. *For the JEP to include within macro case 11 an ethnic component that investigates the patterns and punishes those responsible for GBV against women and people with diverse sexual identities who belong to the country’s ethnic groups. Source: IEANPE. *Strengthen reparation measures so that they are long-lasting solutions, review the integrity of the reparation concept, ensuring that it does not solely focus on economic compensation. And ensure that reparations reach all territories. Improve and create more efficient information exchange channels between institutions and other interested parties, in order to meet the goals of transitional justice and the search for missing people. Source: CSIVI Comunes.

Level of progress	Recommendations
On the CEV.. Presentation of the First Report of the Follow-up and Monitoring Committee on the CEV's recommendations (July 2023). Source: Barómetro. The model of the Follow-up and Monitoring System (designed by the CSM) incorporates 50 indicators on recommendations around women's rights and the gender focus, associated with 155 specific actions.	*Build a coordination strategy for local authorities' ownership of the CEV Legacy. *Guarantee the financing of initiatives for the spreading of the CEV Legacy. *Provide the institutional, financial and technical guarantees that the CSM needs to properly meet its mandate. Comply with the measures taken by the CEV, JEP and National General Archive of the CEV. *Guarantee the application of the differential focus in the implementation of all of the CEV's recommendations and in the state's functions. Source: IEM. *Implement pedagogic spaces and instruments that illustrate to institutions and society as a whole the importance and finality of the Final Peace Agreement. Source: CSIVI Comunes.
On the UBPD. The JEP's cautionary measures and follow-up hearings stimulate searches and pressure on the UBPD to protect and recover bodies. A highlight is the participation of 13,490 people and 361 social organisations in search processes, an increase on the year before.	*Make progress on the registry of graves, illegal cemeteries and burial sites; as well as advancing in the dignified handover of remains. Source: Barómetro. *Provide psychological and social support, material and security guarantees, and technical training to the search families in order for them to be able to carry out search actions suitably with the installation of capacities that facilitate the sustainability of this process over time. Review the mechanisms for the implementation of the gender focus in the JEP and UBPD. *There is a need to find alternatives that do not involve the militarisation of territories, but rather the transformation of social realities, the recognition of the particular needs of women and LGBTIQ+ people, driving the reconstruction of the social community fabric and the rebuilding of trust. Source: IEM. *Improve security conditions as a condition for the comprehensive implementation of the Peace Agreement, including protecting victims and signatories, and thus permitting the development of measures that contribute to reparation and humanitarian actions such as the search for missing people. Source: CSIVI Comunes.

Level of progress	Recommendations
On the JEP. Accreditation with the jurisdiction of 7,930 individual victims and 308 collective victims, totalling to an estimated 335,411 people. 145 affiants have been involved in various Decrees on the Determining of Events and Conducts, with 3 resolutions that implicate 30 affiants. 5 affiants have been referred to the UIA to continue their adversarial procedure, with 3 prosecution reports formulated by the UIA. The opening of macro case 11 is a landmark in the approach to GBV and prejudice against members of the LGBTIQ+ community.	*Make progress with sentences and the imposition of the JPE's own punishments; as well as advancing with the investigation of cases of lack of recognition by the Unit for Investigation and Accusation (UIA). Source: Barómetro. *Build joint strategies for complying with the conditionality system, the findings of the investigations carried out by the JEP and regular justice system, and administrative procedures carried out by the state. *Broaden the pedagogic spaces for working with affiants, victims and communities on the implications of the territories placing their own sanctions, in such a way that these contribute to the expected transformations and not in leading to new frustrations for the population of disincentivising actions for affiants. *Involve psychological, emotional and spiritual support in the TOAR: recognising that it responds to a reparatory and restorative process, both for the female victims and survivors, as well as for the social fabric and community projection. Recognise the collective impact of sexual violence. Guarantee minimal exposure for victims. Implement Law 70 of 1993 and what is established in the Agreement as women in the ethnic territories in the case of Afro-Colombian communities. Source: IEM. *Incorporation of the expectations and voices of victims in the process of definition and implementation of the TOAR. Their projection must be agreed by the communities, where there is a will to involve the territorial society. Source: IEM.
On Comprehensive Reparation Measures. Individual reparation: chronic lags. There is an increase in investment for assistance and a decrease for humanitarian attention. Only 25.93% of the collective reparation requests have a PIRC, which indicates that more than 74% of requests do not have approved plans. Accumulated delays in the reform of Law 1448, but there is recognition of the national government's initiative and the advancement of the participation process. Project 257 was built on a participation process with more than 1,700 people in 32 macro-regional forums.	*Maintain efforts in coordinating reparation measures with planning instruments such as PDET initiatives, ethnic life plans, safeguarding plans, etc, between the various state entities responsible on a national and territorial level and the SIVJRN entities and other projects and programmes born out of the implementation of the Peace Agreement. Adapt Law 1448 of 2011 with the commitments to reparation established in the Final Agreement, as well as finalising the delivery of goods and assets of the former FARC-EP; and finally, making progress with collective reparation processes, especially for ethnic subjects. Source: Barómetro. Recommend that the UARIV carry out a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the participation of women and LGBTIQ+ people in steering committees.

Point 6: Implementation, Verification and Authentication.

Level of progress	Recommendations
Comprehensive System of Information and Measures for Transparency. Regulatory implementation. The role assigned to the CSIVI in the verification of legislative projects, which could drive a joint agenda in Congress.	Lack of territorial CSIVI sessions to obtain materials that help drive the implementation of the Peace Agreement's territorial commitment. Source: Barómetro. In terms of financing, in order to differentiate the national current spending from that of the regions, the Ministry of Finance should maintain the budgetary indicator for peace, adjusting its design to consider the inclusion of combined gender and ethnic indicators. Strengthen the capacities of civil society organisations and local social leaders for monitoring and reporting on the process of verification of the Final Agreement in PDET municipalities and ensuring that gender measures are being effectively implemented. *Carry out campaigns for spreading and raising awareness of gender measures in the process of verification of the Final Agreement in the PDET municipalities, and advancing in the territorial oversight of compliance with the Agreement and the gender focus. Source: IEM.

Cross-cutting issues: ethnicity and gender

Level of progress	Recommendations
Gender focus. As of December 2023, 12% of the provisions with a gender focus were being implemented, 19% were in an intermediate state of implementation, 53% with minimal implementation and 15% had not begun their implementation. Source: Barómetro. Lack of understanding of the cross-cutting nature of gender and rise in violence against female social leaders and peace signatories. Source: Barómetro. Persistence of obstacles for the participation of women and members of the LGBTIQ+ community in the various political and social spaces arising from the Final Agreement. Source: Barómetro.	*Drive the commitment to implement the gender focus contained in the Final Agreement, coordinating it with sustainable development objectives, and prioritising the mental health and psycho-social support of women and victims from the LGBTIQ+ community, among other actions aimed at guaranteeing the gender focus. Source: Barómetro. *Guarantee the inclusion of impact indicators with a differential perspective for the LGBTIQ+ community in the revision of the Implementation Framework Plan and adjustments to the National Sectoral Plans. Aligning the updating of the Public Policy for the Guarantee of the Rights of LGBTIQ+ people (Decree 762 of 2018) with processes of updating and complementing the Implementation Framework Plan.

Level of progress	Recommendations
Gender focus.	Generate coordination spaces between the Special Women's Instance and the teams responsible for driving the Total Peace policy, bringing together lessons learnt in terms of the gender focus. *Guarantee the meaningful participation of young women and LGBTIQ+ people in the process of verification of the Final Agreement. Review and strengthen the system of prevention and warnings in order to include a territorial, ethnic, diverse sexual identities, differential and gender focus. Source: IEM.
Implementation Framework Plan – PMI. Delays persist in the annual review of the PMI; as well as the approval of all the fact sheets on the qualitative and quantitative follow-up indicators for the implementation of the Final Agreement in the SIPO, which does not offer territorialised information. This prevents an adequate follow-up of the status of the implementation with a territorial focus. There remain lags in the implementation of the PMI's gender indicators relating to the delivery of improved and new housing for rural women. Source: Barómetro.	Establish a follow-up and evaluation mechanism for the Peace Agreement's Implementation Framework Plan in PDET municipalities, with the aim of guaranteeing that gender measures are being properly implemented. *Adjust the Implementation Framework Plan's gender indicators, including product, result and impact indicators that link the Peace Agreement's gender measures. Currently, of the 100 planned measures, the PMI has 51 gender measures. Create specific indicators for all gender measures in the Peace Agreement. Maintain coherency between the established indicators and institutional actions. Commit to the real impact measures of activities. Combine qualitative and quantitative indicators. Include and combine product, impact and result indicators. Source: IEM.
Ethnic focus. As of December 2023, 13% of the provisions with an ethnic focus were being implemented, 14% were in an intermediate state of implementation, 61% with minimal implementation and 13% had not begun their implementation. Source: Barómetro. According to the IEANPE, the level of compliance with the 97 ethnic indicators included in the PMI as of June 2022, was less than 10%, and the budgetary tracker for peace still did not include the programming and execution of resources for the fulfilment of the Ethnic Chapter. The Ethnic Chapter presents an implementation status of 0% on this Point (SIPO, 2023). Source: IEM. The implementation of the Ethnic Chapter has only been partial and has suffered delays with regards to that laid out in the Final Agreement.	It is necessary to include an ethnic item in the budgetary tracker for peace in order to carry out a detailed follow-up of the budgetary execution and implementation of this focus. Advance in the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter in the National Action Plans on Human Rights, and the inclusion of the proposals presented by the IEANPE in the National Development Plan 2022-2026. Institutions must coordinate in order to offer shared, verified data through intuitive and contextual platforms and systems that permit a detailed approximation to all the provisions and indicators with an ethnic focus. Source: IEANPE. Entities with direct competencies for the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter should make emergency response plans, especially sufficient and separate budgetary appropriation, that allows to personnel with the greatest training in differential and cross-cutting focuses to acquire direct responsibilities in implementation and permit more rapid progress in consulting and debating efforts. Source: IEANPE.





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