

ANNUAL REPORT

2025



The Multi-Partner Trust Fund:
a collective commitment that
transforms lives and territories



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Acronyms

ACIN – Association of Indigenous Councils of Northern Cauca

ADR – Rural Development Agency

AFP – United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes

AICMA – Comprehensive Action against Anti-Personnel Mines

ANT – National Land Agency

APC – Presidential Agency for International Cooperation

APM – Anti-Personnel Mines

ARN – Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization

ART – Agency for Territorial Renewal

ASOCAÑA – Association of Sugarcane Growers of Colombia

CAEM – Business Environmental Corporation

CCCM – Colombian Campaign Against Landmines

CCJ – Colombian Commission of Jurists

CEAM – Municipal Environmental Education Committees

CEV – Commission for the Clarification of Truth

CIAFI – Integrated Centers for Forensic Approach and Identification

CJYC – Yira Castro Legal Corporation

CNGS – National Security Guarantee Commission

CONPES – National Council of Economic and Social Policy

COP – Conference of the Parties

DNP – National Planning Department

DRC – Danish Refugee Council

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

F-TATR – Former Territorial Area for Training and Reintegration

FULE – Unique Explosive Localization Form

GBV – Gender-Based Violence

HALO Trust – The HALO Trust (international demining organization)

INMLCF – National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences

IOM – International Organization for Migration

Invamer – Market Research and Advisory

JAR – Agrarian and Rural Jurisdiction

JEP – Special Jurisdiction for Peace

LGBTIQ+ – Lesbians, Gays, Trans, Bisexuals, Intersex, Queer and other diversities

MRE – Mine Risk Education

NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NNA – Children, Girls and Adolescents

NTC – Colombian Technical Standard

OCCP – Office of the Peace Commissioner

ODA – Official Development Assistance

OHCHR – Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

OSIGD – Diverse Sexual Orientations and Gender Identities

OxI – Works for Taxes

PATR – Regional Transformation Action Plan

PBF – Peacebuilding Fund

PCN – Process of Black Communities

PDET – Development Programs with Territorial Focus

PGN – Attorney General of the Nation

PMI – Peace Agreement Implementation Framework

PND – National Development Plan

PNIS – National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops

PRE – Exploratory Restorative Project

RRI – Comprehensive Rural Reform

RUPTA – Single Registry of Territories and Abandoned Properties

SAAD – Differential Advisory and Care Service

SENA – National Learning Service

SIP – Comprehensive Peace System

TOAR – Restorative Works, Tasks and Activities

UBPD – Search Unit for Missing Persons

UIAP – Peace Agreement Implementation Unit

UN – United Nations

UNCDF – United Nations Capital Development Fund

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO – United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNIPEP – Police Unit for Peace Building

UNMAS – United Nations Mine Action Service

UNODC – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNSDCF – United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

UPRA – Rural Agricultural Planning Unit

URT – Land Restitution Unit

UXO – Unexploded Ordnance

ZFI – Zones with Instability Factors

Notes:

This report uses color highlighting to indicate their relationship to cross-cutting approaches: **purple** refers to **gender equality**, **green** to the relationship with **the environment**, and **orange** to the **ethnic approach**.



This convention indicates that the activities shown correspond to work carried out in coordination with the private sector.

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Note: Images modified using Google Nano Banana 2 AI

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Cooperación
Española
Colombia



Ministry for Foreign
Affairs of Finland



Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Korea



Agència Catalana
de Cooperació
al Desenvolupament



Philanthropy



NEW ZEALAND
EMBASSY



Ministerio de
Relaciones
Exteriores

Embajada
de Chile
en Colombia

Gobierno de Chile



REPÚBLICA
PORTUGUESA



1

Executive Summary

Nine years after the signing of the Peace Agreement, the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia (hereinafter the Fund) has established itself as the leading international cooperation mechanism for implementing the Agreement¹ in the territories most affected by the conflict. From 2016 to December 2025, it has mobilized **US \$253 million from 19 donors, financed 344 projects in 743 municipalities, and benefited more than 2.6 million people** with a strong focus on **gender equality**. In addition, **\$320 million in counterpart funding and leveraging²** from both public and private sources demonstrates its capacity not only to execute, but also to strategically multiply resources.

This performance is particularly significant in an adverse international context. The growing pressure on cooperation resources, driven by global conflicts and increased defense spending, has reduced fiscal space to finance peace processes. In this scenario, mechanisms that demonstrate verifiable results, efficiency and transparency—like the Fund—become key instruments for sustaining international commitment to peace in Colombia.

In 2025, the country reaches an inflection point. While it maintains Agreement implementation levels above the global average, it faces the challenge of sustaining policy pace and continuity at the institutional level amid transition and persistent security concerns. In this context, the Fund plays a key role: ensuring operational continuity in the territories, sustaining institutional capacities, and ensuring that advances do not depend on political cycles, but are consolidated as lasting transformations.

During this period, the Fund focused its action towards three strategic dimensions outlined in this report. First, it strengthened **territorial transformation**, by promoting the rural economy, land governance, and the articulation of public and private actors around comprehensive territorial strategies. Second, it contributed to the **promotion of favorable security conditions** that support the construction and sustainability of peace, through interventions combining structural analysis of illicit economies, humanitarian demining in complex contexts, and the prevention of child



and adolescent recruitment. Third, it reaffirmed its **commitment to the rights of victims**, supporting search mechanisms, transitional justice, collective reparation and the implementation of the recommendations of the Comprehensive Peace System (SIP).

This report also includes a special section on Phase III of the Fund (covering 2023 to 2026), which provides key information for decision-making on a potential continuation of the mechanism. Beyond sectoral results, Phase III marks a qualitative evolution of the Fund: from a financing mechanism to a strategic platform for implementing the Agreement. This transition is reflected in the consolidation of practices that now define its added value: a focus on critical state bottlenecks, effective articulation

between national and territorial levels, mobilization of complementary alliances and resources, and the systematic incorporation of cross-cutting approaches such as **gender equality**, **ethnic differentiation** and **environmental sustainability**.

Likewise, the Fund has strengthened its work with civil society, channeling a significant proportion of resources towards social organizations, and advanced efforts to eliminate access barriers, including making application processes more flexible, to **broaden participation, including among ethnic** and grassroots community organizations.

1. This report refers to the Final Agreement for the End of the Conflict and the Construction of a Stable and Lasting Peace, signed between the Government of Colombia and the now-defunct FARC-EP guerrilla group. Available at:

<https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/sites/default/files/Fotos2016/12.11.12016nuevoacuerdofinal.pdf>

In this report, it refers to the Agreement, the Peace Agreement, or the Final Peace Agreement.

2. **Counterpart funding:** Resources provided by the national government, implementing entities, or private partners that contribute directly to the project and will be used within the framework of the project, thereby expanding its scope and enhancing its implementation. **Leverage:** Resources provided by the national government, implementing entities, or public and private partners that complement the long-term strategy and promote its sustainability beyond the project's implementation period.

This process has also helped identify key challenges. High institutional turnover, limited articulation, and the need to deepen the **practical implementation of the gender equality** approach continue to be central challenges. However, their recognition is part of an institutional learning process that reinforces the Fund's capacity to adapt and improve.

Taken together, the experience of Phase III demonstrates that the sustainability of peace in Colombia depends not only on resources, but also on the capacity to translate them into strategic, coordinated interventions with a vocation for permanence.

The most strategic aspect lies not only in what the Fund finances, but also in the capacities and mechanisms it helps consolidate. The technical tools adopted by state entities, the institutionalized protocols, the strengthened capacities in the territories, and the management pathways that can operate autonomously vis-à-vis project cycles constitute concrete, tangible results with a vocation for permanence.

Therein lies one of the most sustainable ways to align with national priorities: ensuring that advances in peace-building transcend changes in administration and are sustained over time through installed institutional capacities and consolidated processes. In a restrictive global environment, the Fund positions itself as a reliable platform, capable of generating concrete results in the territories and of sustaining, over time, the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement.

Looking ahead to 2026, the Fund reaches a decisive moment marked by the tenth anniversary of the Peace Agreement. Beyond its symbolic value, this milestone coincides with the start of a decisive phase of implementation of strategic initiatives such as Conexión Catatumbo, Conexión Pazífico Sostenible, innovative financing schemes, humanitarian demining operations, and protection mechanisms such as the **Alerta Rosa Law**.

This scenario unfolds in a particularly demanding context: a progressive reduction in resources

for international cooperation, a political transition that will test the continuity of institutional capacities, and persistent challenges in the territories prioritized by the Agreement, which require sustained and coordinated interventions over time. In this framework, the discussion about the continuity of the Fund acquires strategic relevance.

After nine years of tripartite operation, the Fund has consolidated coordination capacities, governance mechanisms and trust relationships among national, territorial and international actors, facilitating implementation in complex contexts and reducing transaction costs for cooperation. In an international environment where greater effectiveness, alignment with national priorities and verifiable results are demanded, the Fund is an established platform for channeling efforts in a coordinated manner. The decision on its continuity will rest with the actors that make up its governance structure, who today have a robust base of evidence, lessons learned and accumulated capacities to guide that discussion.



2 The Fund's Added Value

The Fund in Figures

The Fund was established in Colombia in 2016, at the request of the State, to support the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement. Its design is based on aid effectiveness principles: ownership, alignment, harmonization and results-based management, ensuring that resources and technical capacity are directed towards to advance long-term national priorities. The Fund operates as a tripartite mechanism among the Government of Colombia, the United Nations and donor countries, with the participation of civil society. This model ensures that interventions respond to the priorities of the Colombian State, thereby guaranteeing their long-term sustainability.

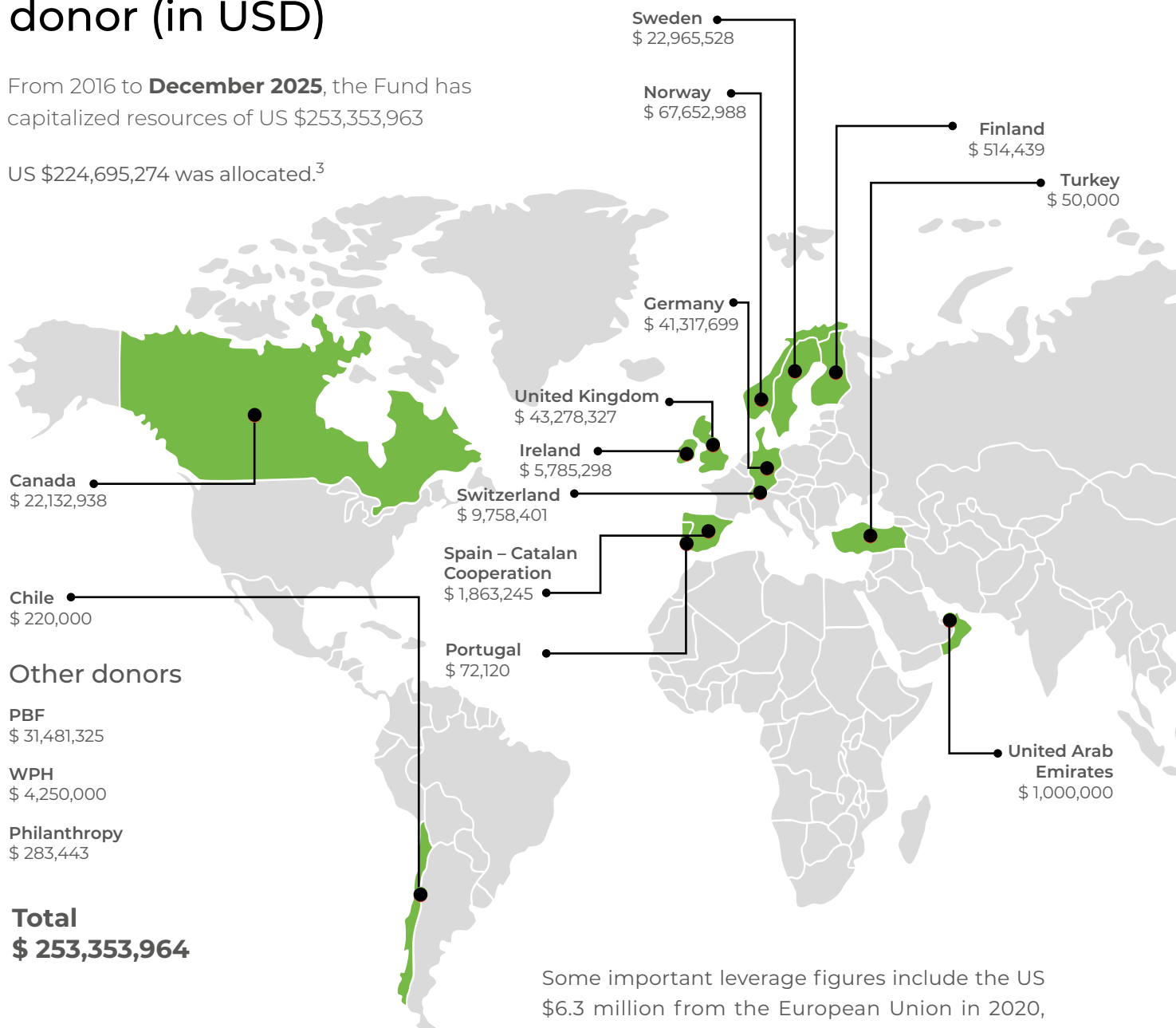
Since its inception, the Fund has maintained a consistent investment thesis, articulated around three complementary axes that reflect the architecture of the Final Agreement: the victims of the conflict and their rights, the effective reincorporation of Peace Agreement signatories, and the sustainable territorial development of the communities most affected by the conflict, while preventing new cycles of violence. This strategic coherence, sustained across different governments, has allowed for continuity of implementation support, built institutional capacity, fostered trust with the territories, and a systemic understanding of the structural transformations necessary to advance towards sustainable peace.



Contributions by donor (in USD)

From 2016 to **December 2025**, the Fund has capitalized resources of US \$253,353,963

US \$224,695,274 was allocated.³



Other donors

PBF
\$31,481,325

WPH
\$4,250,000

Philanthropy
\$283,443

Total
\$253,353,964

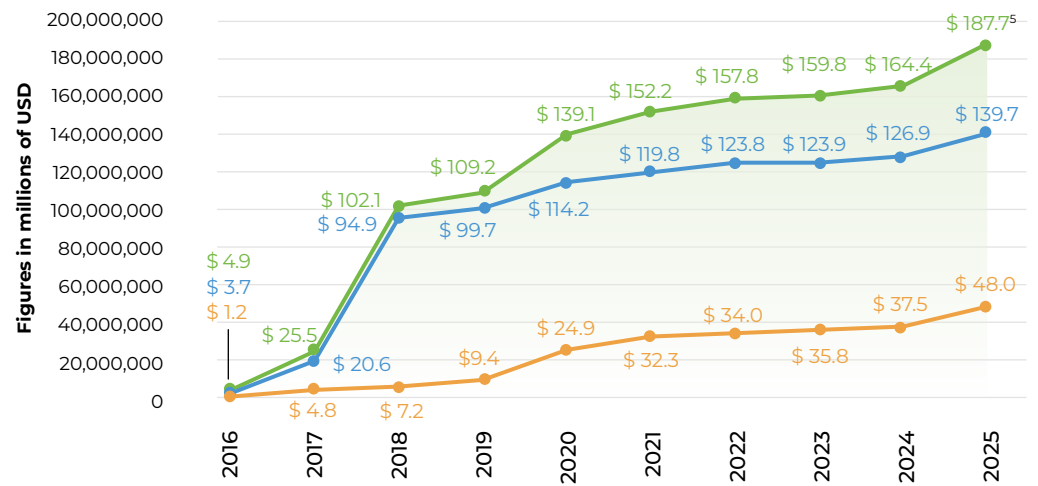
US \$320,010,773 in counterpart funding and leveraging have complemented, increased, and enhanced the scope of projects or promoted their long-term sustainability. Over the years, some important counterpart contributions stand out, including the more than US \$67.9 million provided by the UARIV for victim reparation, complemented by the Fund with psychosocial care and support.

Some important leverage figures include the US \$6.3 million from the European Union in 2020, which enabled the humanitarian demining organization HUMANICEMOS DH to continue its operations, and the US \$13.4 million leveraged from the private sector in the first blended finance⁴ call.

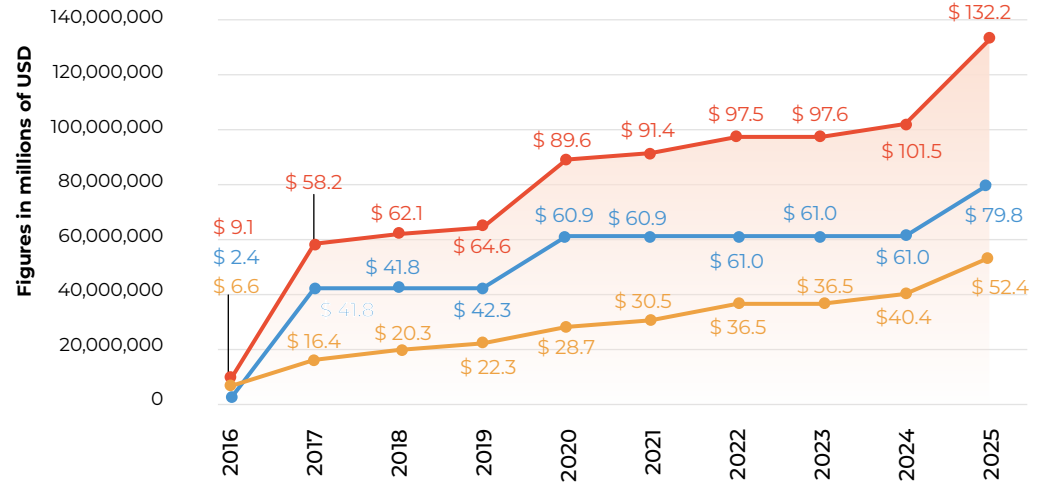
This growth is reflected in the commitment of more than US \$89 million in leveraged and counterpart funding obtained for the development of comprehensive strategies for Catatumbo and the Nariño Pacific.



Counterpart funding (in USD)



Leveraging (in USD)



● Year ● Leveraging (in USD) ● Government (in USD) ● Other Sources (UN, CSO, PS) (in USD)



Fund Partners

Direct CSOs: 188

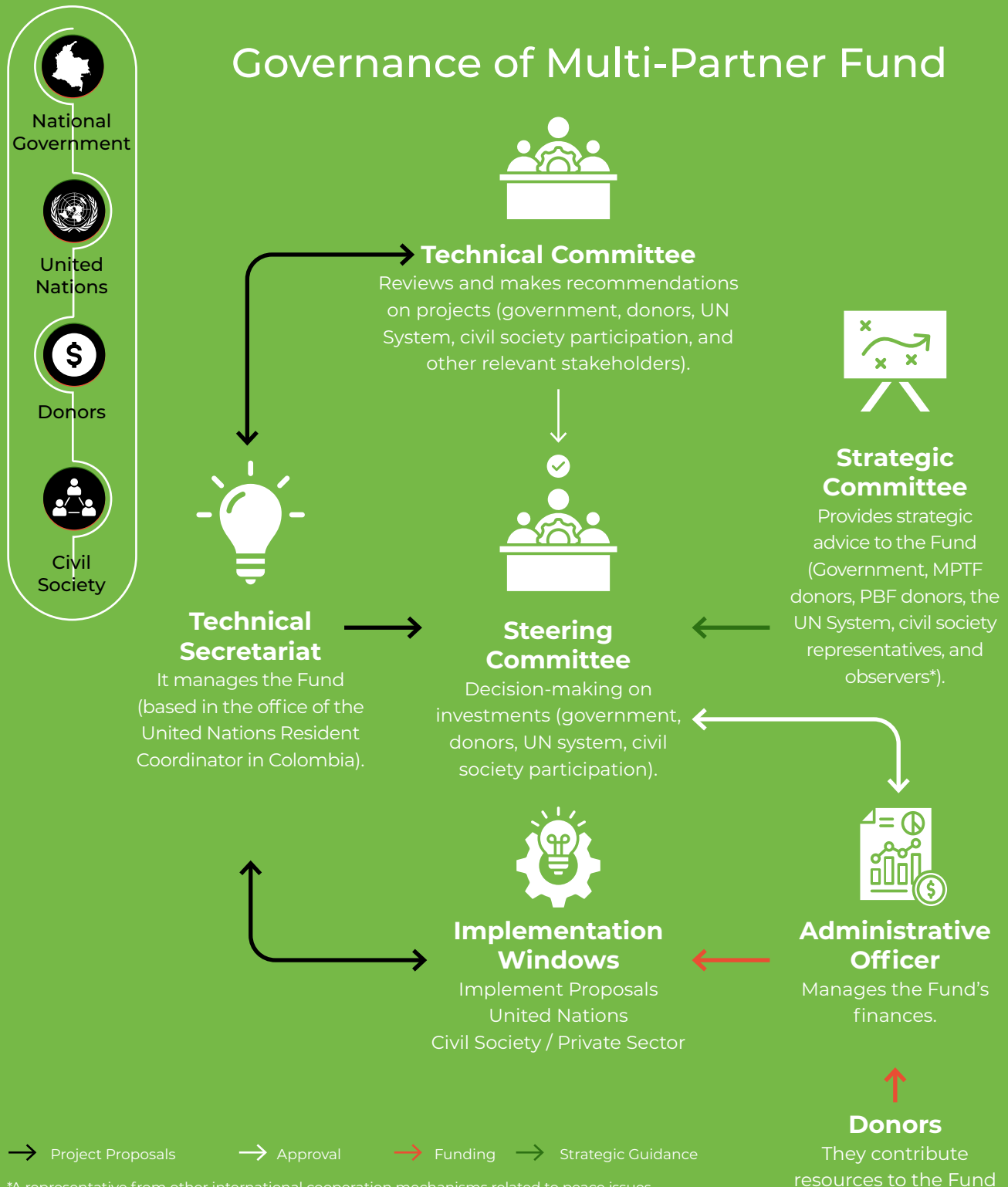
UN Agencies: 17

Government Counterparts: 29

- It includes operating costs through December 31, 2025, as well as approved calls for proposals and those currently in the selection process.
- Blended finance refers to the strategic use of development financing to mobilize additional financial resources for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in developing countries. This approach combines resources with varying levels of concessionality and brings together diverse actors—public, private, and development cooperation—in arrangements that may include public-public, public-private, or private-private partnerships.
- These amounts are cumulative. The establishment of more stringent criteria for the Fund's investments—as outlined in the “Best Practices” section of this report—has made it possible for projects, without exception, to gradually secure matching funds, which are increasing over time. The same is true of territorial strategies, which foster greater collaboration among stakeholders and resources.

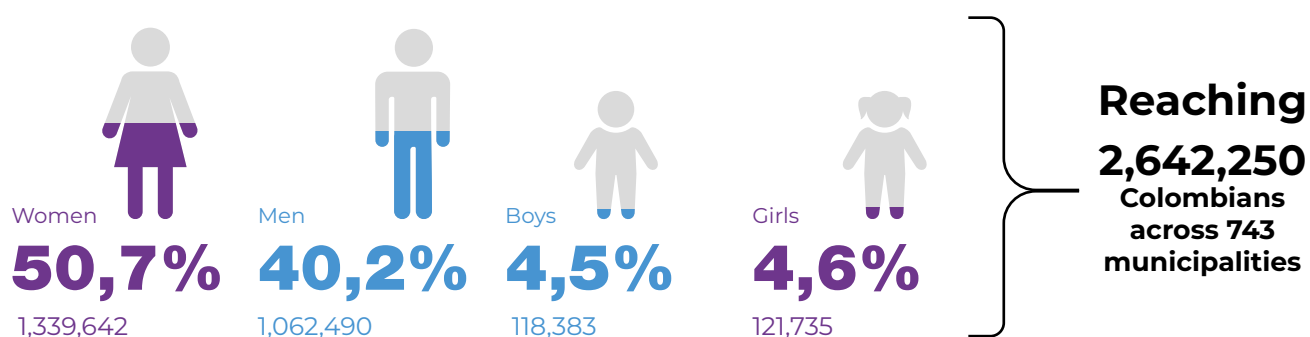
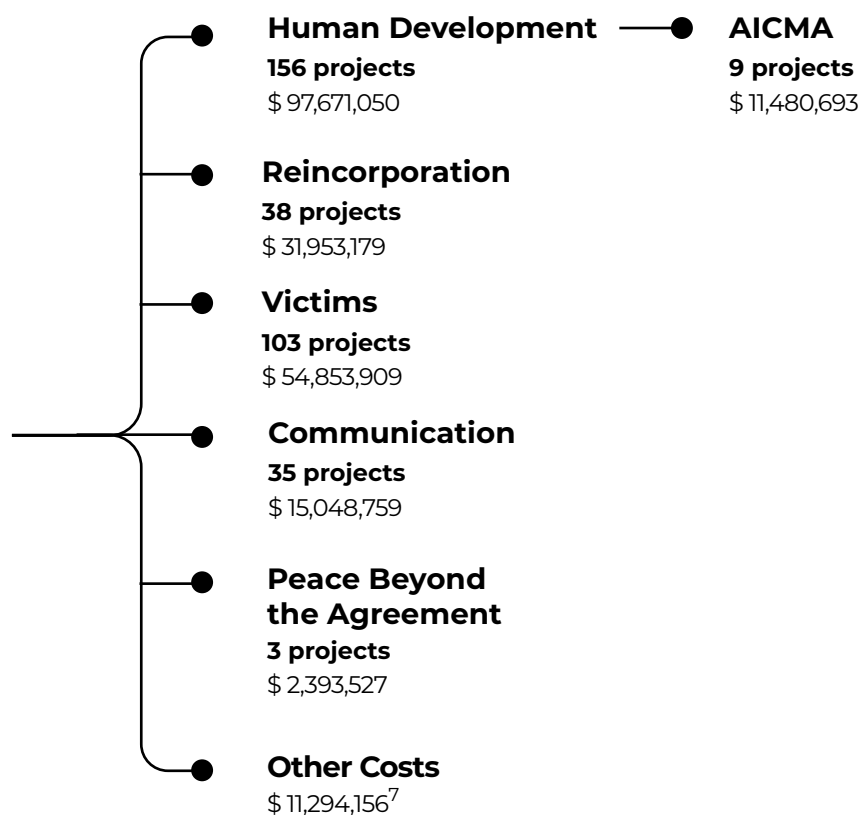
The selection of these investments is made through the Fund's Steering Committee, co-chaired by representatives of the Government of Colombia and the United Nations System, with the partici-

pation of the international community and civil society⁶, ensuring alignment with national priorities and adaptability to changes in administration.



The Fund's Thematic Areas

344
Projects
Total: \$ 224,695,274⁸



6. As of December 2025, the entities representing the Colombian government on the Fund's committees were: the Ministry of the Interior (co-chair of the Fund), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the DNP, APC Colombia, and the OCCP. On the donor side, there were three seats with voting rights, held on a rotating basis among those who had contributed more than one million dollars to Phase III. Representing the United Nations system were the Resident Coordinator in Colombia (co-chair of the Fund) and one agency, fund, or program representing the others (as of 2025, this role was held by UNHCR, with IOM serving as alternate); and representing civil society was the representative of Minuto de Dios.

7. This includes operating expenses for the Technical Secretariat of the Multi-Partner Trust Fund, as well as for the Technical Secretariat of the Peacebuilding Fund; direct costs of the civil society window; banking fees; and fees charged by the MPTFO in its capacity as administrative agent.

8. It includes operating costs through December 31, 2025, as well as approved calls for proposals and those currently under selection.

Fund's Added Value

9 years: 9 reasons to continue with the collective commitment that transforms lives and territories

One of the most consolidated cooperation mechanisms in Colombia, characterized by its continuity, territorial scale and capacity for articulation.



+US \$253,3 M
mobilized



743
municipalities



344
projects



+2M
people



3
governments

1

Tripartite partnership that ensures institutional continuity. The Fund transcends government cycles: it operates as a platform that supports the State, which has maintained its mandate, investment thesis, governance architecture, and donor trust across different administrations and public policy approaches. This capacity to sustain continuity in changing contexts positions it as a strategic and flexible instrument to guarantee long-term implementation and stability of peace interventions. *Institutional Continuity.*

2

Territorial scale with strategic reach. The Fund has achieved a sustained presence in 743 municipalities, with an emphasis on the 170 PDET municipalities, by financing 344 projects. Its model allows international cooperation-funded initiatives, with high fiduciary standards, to reach historically disadvantaged territories, ensuring relevant, comprehensive, and aligned with national priorities. *Territorial Reach.*

3

Financial catalyst that multiplies resources. It not only manages resources—it multiplies them. Its architecture allows for leveraging counterpart funding, attracting emerging donors, engaging the private sector through innovative financing mechanisms, such as “blended finance,” and generating economies of scale impossible to achieve bilaterally. *Strategic and Innovative Financing for Sustainable Development.*



4

Living laboratory for peace innovation. It has incubated innovative models for territorial transformation through co-creation with national, local, international actors, civil society and the private sector. It has also implemented innovative ways of allocating resources to civil society organizations, particularly by facilitating access for grassroots organizations⁹. Finally, it has promoted initiatives including blended finance structures, in alliance with the private sector in rural territories (PDET municipalities). *Innovation.*

5

The highest gender standard in Colombia's cooperation sector. The Fund sets a minimum criterion that 30% of each project's budget be explicitly and verifiably dedicated to affirmative actions and institutional strengthening oriented towards gender equality, while incorporating specific results to transform the living conditions of women and SOGIE persons. Over 9 years, this approach has generated solid evidence and practical lessons on how to effectively integrate it into peace-building. *Gender Equality.*

6

Building a civil society ecosystem for peace.

With a target of allocating at least 40% of resources to civil society organizations, the Fund has built an ecosystem of local actors with real capacities for project design, implementation, and accountability. To date, the Fund has worked with more than 1,180 civil society organizations, particularly at the grassroots level. This ecosystem is now a national asset, ensuring the sustainability of peace beyond the duration of the Fund. *Civil Society.*

9. The Fund promotes this approach particularly through its civil society window, recognizing grassroots and community-based organizations as strategic partners for the local implementation and sustainability of peacebuilding processes. Within this framework, the calls for proposals encourage partnerships between second-tier organizations and grassroots organizations, with the aim of strengthening their technical, administrative, and resource management capacities, while fostering their leadership in the implementation of key project activities both within and outside the territories.



7

A coordination platform that avoids duplication and ensures coherence. Its governance brings together the National Government, the UN System, and donors, with participation from civil society and the private sector. It is a strategic space in Colombia where all those actors make joint and binding decisions and implement actions directly, avoiding the fragmentation of cooperation in the territories most affected by the conflict. *Interinstitutional Coordination.*





8

Accumulated institutional memory on what works in peace.

9 years of continuous monitoring and evaluation have generated an unprecedented body of lessons learned on which interventions work in contexts of active conflict and political transition. It has a strong capacity for information management and for monitoring investments from the design stages through implementation and closure. That memory guides public policy and international cooperation. *Knowledge Management*

9

Trust as a strategic peace infrastructure. The most complex asset to build and, at the same time, the most decisive. Over 9 years, the Fund has woven trust relationships among historically disconnected actors: government and territories, donors and implementers, communities and institutions, peace signatories and victims. Although not reflected in financial statements, this trust constitutes the foundation on which lasting peace processes and the effectiveness of public policies across the territory rest. *The Most Strategic Asset*

Nine years building what is hardest to achieve in Colombia: the confidence that peace is possible. A mechanism that has demonstrated that when the Government, the United Nations, donors and communities act together, results reach where they are most needed.

9 years: MILESTONES of the Fund's trajectory

2016

Fund created following the signing of the Peace Agreement – Phase I.

2017

Arrival in the territories with Peace Dividends
– Support for the Rapid Response Strategy.

2018

Support for the creation and implementation of the Comprehensive Peace System – Change of Government, President Duque takes office.

2023

Start of Phase III | New Scope 5: support for other peace dialogues | Second integrating project: Catatumbo.

2022

Delivery of the CEV Final Report, transmedia supported by the Fund | Support for the inauguration of the first Peace Seats representatives. | Boost to Regional Search Plans. Change of Government, President Petro takes office.

2021

5th anniversary of the signing of the Peace Agreement | Support for PDET programs | The Fund: the largest contributor to peace issues within the Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) | Increased work with Civil Society.

2024

Public platform to improve decision-making for land purchases in support of the RRI | 2nd round of Blended Finance | Sustainability of the Agreement implementation monitoring bodies, now supported with public funding.

2025

New approach to territorial articulation | 2 comprehensive strategies: Conexión Catatumbo and Conexión Pazífico Sostenible.

2019

Start of Phase II | First Blended Finance call as a strategic commitment and leveraging of private sector resources.

2020

Adaptability and rapid actions during the pandemic | Rural health strategy for peace | First integrating project: Chocó.



A Strategic Bridge for Peace

The Kroc Institute¹⁰ has documented that periods of political transition are critical moments for any peace process: changes in priorities, staff turnover, and budget adjustments can affect the implementation of long-term commitments. Colombia faces the need to maintain momentum in peace consolidation, while ensuring the coherence of its policies and strategic programs. In this context, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peace plays a unique role: ensuring operational continuity across much of the national territory, particularly in the areas most affected by the conflict, across key peacebuilding priorities, regardless of changes in administration. Its projects have their own timelines, committed transfers and contracted personnel, ensuring that progress is sustained over time.

The international commitments assumed by Colombia, including the Ottawa Convention, the Sustainable Development Goals and the United Nations Security Council resolutions on the peace process, remain binding obligations of the State. Added to

these are persistent challenges, such as the limited progress on several Final Agreement commitments, the continuation of violence in prioritized territories and citizens' demand for greater security conditions.

In this context, the Fund is a strategic platform for institutional cooperation, recognized for its efficiency, transparency and coordination capacity. Keeping it active represents an investment in the continuity of public policies and institutional capacities oriented towards peace and territorial development.

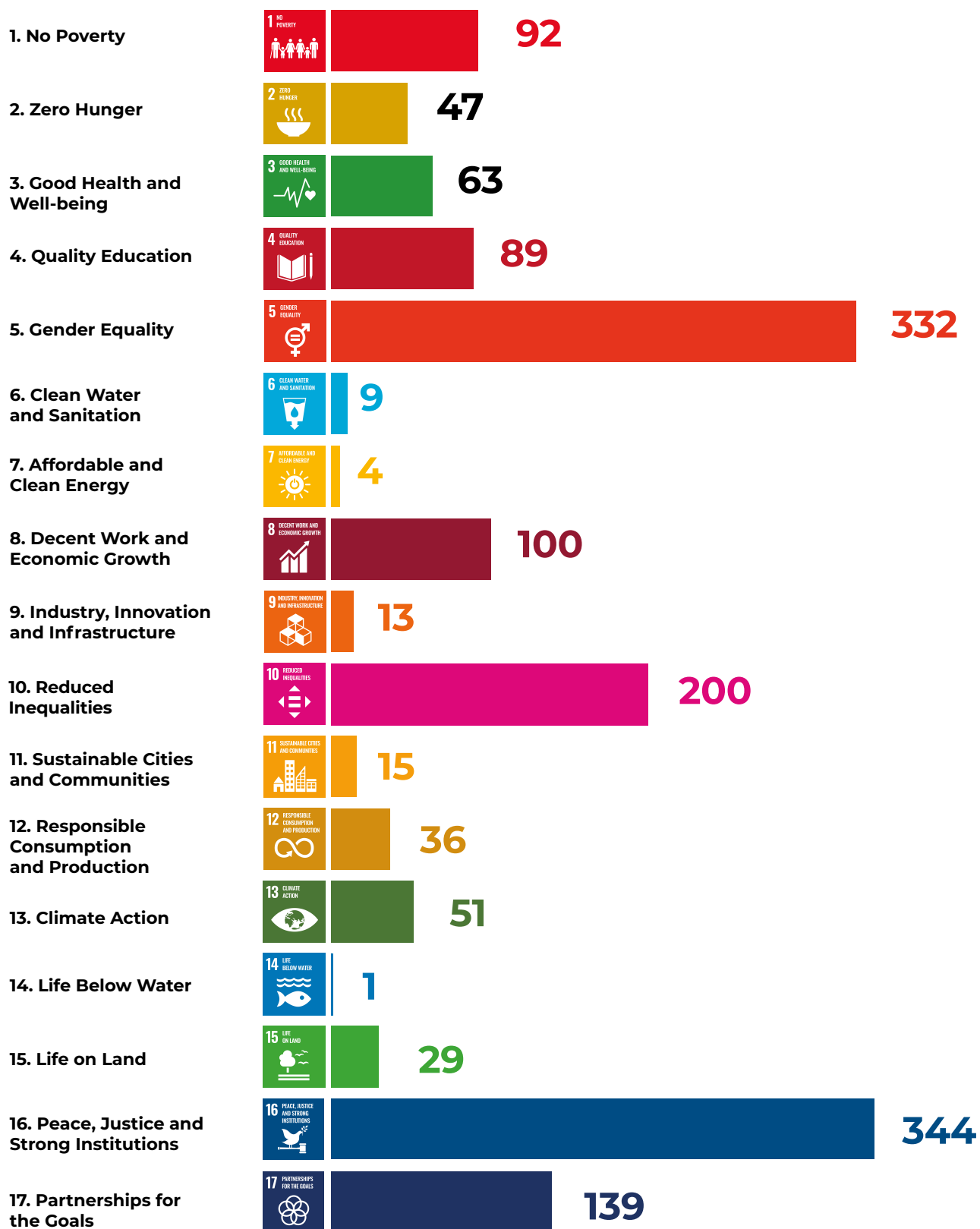
The chapters that follow show concrete evidence of the Fund's impact in 2025 across three strategic dimensions: **territorial transformation**, which gives peace tangible economic and social benefits; **security in the territories**, a condition for development, for any rural reform or safe and dignified return of victims; and **the right of victims to truth, justice, reparation and memory**, pillars for ensuring that non-repetition is effective and verifiable.

These three dimensions are inseparable, and together constitute the strongest argument for sustaining international cooperation at a decisive moment in peace-building.

Additionally, this report includes a special section on the Phase III balance of the Fund, best practices and lessons, to inform decision-making.

10. The Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies is part of the University of Notre Dame in the United States.

The Fund's Contribution to the SDGs



A project addresses several SDGs.

3 2025 Context and Strategic Relevance

Colombia enters 2025 at an inflection point: after almost a decade of sustained investment in the structural conditions for peace—such as territorial transformations that promote enabling conditions for land access, economic alternatives for the communities most affected by the conflict, territorial security, and mechanisms to guarantee victims' rights—a significant proportion of the commitments made in 2016 still needs to be consolidated into a clear and sustainable implementation pathway.

The Kroc Institute, in its ninth comprehensive report published in June 2025¹¹, recognizes that Colombia maintains implementation levels above the global average for comparable peace processes. At the same time, it points to a central challenge: the need to sustain the pace and institutional consistency to prevent hard-won gains from losing momentum over time, particularly in contexts of political transition.

Several issues in 2025 remained at the center of debate. For example, security continues to be the public's main concern: according to the Invamer poll in April 2025¹², 36% of Colombians identify it as the country's most urgent problem. The persistence of this

demand underscores that peace-building requires time, investment and institutional continuity that transcend government cycles.

In this context, international cooperation fulfills a specific strategic function: contributing to the continuity and stability of Peace Agreement implementation, complementing the State's efforts when political cycles may alter the pace of execution. This role becomes increasingly relevant in a global environment that has radically transformed the priorities of international financing. Active armed conflicts in Ukraine, Gaza, Sudan and multiple regions of Africa have redirected resources towards emergency humanitarian response and, more structurally, have accelerated a trend that defines the foreign policy of most countries in the world: the sustained increase in defense spending.

NATO recorded in 2024 the largest collective increase in military budgets since the Cold War¹³, and governments in Europe, Asia and North America have redirected allocations that were previously devoted to development cooperation towards national security capabilities.



The result is predictable: the international financing environment for development cooperation is undergoing structural reconfiguration, characterized by growing competition for available resources and a redefinition of priorities at the global level. In this context, peace-building mechanisms are called upon to demonstrate, rigorously and consistently, their operational efficiency, institutional transparency and the generation of verifiable results.

Beyond their role as cooperation instruments, those mechanisms that manage to consolidate this performance are strategically positioned as credible and relevant platforms, capable of sustaining

the political and financial commitment of donors to peace in Colombia, even in the face of global pressures that tend to shift attention and resources to other fronts.

In this scenario, the value of the Multi-Partner Trust Fund lies in its capacity to provide continuity, articulation, and evidence of results. Over nearly a decade, the Fund has consolidated a governance architecture that ensures transparency and accountability and has demonstrated its capacity to build institutional capacity and generate results that national institutions can adopt and scale up, and brought diverse actors into the process, including the private

sector. This combination of operational flexibility and alignment with national priorities allows it to sustain implementation at critical moments, reducing the risk of setbacks and contributing to advances that translate into lasting transformations.

11. Available at: https://curate.nd.edu/articles/report/Navegando_las_aguas_de_la_paz_avances_retos_y_oportunidades_en_el_octavo_a_o_de_implementaci_n_diciembre_2023_a_noviembre_2024/28706174?file=55272305

12. <https://es.scribd.com/document/855915726/011100250000-INVAMER-POLL-166-VF>

13. At: <https://www.france24.com/es/europa/20250428-2-7-billones-de-d%C3%B3lares-en-2024-el-mayor-aumento-del-gasto-militar-mundial-desde-la-guerra-fr%C3%ADa>

4 Tangible Impact: What the Fund Made Possible in 2025

Summary

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PUBLIC POLICY

Legal mandates —————> actionable pathways

1st**Analytical tool for the CNGS**

Criminal ecosystem data: operational intelligence previously unavailable to the State

4**Active AICMA operators**

First implementation of the National Demining Standard in zones of high instability

1.217 m²**Marked as a dangerous area —
Sardinata, Norte de Santander**

8 sectors free of suspected mines and explosive devices in Tumaco

2**Adopting entities — land purchases**

UPRA and ANT with an installed tool to better support decisions in rural reform

18**CEV recommendations in local policy**

The Commission's legacy becomes concrete territorial action

1**Roadmap — Alerta Rosa Law**

A norm becomes an executable plan for the protection of women, children, and adolescents

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Justice transitional · Search · Demining

+5**JEP macro cases advanced**

Cases 01, 02, 03, 08 and 11 with first sentences and restorative projects underway

796**Bodies with a forensic approach — 2025**

In one year, the total accumulated between 2018 and 2024 (73 bodies) was surpassed — a historic milestone

3**Sustainable Peace System instances**

Gender · Ethnic · CSIVI — from cooperation to the national budget

2**Entities strengthened
in demining**

Signatories provide information on explosive devices — active actors in implementation



COMMUNITY STRENGTHENING

Civil society · Rights · Memory · Territory

+75

Territorial CSOs active

+40% of resources to civil society — local actors build local peace

1°

'La Danta' claim — historic precedent

First ruling recognizing a peasant community as a collective subject of rights

152

Signatories supported in productive projects

Art, neighborhood archive, radio drama and diploma — memory as the basis of non-repetition

6

Memory organizations in 5 departments

Art, neighborhood archive, radio drama and diploma — memory as the basis of non-repetition



INNOVATION AND PRIVATE SECTOR

Blended finance · Works for Taxes · Territorial strategies

5

Operational blended finance instruments

Forward · parametric · credit · first loss · guarantees — first commitment of this type for peace

2

Regional Works for Taxes roundtables

Catatumbo and Nariño — private investment directed towards the most affected territories

2

Integrated territorial strategies

Conexión Catatumbo · Conexión Pacífico Sostenible — the Fund as articulator, not just executor

1:7

Leveraging in territorial strategies

US\$11.8M invested → US\$90M mobilized · +40 institutions coordinated in each territory

4.1

Territorial Transformation with a Focus on Productivity and Sustainability

Point 1 of the Peace Agreement, the Comprehensive Rural Reform, constitutes, in essence, a commitment to reversing decades of exclusion that turned the Colombian countryside into a setting where the conflict found favorable conditions for its persistence.

Land concentration, weak state presence, limited access to agrarian justice, and the absence of sustainable economic alternatives are not neutral legacies: they are structural factors that, in their interaction, have continued to fuel violence even after the signing of the Agreement. Transforming these conditions is what determines the possibility of sustainable peace.

The UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peace contributes to this transformation by enabling the State to act in a timely, effective and sustainable manner. This implies investing in analytical capacities to guide evidence-based public policy decision-making; strengthening institutions responsible for access to agrarian justice; supporting civil society organizations that unblock historically delayed land restitution processes; mobilizing private capital towards territories traditionally excluded from the financial system; and accompanying peace signatories in building sustainable econom-

ic trajectories that consolidate their break from violence.

In 2025, the Fund supported 8 initiatives articulated around two complementary axes of this commitment. The first strengthens the institutional foundation without which no agrarian reform can be effective: tools that guarantee land acquisition with legal certainty and mechanisms that enable the management of conflicts associated with its use and tenure. The second drives the transformation of the territorial economy: promoting the transition from illicit economies to formal productive chains, connecting small rural producers with previously inaccessible markets, **restoring degraded ecosystems** and accelerating the economic reincorporation of peace signatories. Together, these eight initiatives constitute an unconventional development agenda, based on essential components of an architecture designed to prevent setbacks in peace-building.



...ción de tierras en un Nacional? El caso de la comunidad campesina de **LA DANTA**



LIFE STORY:

La Danta: where
the land awaits the
return of its people

In La Danta, the land has memory. It remembers the bare feet of children running between the crops, the early morning smoke from wood-burning stoves, the birdsong at dawn, and the peasant hands planting yuca, corn, plantain and hope.

It also remembers the silence that came afterward, when the war forced families to leave, leaving houses empty, roads closed, and dreams suspended.

La Danta is not just a place; it is a peasant community born in the 1960s in an area now within the Paramillo National Natural Park, in San José de Uré, Córdoba. There, around 115 families built their life project through hard work, neighbor-to-neighbor transactions, and the certainty that land is not possessed: it is cared for.

For years, they lived off the harvest. Water was plentiful, and there were forests, animals, food, and a community. Whoever was born there learned early that wealth is not always measured in money. Sometimes it is measured in having food, and in knowing the name of every tree, in knowing that a neighbor will come if help is needed to plant.

"We are people who grew up on the harvest itself," says one of the community's voices.

But Colombia also reached that point, revealing its darkest side. The region was disputed for decades by guerrillas, paramilitaries and other armed groups. Then came confrontations, threats and fear. The community had to abandon their lands twice: in 2008 and in 2016, each time packing bags unwillingly, twice leaving behind animals, crops and the house built with years of effort, twice learning that displacement does not only uproot people: it uproots routines, bonds and identity.

Many families arrived at Río Verde and other population centers; there they discovered another form of scarcity.

In La Danta, water flowed in abundance; in town, it arrived by the hour. There, food was harvested; here, it had to be purchased. There, there was space to live; here, everything was reduced to a few square meters and many needs.

"We still have not adapted," confesses a woman from the community.

And yet, even from a distance, they never stopped belonging, because there is something violence could not break: rootedness, that deep bond with the land, with the neighbors, with a way of life that is not easily forgotten.

In 2018, the community decided to do something extraordinary: turn pain into a demand for rights. Together with the Association of Peasants of Southern Córdoba and the Colombian Commission of Jurists—an organization specializing in defending human rights through justice—it began the path to claim the return of their lands and reparations that would recognize everything they had lost. It was not a simple case. Their lands lay within a natural park, on terrain full of legal barriers, state abandonment, and years of exclusion.

Many thought it was impossible. But some causes advance because someone dares to persist.

The community spoke, recalled, testified, and reconstructed maps of what was lost. It identified damages that were not only material, but also emotional, family, cultural and collective. Women were especially listened to, often left aside even within the processes themselves. Work was done with attention to emotional and community damage, and with a perspective that recog-

nized that women, young people and the most vulnerable did not experience displacement in the same way.

Then something historic happened. In September 2025, with the support of the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia, the first land restitution claim presented by a peasant community, recognized as a collective located within the Paramillo Natural National Park, was filed with the courts. It was not only a legal claim: it was a signal that the obstacles that for years had impeded rural development in conflict-affected territories can be overcome.

Because when a process like this advances, not only is a debt to victims settled; pathways are also opened for the future.

Legal certainty over who has the right to the land allows planning; it allows productive projects, public investment, technical assistance, improvements to roads and rural paths, and access to credit. It allows institutions to enter where before there was only uncertainty. It allows families to plant again, knowing that the harvest also belongs to them.

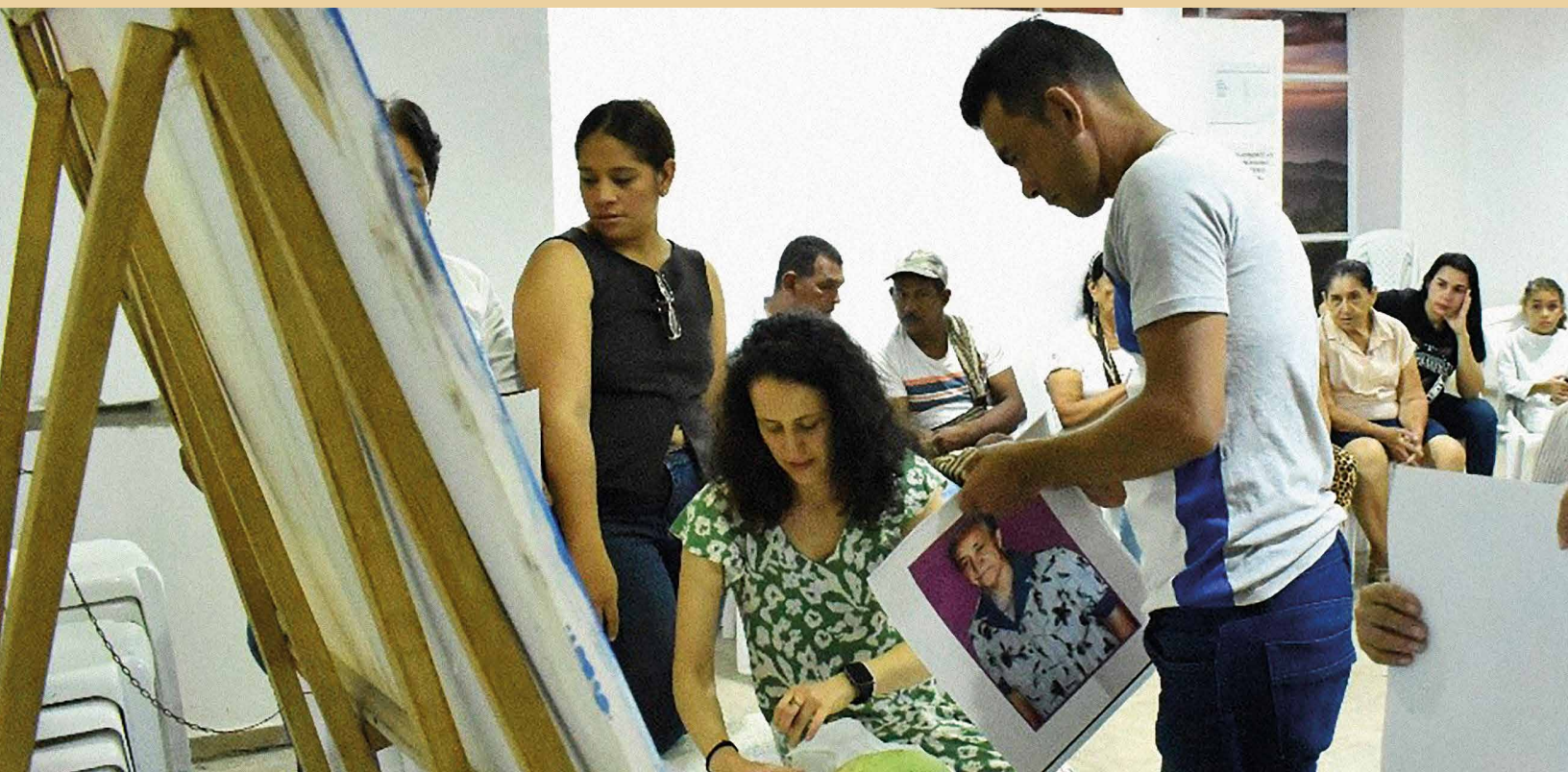
In places like La Danta, where years of legal uncertainty prevented long-term decision-making, a land restitution claim can become the key that unlocks sustainable development processes in the territory. It can translate into rural employment, organized peasant production, local markets, improved roads, access to water, education and healthcare. It can attract environmental conservation programs with community participation and demonstrate that protecting nature and digni-

fying peasant life are not opposing goals, but complementary ones.

For La Danta, it means the possibility of rebuilding an economy based on peasant production, recovering the capacity to produce their own food, and offering opportunities for young people to stay. It means moving from survival to a life project.

For other communities in similar conditions, the case sets a powerful precedent. It demonstrates that territories affected by conflict, even those surrounded by environmental or legal complexities, are not condemned to abandonment. It demonstrates that the State can find ways to repair, order the territory, and promote development with a social and environmental approach.

La Danta opened a door that had seemed closed. Today, behind



each case file there is something more important than a case: there are children who could not grow up on their land, women who sustained their families amid displacement, men who lost their crops and dignity, and grandparents who still dream of hearing the forest at dawn.

The community knows it may not return to exactly the same point. What it asks for is something deeper: to live together again, nearby, in dignified conditions, rebuilding what the war tried to undo.

Because restitution is not only about returning hectares. It is about returning stolen time, interrupted projects, and the confidence to invest and grow. It is about returning the possibility of planting without fear.

It is telling victims that the country does see them.



La Danta reminds us that the land awaits justice, reparation, and the return of its people. And when those people return, not only do the crops flourish, but dignity also flourishes.

The institutional foundation of agrarian reform: land with evidence and justice with access

Key milestones



STRATEGIC INFORMATION FOR LAND MANAGEMENT AND LAND ACQUISITION

Achievement: the Risk Map cartographic tool was implemented at UPRA and adopted by ANT to ensure better decision-making in land acquisition—**33,000+** rural polygons, 246 legal provisions, and 63 socio-ecosystem variables. Projected to benefit more than **14 million** people indirectly.

Impact / Strategic Value: Enables more informed, transparent, and efficient decisions in land acquisition, thereby reducing risks and maximizing social and environmental impact. Benefits more than **14 million** people.



INTERINSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION FOR THE AGRARIAN AND RURAL JURISDICTION (JAR)

Achievement: Roadmap for interinstitutional coordination for the **Agrarian and Rural Jurisdiction (JAR)** adopted by the Ministry of Justice—the first national-territorial coordination tool for the new jurisdiction.

Impact / Strategic Value: Strengthens governance and coordination among institutions to ensure the effective functioning of the new agrarian jurisdiction, with a territorial focus and an emphasis on access to rights.



TRAINING AND STRENGTHENING OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

Achievement: **299 people** from rural communities in Montes de María received training (**184 women**), and **83** organizations were strengthened in their access to agrarian justice.

Impact / Strategic Value: Empowers rural communities, especially women, and strengthens local organizations to defend their rights and participate in the transformation of the region.



ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND STRATEGIC LITIGATION

Results achieved: **2,120 direct beneficiaries** of strategic litigation were reached (exceeding the target of **971**), **982 women** benefited across **9** departments and 25+ municipalities, including **8** PDETs.

Impact / Strategic Value: Expands effective access to agrarian justice, contributes to the restoration of rights, and reduces gender gaps in rural areas.

Photo: Humanidad Vigente



Contribution to the peace agreement - Item 3 – End of the Conflict and Item 5 – Victims



STRUCTURAL CHALLENGE

The agreement established that secure access to land and access to agrarian justice are essential conditions for transforming the Colombian countryside.



THE FUND'S RESPONSE

In 2025, the Fund financed the **analytical tool** that enables the purchase of land without preventable obstacles, the **institutional framework** that puts into practice an agrarian jurisdiction that has existed on paper since 2016, and the **organizations that are breaking the deadlock in restitution processes that have been stalled for years.**



STRATEGIC VALUE

Every lawsuit filed, every family registered in the registry of dispossessed lands, and every official trained in agrarian justice is a direct **contribution to the Peace Agreement.**



STRATEGIC LITIGATION FOR COLLECTIVE RIGHTS

Outcome Achieved: “La Danta” Lawsuit:

The first case in Colombia to recognize a rural community as a collective rights holder in an area overlapping with a protected area, under Legislative Act 01/2023.

Impact / Strategic Value: Sets a historic legal precedent that protects collective rights and harmonizes environmental conservation with social justice in rural areas.

Land acquisition for the Comprehensive Rural Reform has historically faced three concurrent failures in Colombia: fragmented information across entities with limited articulation, the absence of legal protocols that allow for anticipating and managing property conflicts, and the lack of socio-environmental criteria to ensure the productivity and sustainability of the acquired properties. The result has been consistent: slow processes, frequently blocked by foreseeable legal controversies, and the purchase of land without adequate conditions for the intended use of public policy.

The initiative supported by the Fund to generate a Risk Map for land purchases for the Comprehensive Rural Reform, executed by the Universidad de los Andes with the support of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the National Land Agency (ANT), addressed these three failures simultaneously through a comprehensive approach to improving decision-making in land acquisition.

The cartographic tool installed on the Rural Agricultural Planning Unit (UPRA) platform, the Ministry of Agriculture's technical entity, integrates more than 33,000 territorial polygons at the village level, 246 legal rules derived from eight regulatory subsystems, and 63 socio-ecosystem variables, prioritized from a universe of 80 analyzed. It is not a map, but a territorial intelligence system that allows the ANT to anticipate risks before they translate into operational blockages.

The production of this platform was designed to minimize the costs associated with its maintenance. Officials from both UPRA and the ANT were trained in its use, management and maintenance. Because the platform is installed on UPRA's servers—the Ministry of Agriculture's technical entity—it is this entity that will henceforth be responsible for its maintenance.

Its integration into the entity's official systems represents a substantial advance: it marks the transition from a technical development to an installed institutional capacity that transforms the way the State makes decisions about land acquisition. In this context, the more than 14 million projected indirect beneficiaries do not constitute an optimistic estimate, but rather the potential reach of more informed and efficient decisions at the national scale. The launch of the tool was accompanied by a ministerial directive from the Ministry of Agriculture requiring its use in analyzing land purchases by the ANT and UPRA. Also included were the formulation and delivery of a Decree to include the ANT in the Inter-institutional Committee for the Coordination and Response to Transnational Crime.

However, access to land does not, by itself, resolve conflicts associated with its use and tenure if there are no effective mechanisms for their resolution. The Agrarian and Rural Jurisdiction (JAR), one of the most relevant structural commitments of the Peace Agreement, advanced in 2025 with the enactment of the



Statutory Law. To support early implementation, the Fund supported an initiative to strengthen the Ministry of Justice and Law. Thanks to this support, the Ministry of Justice adopted the interinstitutional coordination pathway: a protocol that defines coordination mechanisms between agrarian judges and the national and territorial entities responsible for land, water, and rural conflict management. Without this articulation, agrarian courts can operate formally, but with a limited capacity to produce effective resolutions.

In parallel, local capacities were strengthened through the training of 299 people from rural



communities in Montes de María (184 of whom are women), the accompaniment of 83 territorial organizations and institutions, and the development of pedagogical tools designed to broaden access to justice in contexts of low connectivity and schooling. These include a WhatsApp course structured into 15 modules and the radio drama *Raíces de Justicia* (Roots of Justice), which translates legal content into accessible formats for rural communities.

Finally, recognizing that the implementation of agrarian reform particularly requires complementary action by civil society, the Fund's investment in the

Strategic Litigation call, in coordination with the Land Restitution Unit (URT), engaged four Colombian organizations—the Colombian Commission of Jurists (CCJ), Humanidad Vigente, Yira Castro Legal Corporation (CJYC) and the **Hileros Afro-Colombian Agency (from the Process of Black Communities – PCN)**—to unblock restitution processes that had been stalled for years. The call reached 2,210 direct beneficiaries, exceeding the initial target of 971 by more than 2.3 times. Of these, at least 982 are women, doubling the established target. Territorial coverage extended to nine departments and more than 25 municipalities, eight of them prioritized as PDET.

The legal milestones of the call go beyond the numbers: The La Danta case claim, filed by the CCJ on 29 September, 2025 before the Córdoba Land Restitution Tribunal, **is the first case in Colombia to recognize a peasant community as a collective subject of rights in an overlap zone with the Paramillo National Natural Park**, applying Legislative Act 01/2023, which elevated the peasantry to the status of a subject of special constitutional protection. If the claim succeeds, it sets a precedent for thousands of families in similar situations throughout the country.

In Mapiripán, Humanidad Vigente achieved the simultaneous registration of 66 families in the Dispossessed Land Registry—the Villa Sofía case—, reversing 17 years of systematic exclusion from the restitution system.

On the Pacific Coast, Hileros – PCN built three draft restitution claims for territorial rights for Afro-Colombian Community Councils, reaching 1,440 direct beneficiaries—more than three times its target—through a differential pathway of gender and sexual diversity validated participatorily with Black women and LGBTIQ+ persons.

For its part, the CJYC has generated relevant transformations in the communities of Mechoacán and Minas de Iracal, in the department of Cesar. It successfully filed claims corresponding to 47 properties and consolidated a community strengthening process through legal advice and rights training.

These are not administrative victories: they are acts of citizenship restitution.



“Raíces de Justicia”
in Spanish is
available here

From conflict economy to peace economy: territorial productive transformation

Key milestones



INNOVATIVE FINANCING AND RURAL PRODUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT

Results achieved:

5 projects structured using blended finance:

- **2.500** metric tons of cassava with a guaranteed market (forward contracts) in Montes de María.
- Parametric insurance for **996 families** in Catatumbo.
- Launch in the **first quarter of 2026** of a **USD 1.5 million** credit line with Bancóldex for productive projects by victims of the conflict.
- Launch in the **second quarter of 2026** of the First-Loss Fund with AlphaMundi.
- Launch in the **third quarter of 2026** of a credit line with Bancóldex for energy efficiency projects in the popular economy, with an emphasis on the Caribbean Region and Cundinamarca.



GENDER EQUITY AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Achieved result: 74% of women cassava farmers in Montes de María participate in decision-making bodies within their associations.

Impact / Strategic value: A replicable model for the economic empowerment of rural women.



ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTHENING AND MARKET ACCESS

Achieved results:

COOSOCATA consolidated in Catatumbo:

- **16** coordinated organizations
- Sales of COP **\$178.8 million**
- **4** agreements with anchor companies (Racafé, Casa Luker, EPROALCO)

Impact / Strategic Value: Improves commercial integration, generates economies of scale, and connects rural producers with formal markets.



COMMUNITY AND TERRITORIAL STRENGTHENING (PDET)

Achievement: **8 small grants** were awarded in the Alto Patía and Northern Cauca PATR region to indigenous reserves, community councils, and women's associations in 5 PDET municipalities.

Impact / Strategic Value: Promotes local initiatives through a differentiated approach and strengthens community and territorial governance.

Photo: UNDP





PRODUCTIVE TRANSITION AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

Results achieved:

21 community organizations selected in the Jaguar Corridor:

- **860,136** ha. analyzed via satellite across
- **7** municipalities in Antioquia

Impact / Strategic value: Promotes sustainable models that integrate environmental conservation and productive development.



ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION AND PEACE

Results Achieved:

10 peace-signing organizations with completed collective plans (100%)

- **152 individual** assessments
- **38 impact investors** reached.

Impact / Strategic Value: Strengthens sustainable reintegration processes and connects productive capacity with impact investment.



PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (TAX-FOR-WORKS)

Results Achieved:

Regional “Works for Taxes” committees are operational in Catatumbo and the Pacific-Nariño Border region:

- **64 organizations** mapped (26 companies)
- **3 initiatives** prioritized for development in 2026

Impact / Strategic Value: Stimulates investment in PDET territories through strategic public-private partnerships.



GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Achievement: A gender-based methodological tool for designing “Work for Taxes” (OxI) projects has been developed.

Impact / Strategic Value: Ensures inclusion and equity from the investment design stage; it is the first tool of its kind applied to this instrument.

Contribution to the peace agreement - item 1
– comprehensive rural reform and item 3 – end
of the conflict/reintegration



STRUCTURAL CHALLENGE

The Agreement recognized that **without sustainable economic alternatives** for rural communities and former combatants, peace would be fragile.



RESPONSE FROM THE FUND

The projects under this pillar demonstrate that implementing this mandate requires **value chains for productive projects and partnerships with the private sector**.

To achieve this, it is essential to use instruments not available through traditional cooperation:

- **parametric insurance** to protect the crops of families who have never had access to the financial system,
- **forward contracts** that guarantee a market before planting
- **first-loss** funds that attract private capital where no bank would invest on its own,
- and business acceleration programs that connect former combatants with impact investors.

Added to this is the “Works for Taxes” mechanism, which converts the business sector’s tax liability into direct investment in PDET territories—expanding the base of actors financing peace beyond traditional donors.



STRATEGIC VALUE

When all these instruments operate in a coordinated manner, the **economy of peace** begins to be more attractive than the economy of conflict—what is needed to make the Agreement irreversible.

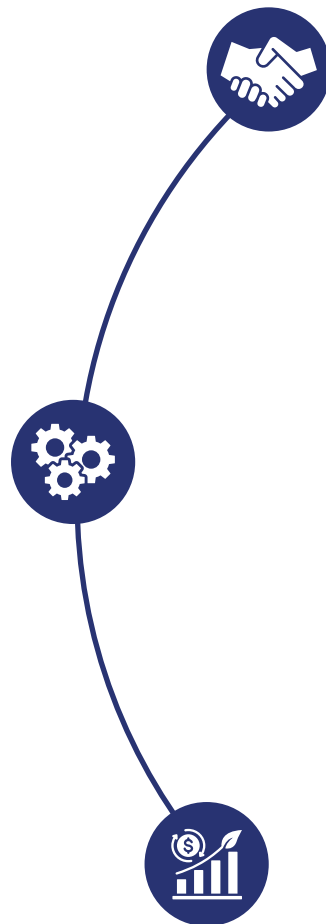


Photo: UNDP





The conflict economy has a comparative advantage over the peace economy that is rarely made explicit: it offers certainty. Illicit crops have guaranteed purchase schemes, recruitment generates immediate income, and territorial control responds to market logics that formal interventions rarely match in the short term. In this context, territorial economic transformation cannot be limited to technical solutions: it must be financially competitive, culturally relevant, and sustained over time to offer credible alternatives to families. The four initiatives of this axis address this challenge through complementary approaches.

Support for the PATR of Alto Patía and Norte del Cauca, coordinated with the Agency for Territorial Renewal (ART) in five PDET municipalities within one of the subregions with the greatest historical conflict complexity, is committed to building 5 integrating projects aligned with PATR initiatives (leveraging more than 950 PDET initiatives) and territorial priorities, **incorporating gender equality inclusion approaches for women**, youth, **ethnic communities** and peasant communities. The five projects share 3 cross-cutting axes: productive development; food security and organizational and

community processes. They include strengthening productive lines such as: farmers' markets, crafts, integrated farms, terraces for seed exchange, ecotourism, coffee, sugarcane, livestock, plantain, sports programs, community radio stations, home gardens, community nurseries, fruit growing, livestock, fish farming, small animals, **strengthening indigenous and maroon guard**, and productive schools, among others.

The early phase of the integration projects will be implemented in partnership with the grassroots organizations that inhabit them, such as the **NASA Indigenous Reservation of Cerro Tijeras**, the **Council of the Jambaló Indigenous Reservation**, the Association of Peasant Workers of the Peasant Reserve Zone, **the Association of Entrepreneurial Women Siglo XXI**, and **the Women's Program of ACIN**. These grassroots organizations are responsible for strengthening productive lines, while partnerships are simultaneously managed with public/private actors (ASOCAÑA, Grupo Prisa, ADR and the National Coffee Growers Federation) to ensure the continuation of comprehensive strategies.

During 2025, the second Fund call was being implemented, incorporating 5 additional projects into its portfolio that use blended finance mechanisms to mobilize private sector resources and consolidate its innovative commitment to promoting the inclusion of innovative sustainable development financing elements in the projects the Fund approves. The design, in its two versions—the 2019 version and the current one—responds to a diagnosis that is rarely clearly articulated in international cooperation: public and international cooperation resources alone are not sufficient to finance the economic transformation of the territories that have historically been left behind, such as PDET municipalities, while private capital does not flow spontaneously towards areas perceived as high risk. In this version of the call, United Nations agencies took charge of designing instruments to reduce this perceived risk and enable private capital to flow towards PDET territories.

In 2025, five of these initiatives were being implemented.

Blended finance aggregated results 2025

Projects Currently Underway

5 

Community-Based Organizations

19



An estimated **926** to **1,175** loans are to be disbursed in 2026 

Fundraising in USD

MPTF Contribution
USD 1,956,558



Leveraging to be implemented in 2026
USD 5,533,065



Average leverage ratio
1:3



Additional offsetting entry
USD 418.545



Figures in U.S. dollars (USD)

Blended Finance Call for Proposals | Portfolio of Projects Under Implementation 2025

1

IOM + Almidones de Sucre

Mechanism: Buyer risk mitigation + technical assistance

Location: Montes de María (Sucre)

Key Results

- **3** community-based industrial cassava organizations
- **95** producers (41 women, 54 men)
- Over **2,500** metric tons under **forward** contracts
- Productivity **29.8%** higher than the departmental average · Producer income up by **12.5%**
- **74%** of women participate in decision-making

Leverage

1:3

2

UNODC + Blue Marble

UNODC + Blue Marble Mechanism: Multi-activity parametric insurance + technical assistance

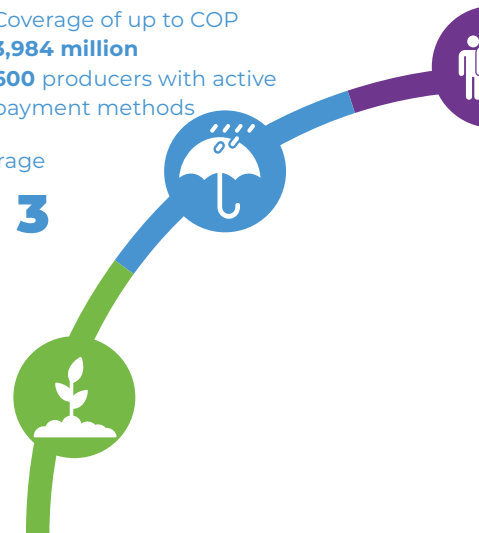
Territory: Catatumbo – PDET municipalities

Key Results

- **16** grassroots organizations (COOSOCATA – Level 2)
- **996** families protected against climate risks
- Coverage of up to COP **3,984 million**
- **600** producers with active payment methods

Leverage

1:3



Cross-Cutting Impact 2025



Gender Perspective

Women's economic participation and leadership in decision-making were promoted.



Financial Inclusion

In 2026, efforts will be made to promote access to credit and appropriate financial products for communities and organizations.

Partnerships that mobilize resources, reduce risks, and create sustainable opportunities for communities and regions.

3

UNDP + Bancóldex + Victims Unit

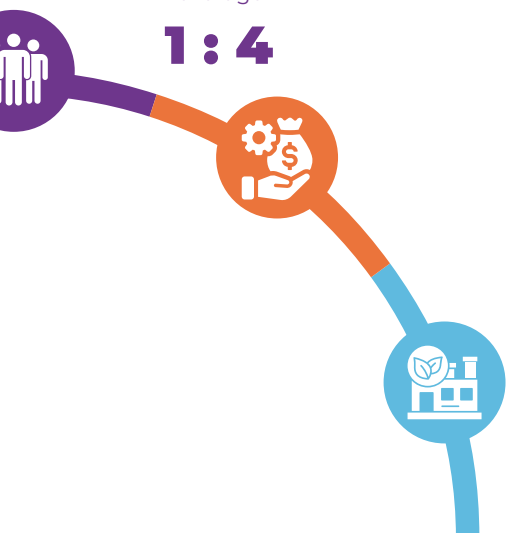
Mechanism: Interest rate subsidy + technical assistance

Key Results

- Structured credit line of USD **1.5 million**
- Planned launch: early 2026
350 loans are expected to be disbursed during 2026 following the publication of the credit line
- Preferential terms for women-led organizations

Leverage

1 : 4



4

UNDP + AlphaMundi

Mechanism: Local-currency solutions + credit risk mitigation

Key Results

- Progress on processes and due diligence for the creation and launch of the Territorial Peace Progress Fund (first-loss)
- An estimated **525** agricultural microloans to be disbursed by 2026
- Priority given to PDET municipalities (Nariño and the northern region of the country). Inclusion of territories where impact capital does not reach without this type of coverage

Leverage

1 : 2

5

UNIDO + CAEM + Bancóldex

Mechanism: Interest rate subsidy + technical assistance

Key Results

- **70** organizations linked to energy efficiency ecosystems
- **56%** led by women.
An estimated 50 loans for energy efficiency investments to be disbursed by 2026
- Launch of a credit line for the popular economy scheduled for the third quarter of 2026
- Geographic focus: Caribbean and Cundinamarca

Leverage

1 : 3



Climate Action

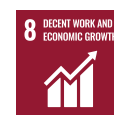
Livelihoods were protected, and resilience to climate risks was strengthened.



Peacebuilding

Economic opportunities were created in areas prioritized for peace and equity.

Alignment with the SDGs



These initiatives represent a portfolio of 5 projects under implementation by 4 UN agencies, with an expected leveraging ratio of at least 1:3 during implementation (through the first quarter of 2027). For every dollar from the Fund, the private sector mobilizes three, demonstrating how the combination of public financing, international cooperation and private capital can generate sustainable economic alternatives with impact in more than 60 PDET municipalities, including those at highest risk and most affected by the conflict.



As a complement to the blended finance calls, the Fund promoted the Works for Taxes (OxI) mechanism, for which the National Government approved a quota of \$1.1 trillion pesos for 2025. In this framework, and through the Ideas for Peace Foundation (FIP) as the implementing partner, the Fund initiated enabling actions aimed at strengthening and broadening the use of this mechanism in the Catatumbo and Nariño Pacific regions.

This OxI mechanism allows private companies to allocate up to 50% of their income tax to infrastructure projects in PDET municipalities, converting their tax obligation into investment with direct territorial impact. In

Catatumbo, the project has allowed the regional roundtable to be reactivated with clear rules and procedures. In the Pacific and Nariño Border, a functional Technical Secretariat was established for the first time under the mechanism. The territorial mapping conducted by the FIP identified 64 relevant organizations, 26 of which are companies with real investment potential, and resulted in three strategic initiatives ready for technical structuring in 2026.

By the end of 2025, the FIP was developing a methodological tool to be used during the design phase of OxI projects to ensure that these initiatives incorporate gender equity from the outset—not as a formal requirement, but as a condition of their social viability. In addition, more than 20 women leaders in Tumaco and the Telembí Triangle region participated in a capacity-building process to influence the OxI mechanism: projects developed in these territories will incorporate women's voices from the very first day of their design.

In northern and northeastern Antioquia, an **initiative to build trust—in collaboration with Corantioquia**—is underway across seven municipalities within the Jaguar Corridor, an area spanning 860,136 hectares, where environmental degradation and armed conflict have fueled each other for decades. Twenty-one community organizations were selected for productive reconversion; they are

not merely beneficiaries of a development project—they are the productive fabric that can reconcile the restoration of the biological corridor with income generation for communities that would otherwise continue to depend on extractive or illicit economies (illegal mining and illicit crops). Each production sector—coffee, cacao, beekeeping, regenerative livestock farming, and silvopastoral systems—combines economic productivity with the restoration of ecosystem services. With 1,485 direct beneficiaries and 32% female participation—three times the project's baseline—Sembremos Confianza demonstrates that environmental sustainability and gender equality can be addressed in an integrated manner.

Photo: UNDP



Finally, through the “Impulso Colectivo: Accelerating Productive Peace” program, implemented by the Minuto de Dios Industrial Corporation and Uniminuto, the Fund aims, for the first time, to directly connect productive organizations run by peace signatories with private impact capital. The 10 beneficiary cooperatives—spread across nine municipalities in eight departments and Bogotá—are ventures led by peace signatories that have made the most progress in market access and financial sustainability and can serve as examples—both for other signatories and for the private sector—of how economic reintegration ventures can be profitable.

To date, 10 collective reintegration plans have been completed, covering 152 peace signatories, along with 152 individual assessments, while 38 investors have been engaged to channel Colombian private capital to the ten peace signatory organizations participating in this acceleration program, thereby reducing stigmatization. At the same time, the ten peace signatory organizations are preparing to receive private-sector investments and have made their first contacts with impact investors through the Investment Boot-Camp held at the Social Innovation Science Park in Bogotá, organized by Uniminuto.



Strategic Conclusions

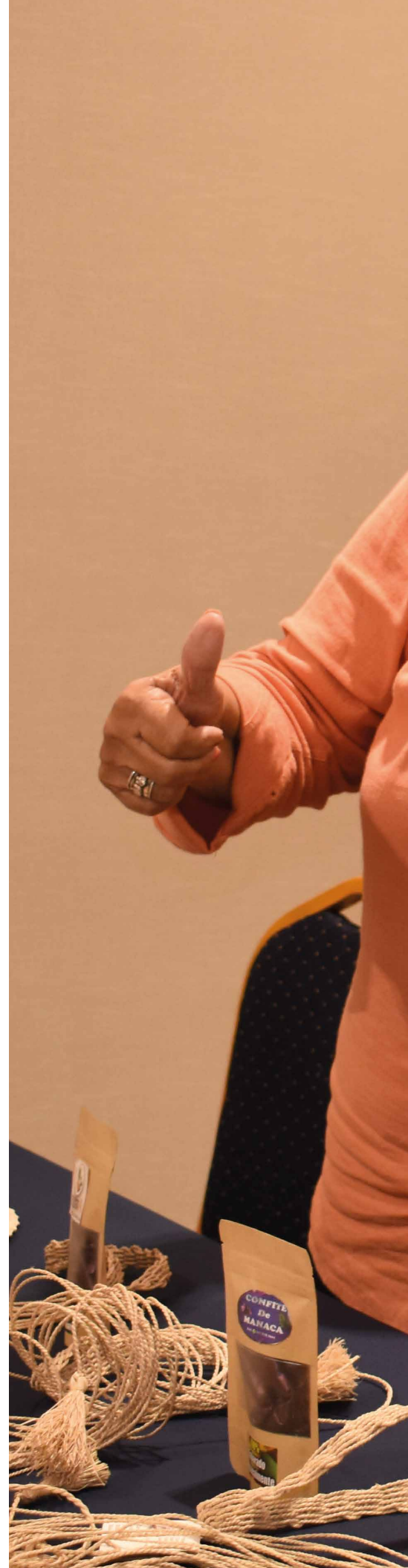
The investments in this chapter form an integrated system for building peace and achieving territorial transformation. No single action works in isolation: access to land requires legal certainty; agrarian justice must be accessible; restitution must be accelerated; and private investment must reach areas it previously did not, linking initiatives with the private sector, including those led by the signatories to the peace agreement. All of this is coordinated with the priorities of national and local governments to ensure the coherence, leverage, and sustainability of the interventions.

By the end of 2025, the Fund had built capacities that will endure beyond the projects. The ANT has unprecedented analytical tools for land acquisition. The Ministry of Justice adopts an inter-institutional approach to agrarian justice. **Three Afro-Colombian Community Councils are moving forward with restitution processes that were previously stalled.** Cooperatives in Catatumbo have established a territorial presence, secured insurance that guarantees stable production, and consolidated commercial agreements. Organizations in Antioquia are implementing sustainable investment plans in productive corridors previously dominated by conflict. By 2026,

10 organizations of peace signatories will present their projects to scale up their business models and secure funding, relying on partners and investors who are already familiar with their history and understand their potential.



The catalytic value of the Fund is an asset that generates coordination, interinstitutional trust and public goods, turning those projects into sustainable territorial transformations. In this process, the private sector plays a decisive role: by reaching historically excluded territories, it anchors public investment, generates employment and links communities to formal markets. In a country where the implementation of the Peace Agreement advances unevenly, and the risks of reversal are real, each financial resource invested (public or private) reaches its maximum potential only when articulated within multi-actor alliances that combine the capacities of the State, international cooperation, the private sector and communities.





4.2

Safe Territories: Security, Prevention and Stabilization as the Foundation for Peace

Nine years after the signing of the Peace Agreement, security in the territories remains a major destabilizing factor limiting development.

Many regions of the country continue to face the active presence of organized armed groups, deeply rooted illicit economies embedded in the territorial fabric, thousands of hectares contaminated by anti-personnel mines and explosive devices, and the systematic recruitment of children and adolescents, which communities identify as their most immediate threat.

In this context, no commitment to rural development, land restitution or sustained reincorporation can be consolidated while the conditions that sustain these dynamics persist. A productive project cannot operate in a mined village. A return process cannot advance where a family cannot walk freely. A young person cannot build a life project where recruitment is the most visible alternative. Territorial stabilization is not a parallel objective to peacebuilding, but rather an enabling and indispensable condition for its sustainability.

In 2025, the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peace responded to this scenario with a portfolio of seven initiatives operating simultaneously across three complementary fronts. The first aims to weaken criminal structures that generate insecurity and to strengthen State and community capacities to resist their influence. The second finances the comprehensive ecosystem of Comprehensive Action against Anti-Personnel Mines (AIC-MA), covering everything from field operations to the development and application of the technical standards that make them possible. The third seeks to **protect the most vulnerable populations—particularly indigenous and Afro-Colombian children, as well as women in conflict-affected territories—from dynamics of violence that the State is still unable to contain sufficiently on its own.**

What defines this portfolio is not the intervention mechanism, but the strategic argument that underpins it: without dismantling criminal structures, demining fails to fulfill its mission, and young people continue to be exposed to recruitment. Without

the liberation of territories from explosive devices, recovered land cannot be used, and the productive strategies of the territories lose viability. Without preventive protection for the most vulnerable communities, violence tends

to reconfigure itself in the gaps that stabilization barely manages to open. The Fund intervenes simultaneously at these three levels because territorial peace demands a comprehensive and articulated response.



Territorial peace requires a comprehensive response.
The absence of any one of these dimensions limits the sustainability of the others.

LIFE STORY:

Cristian Melo: the man
who turned wounds
into leadership



Before becoming a leader, spokesperson and national reference for hundreds of anti-personnel mine survivors in Colombia, Cristian Melo was a peasant child who learned to read the world with bare feet on the damp soil of Nariño.

He was born in the village of Alto Pichuelo, in the municipality of Samaniego, in the south of the country, among mountains where dawn arrived accompanied by bird-song and the clean scent of freshly awakened earth. He grew up there, among tree tomato, granadilla, potato and sugarcane crops, watching his family work with calloused hands, but with dignity intact. The farm was not just a source of sustenance: it was school, shelter and horizon.

Today, when he hears the sound of trees moved by the wind or the murmur of birds in the morning, Cristian becomes that child again, running freely along mountain paths. "That sound takes me straight back to my childhood," he recalls.

But in many rural regions of Colombia, childhood tends to grow up too quickly. Armed violence, lack of opportunities and economic precarity began to close the doors of the countryside. Planting was no longer enough; inputs rose in price, harvests were worth little, and families survived as best they could.

Cristian finished high school and, as a teenager, had to go out and find work. Like many young people from conflict-affected areas, he found employment in coca leaf crops in a remote village. It was not a dream; it was a way out. It was the way to help, to resist, and to keep going when options seem scarce.

Then the day came that changed his life forever.

On February 10, 2009, while walking with a friend through a pasture, he suffered an accident with an anti-personnel mine. His companion lost a leg, and Cristian suffered

severe burns to his face, chest, and torso; additionally, the impact irreversibly affected his vision. In Cali, he was told there was nothing that could be done and that he would live with a visual disability forever. He was just 16 years old.

For him and his family, a period marked by pain, anger, and uncertainty began. There were nights of unanswerable questions. There were moments when he felt that life had stopped.

But Cristian's story did not end there; a new chapter began.

Thanks to the support from social organizations, he traveled to Bogotá to begin rehabilitation at an institute for visually impaired people. What he found there transformed his destiny: people with visual disabilities studying, working, using computers, moving with autonomy, and building a future.

For the first time since the accident, he understood something essential: his life was still full of possibilities.

He learned Braille, cane mobility, technology, digital tools, and new forms of independence. But above all, he learned to believe in himself again. He resumed his studies, completed his high school diploma, and years later graduated in Social Sciences. Today he is also pursuing a master's degree in Pedagogy and Culture.

Many would have chosen to rebuild only their own lives; Cristian decided to rebuild others' lives as well.

He understood he was not alone. That many other people in rural areas were living with physical, emotional, and economic wounds that

almost no one saw. People who, like him, had had to learn to keep going after surviving an anti-personnel mine.

That reality led him to organize. Thus was born his link with ASOV-ABADES, the Association of Anti-Personnel Mine, Unexploded Ordnance and Explosive Trap Survivors of the Abades subregion in Nariño, of which he was one of the founders. Later, he would also assume legal representation for the National Federation of Associations of Anti-Personnel Mine Survivors of Colombia.

Over time, Cristian turned what he lived through into a way to help others.

Today he works in Explosive Artifact Risk Education (ERAE) processes, accompanying communities that still coexist with the danger of mines and other

explosives. When he arrives in a village to share his story, people listen differently. He does not speak from theory or a learned speech. He speaks from what he lived through with his own flesh. That is why his message connects, because it is born of experience and of someone who truly knows the risk.

"We do it from the heart, from vocation and from experience," he explains.

In 2024, the organizational accreditation process, supported by the Fund and implemented by UNICEF, was a fundamental milestone for Cristian and ASOV-ABADES.

Accreditation is the process by which ERAE organizations demonstrate to the State that they have the capacity, experience and appropriate methods to teach communities to pro-

tect themselves against the risk of mines and explosives. Upon receiving this official recognition, organizations are authorized to carry out this work.

For Cristian, it meant taking on a new challenge in training, leadership and personal growth: advancing towards higher quality standards, greater accessibility and a stronger response to the real needs of communities affected by explosive devices.

For the organization, the process was an opportunity to look inward, recognize strengths and identify areas for improvement to continue growing. It also prompted a profound transformation in its way of working: administrative and accounting manuals were updated, community team training was improved, the ERAE workshop methodology was refined, and



better planning, monitoring, and evaluation practices were incorporated. All of this with a clear purpose: to prevent more people from suffering what Cristian lived through.

Furthermore, this path consolidated something essential: collective work. Each member understood that accreditation was not an individual goal, but a shared construction. There were common tasks, joint learnings, and a renewed vision of what they could achieve as an organization.

Thanks to this effort, ASOV-ABADES today holds a unique distinction in Colombia: it is the only association of anti-personnel mine survivors with officially recognized capacity to implement Explosive Artifact Risk Education processes in emergencies. What began as a mu-

tual support organization also became a national reference for technical capacity, inclusion, and community leadership.

What was once a matter of will is now also technical capacity. Cristian understands something that few grasp so clearly: inclusion cannot remain in fine words. It must be practical, real, and with those who have experienced exclusion playing a leading role. That is why he insists that mine survivors and people with disabilities must participate in evaluations, public decisions, and certification processes. No one knows the road better than those who have walked it.

Today, at 33, Cristian describes himself as happy and motivated. He has a partner who is also part of the association. He has his family's support, continues

studying, travels representing Colombia at international meetings on comprehensive victim care, and continues supporting sister organizations to strengthen their capacities as well.

But his most powerful gaze remains fixed on the future. He dreams of a Colombia where rights are not only written into law, but turned into reality. A Colombia with fewer geographical, economic and social barriers. A Colombia where mine survivors are heard in peace processes and where development finally reaches the territories that have suffered most from the war.

As one of the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities states: Nothing about us without us.



Cristian Melo is proof that even in the most war-ravaged territories, leadership, organization and hope can be born. Where an anti-personnel mine tried to stop his path, he decided to open a path for many more.

Dismantling the roots of insecurity

Key milestones



ANALYTICS FOR SECURITY

Achievement: Data infrastructure for the criminal ecosystem was designed and delivered to the **Technical Secretariat of the National Committee on Security Guarantees**.

Impact / Strategic Value: First analytical tool of its kind for the dismantling policy.



COMMUNITY PREVENTION

Achievement: **12 selected** civil society organizations in the Magdalena Medio region support the community prevention strategy.

Impact / Strategic Value: **73%** focused on integrating children, adolescents, and youth into the community.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Achievement: **16 high-end** mobile workstations delivered to the defense sector.

Impact / Strategic Value: Improves capabilities to identify and analyze criminal structures.



Photo: MPTE





Contribution to the peace agreement -
Item 3 – End of the Conflict



STRUCTURAL CHALLENGE

The dismantling of criminal organizations is a central provision of the Peace Agreement. National Security Guarantee Commission has faced limitations in its analytical capabilities to fulfill this mandate.



THE FUND'S RESPONSE

In 2025, the Fund financed the **first criminal ecosystem data tool for the UIAP-CNGS**. Additionally, through the Competitive Grant Program, it supports **community organizations in the Magdalena Medio region** with prevention efforts.



STRATEGIC VALUE

It integrates strategic analysis with on-the-ground action, also strengthening the **institutional response and community-based** prevention in conflict-affected areas.

Territorial insecurity in Colombia is not a spontaneous or disorganized phenomenon. It responds to criminal structures with their own economies, support networks, recruitment logics, and capacities to penetrate institutions, communities, and local markets. While these structures continue to operate, interventions addressing their manifestations—anti-personnel mines and other explosive devices, recruitment, and the disappearance of women—come too late. Therefore, the Fund prioritized, as the first line of its security portfolio, an initiative aimed at addressing the problem in its most structural dimension: the understanding, anticipation, and dismantling of the criminal organizations and practices that obstruct peacebuilding.

The Fund invested in something the Colombian State did not have: a data infrastructure for criminal ecosystem analysis, managed by the Investigation and Prosecution Unit of the Alert System of the National Security Guarantee Commission (UIAP-CNGS). This tool is not a surveillance system: it is the analytical capacity that enables understanding of how criminal organizations operate, how they finance themselves, and how they recruit—including, for the first time at this level of detail, the gender dimension, which captures information on women's roles in illicit economies, criminality factors associated with gender-based violence, and specific risks for children

and SOGIE persons. Without data, there is no policy. Without policy, there is no dismantling.

The tools (still in their design phase) include a criminal ecosystem viewer and a dismantling policy monitoring application. The criminal ecosystem viewer focuses on analyses of a specific region by crossing up to 61 variables that account for the scope and impact of organized crime.

In the application, advances reported by each of the member institutions of the National Security Guarantee Commission (CNGS) are concentrated, allowing for real measurement of public policy progress, identification of delays, and enhancement of efforts towards successful implementation in the prioritized regions. Testing exercises for this application are being conducted, while adjustments made by the UIAP for its improvement have been received and implemented. The tools will be installed on the UIAP's servers, ensuring their usability and sustainability over time.

Institutional strengthening constituted the second dimension of this commitment. A total of 40 officials from the Police Unit for Peace Building (UNIP-PEP), from different regions of the country, completed a diploma in gender and the prevention of gender-based violence, delivered by the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana. This

commitment is not minor: UNIP-PEP is the National Police unit responsible for security in reincorporation territories, where gender inequality dynamics and GBV represent persistent risks that security institutions are not always prepared to identify and address adequately.

This training process began at the national level, but sessions have already advanced in the Magdalena Medio aimed at regionalizing this information, additionally including communities. The territorial sessions have brought together 126 women from the region and 3 UNIP-PEP officials.

In parallel, three trust-building actions brought together women leaders from Barrancabermeja, Santa Rosa del Sur, San Pablo, Simití, and Yondó, territories of the Magdalena Medio with a historical presence of criminal structures, with institutional actors who are often perceived as distant or even as a threat. The rebuilding of this trust constitutes, in itself, a fundamental process of territorial stabilization.

The third dimension clearly demonstrated the role of the social fabric as a key actor in building territorial security, through the call for civil society organizations of the Magdalena Medio. Of a total of 73 proposals submitted by community organizations, 12 were selected in six PDET municipalities to implement strategies aimed



Photo: OHCHR

at prevention, appropriation of safe spaces, and strengthening the community rootedness of children and adolescents. Each organization has resources to implement its initiatives until April 2026, accompanied by technical assistance from the project.

Beyond implementation, the call process left a strategic message: 73% of proposals focused

on a single thematic line: the community rootedness of children, adolescents, and young people as an alternative to recruitment, demonstrating a shared understanding of the main risk facing the territories. Communities are not only participating in the response: they are identifying the core of the problem with precision.

Comprehensive Action against Mines: liberating the territory so peace is possible

Key milestones



MANUAL CLEARING OF HAZARDOUS AREAS

Results achieved: 78,650 m² cleared by HUMANICEMOS DH, benefiting 4,837 people through Manual Clearing of Hazardous Areas — 100% positive perception of community safety.

Impact / Strategic Value: Safer territories and protected communities that regain trust and freedom of movement.



CONTAMINATION-FREE ZONES AND TOAR

Achievement: 9 villages in Frontino were declared “Contamination-Free Sectors” by HUMANICEMOS DH; 60 peace signatories with TOAR requests were certified by the JEP — 6 times the established goal

Impact / Strategic Value: Progress in legal certainty and the economic reintegration of former combatants, strengthening territorial peace.



TERRITORIAL RAPID RESPONSE

Results achieved: First application of the National Rapid Response Standard in Sardinata (Catatumbo)—enabling land restitution, the return of displaced populations, and the protection of the Acueducto Forest Reserve.

Impact / Strategic value: Creates conditions for restitution, safe return, and sustainable environmental protection.



CULTURAL AND TERRITORIAL RELEVANCE

Achievement: Three Awá reservations with accredited multitask teams and ERM messages in the Awapit language—a culturally relevant intervention model in Nariño.

Impact / Strategic Value: Culturally relevant interventions that build trust and enhance effectiveness in ethnic territories.



TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN ERM

Achievement: 537 facilitators certified in ERM by SENA in 327 municipalities across 28 departments — 54% women.

Impact / Strategic Value: Strengthening local capacities and women's leadership in risk management.



Photo: Campaña Colombiana contra minas





Contribution to the peace agreement - Item 3 – End of the Conflict and Item 5 – Victims



STRUCTURAL CHALLENGE

The agreement committed the parties to clearing Colombian territory of antipersonnel mines and to providing comprehensive reparations to victims—two aspects that have historically been addressed in a fragmented manner.



THE FUND'S RESPONSE

In 2025, the Fund financed both aspects of that commitment simultaneously: the operations that clear the land and the mechanisms that transform that work into an act of justice.

The **HUMANICEMOS DH** model—in which peace signatories clear the territories they once contaminated and certify that work as **TOAR** before the **JEP**—is the clearest manifestation in Colombia of the link between the end of the conflict, reintegration, and reparations.



STRATEGIC VALUE

It integrates the end of the conflict, the reintegration of signatories, and comprehensive reparations for victims into a single model, sustainably linking security, justice, and territorial development.

The **537 certified facilitators** across **327 municipalities** and the **30 accredited organizations** constitute a national infrastructure that ensures this commitment does not depend on a single project or a single donor.



PARTICIPATION OF PEACE AGREEMENT SIGNATORIES AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

Results achieved: **197 peace** agreement signatories provide information on the location of explosive devices; **3** high-level defendants sanctioned by the JEP participate for the first time in restorative action.

Impact / Strategic Value: Contributes to truth, reparations, and guarantees of non-repetition, strengthening transitional justice and reconciliation.



An anti-personnel mine does not distinguish between a combatant and a girl going to school; it does not distinguish between times of war and times of peace; it continues causing fatal accidents and mutilating decades after being installed. Colombia is one of the most mine-contaminated countries in the world, and that contamination is not only a security problem: it is a direct physical obstacle to territorial development, to children's education, to land restitution, and to the return of displaced communities.

In 2025, the Fund financed the Comprehensive Action against Anti-Personnel Mines (AICMA) in four territories with differentiated characteristics, under a common premise: demining is not just a technical operation, but an act of territorial restitution. In this framework, it promoted the implementation for the first time of the intervention **methodology in Zones with Instability Factors (ZFI), in support of the national authority, which allowed action to be extended to zones where intervention had not previously been possible.**

This approach adapted operational models to high-complexity environments, extending the reach of mine action in a safe and relevant manner. In a complementary way, operations were articulated with mine risk education processes for communities, strengthening accident prevention and territorial ownership.

For example, in Tumaco, Nariño, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) surveyed 3,775,959 square meters in search of anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance (APM and UXO), exceeding its quarterly target by 14%, and declared eight sectors free of APM and UXO: El Morrito, Miramar, El Bajito, Playa Arrecha, La

Florida Airport, Veinte de Julio, Military Zone and 20 de Julio. It worked with the Afro-descendant Community Councils of Alto Mira y Frontera, Unión Victoria and La Honda, ensuring that decisions about territories were made with and by their communities. The 384 people trained in Mine Risk Education include 325 Afro-descendant people, with messages differentiated by age, gender and ethnic identity.

In Sardinata, in Catatumbo, HALO Trust conducted the first application of the new National Standard for Rapid Response in Zones with Instability Factors (ZFI): a normative innovation that simultaneously unblocks land restitution for displaced families, the return of the population dispersed in urban areas, and the proposed Protective Forest Reserve for the Sardinata Aqueduct. The first explosive device was identified and destroyed, and 930 people received mine risk education through 61 workshops. 64.7% of the 17 people hired by HALO are women—four of them in supervisory roles.

In the Awá Indigenous Reservations of Barbacoas and Tumaco, the Colombian Campaign Against Landmines (CCCM) completed in the fourth quarter of 2025 the prior ethnic consultation process required by the National Standard in Zones with Instability Factors. This included harmonization with the Hojal La Turbia, Santa Rosita, and Kuejuambi Feliciano reservations, with teams that include members of the Awá People, and risk education messages formulated in the Awapit language. Without that consultation phase,

no legitimate operation is possible in indigenous territory. The 228 participants in diagnoses with a differential gender approach exceeded the target by 44%. Five Awá women were trained as Focal Points for the territorial recovery process, and recognized as leaders of change, not just as beneficiaries

In Frontino, Antioquia, HUMANICEMOS DH Corporation produced the most innovative result in the portfolio. HUMANICEMOS DH is an organization born of the Final Peace Agreement, whose teams are composed mainly of former FARC-EP signatories who today turn demining into an act of certifiable restorative justice before the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, as well as a process of reconciliation with communities. In 2025, under the new phase of the Demining Call, 83 signatories—exceeding the target by 11%—worked in nine villages of Frontino, which were declared Contamination-Free Sectors: El Chontaduro, El Guayabo, Piedras Blancas, El Pozo, El Tambo, Nutibara, Carautica, La Campana and Nore. Communities confirmed normal transit and free use of their lands. Additionally, a new Confirmed Hazardous Area was identified in the village of Pantanos (5,129 square meters), with clearance operations scheduled for February 2026. The TOAR 333 Semillas de Paz (Seeds of Peace) mode¹⁴, in the process of certification before the JEP, is today the most tangible example of what it means to build peace through concrete acts of recognition and responsibility.

14. Name of the TOAR for Humanicemos DH



This dimension of reconciliation through demining has an immediate precedent financed by the Fund in the previous cycle: the already-closed HUMANICEMOS DH project in Caquetá and Antioquia, which cleared 78,650 square meters, benefited 137,571 people, and enabled 60 peace signatories to request from the JEP Executive Secretariat the certification of their actions as TOAR. Community safety perception surveys in those communities yielded 100% approval. On the lands that the project liberated, six community initiatives were implemented, ranging from the improvement of a rural educational institution to the fitting out of a space for the women's committee of Buenos Aires. Land free of mines is not just safe land: it is land that has a future again.

What enables these operations to be carried out with quality, efficiency, and national reach is the strengthening of public entities through two Fund-financed processes:

Mine Risk Education Quality Management succeeded in cer-

tifying 30 organizations so they can educate communities on mine risk prevention; without this certification, organizations would not have permission to operate. The impact of this extends to 203,771 indirect beneficiaries of the accredited organizations. This strength-

ening is even more relevant given that the AICMA public policy document, currently being structured in the National Planning Department, incorporates quality management as one of its strategic lines.



Photo: UNDP

537 community facilitators certified by SENA under the Sectoral Occupational Competency Standard for Mine Risk Education (MRE) labor competency, distributed across 327 municipalities in 28 departments of the country. 54% are women. 30 of 45 participants in the two calls were accredited under the Colombian Technical Standard NTC 6481 (on MRE). The National Capacity Development Plan trained 226 people in six specialized modules. These are not just certification numbers: they are the public goods that define who can conduct MRE with quality in Colombia and under which standards.

The second structural process is the provision of information for humanitarian demining by peace signatories. This is based on a key operational premise: the peace signatories have direct knowledge of the locations of explosive devices, which allows for more effectively orienting territorial interventions.

The systematization and validation of this information allow for optimizing the prioritization of interventions, improving the efficiency of demining operations, and broadening safe access

to territories. Moreover, this is framed within the commitment established in the Peace Agreement for the former FARC-EP to provide technical and detailed information for locating devices.

In 2025, 197 signatories participated in four awareness sessions and four information collection sessions in Barrancabermeja, Cúcuta, Ibagué and Villavicencio. Among them, three maximum respondents sanctioned by the JEP: **the first time in the history of the Colombian peace process that this group partic-**

ipates in a concrete restorative action. Eight new variables were developed for the Unique Explosive Localization Form (FULE), which guides the operations of all demining operators in the country. **Four workshops on non-hegemonic masculinities with peace signatories completed the gender dimension of this commitment.** The link between transitional justice and humanitarian demining, which seemed difficult to materialize, is now a verifiable reality.

Prevention and protection: shielding the most vulnerable populations

Key milestones



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING FOR MISSING PERSONS SEARCHES

Achievement: Guidelines for the Cross-Cutting Search Plan were submitted to the Ministry of Justice on December 5, 2025 — an institutional roadmap for the implementation of the Pink Alert Law.

Impact / Strategic Value: Institutional capacity and the state's ability to conduct effective, timely searches using a differentiated gender-sensitive approach are advancing.



REGIONAL DIALOGUE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Achievement: Three regional meetings held in Caquetá, Cauca, and Norte de Santander with searching mothers, LGBTIQ+ groups, ethnic authorities, and rural communities, as part of the issuance of Decree 063 of January 26, 2026, which regulates the Law on Women Searchers (Law 2364 of 2024).

Impact / Strategic Value: Strengthens communities' active participation in defining and implementing public search policies with a territorial, ethnic, and gender-sensitive approach.



DIFFERENTIATED PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS (NNA)

Achieved result: Minimum standards for the protection of children and adolescents, developed through a participatory process with indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombian communities across **five departments** in the Colombian Pacific region.

Impact / Strategic Value: Promotes safer and more protective environments for children, while respecting their rights and the worldviews of the peoples



ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES FOR YOUTH

Achievement: Partnership with Promigas to support youth-led entrepreneurship initiatives in **Buenos Aires** and **Toribio (Cauca)** as an economic alternative to recruitment.

Impact / Strategic Value: Creates real economic opportunities for young people in vulnerable areas, reducing risk factors associated with recruitment.

Photo: OHCHR





Contribution to the peace agreement - Item 3 – End of the Conflict, Gender Perspective, and Ethnic Chapter



STRUCTURAL CHALLENGE

The agreement explicitly recognized that peace is not possible as long as the **forced recruitment of children and adolescents** continues to be a systematic practice by armed groups and as long as **women continue to be targets of violence** that the State fails to prevent or punish.



RESPUESTA DEL FONDO

The **Alerta Rosa** and **Estándares Mínimos** projects address this mandate from two complementary angles: one builds the institutional framework for response required by law; the other builds **communities that do not wait for the State to protect** their own children.



STRATEGIC VALUE

Together, they demonstrate that implementing the Agreement is not merely a matter of fulfilling outstanding commitments; it is about **anticipating the cycles of violence** that threaten them before they become normalized once again.

The dismantling of criminal structures and the liberation of territories from explosive devices constitute necessary but insufficient conditions for stabilization. While armed groups retain their capacity for recruitment and for exercising violence against women in contexts of limited institutional response, advances in territorial security remain reversible. Stabilization therefore requires complementing these interventions with protective measures directed at the populations most exposed to structural risks, particularly indigenous and Afro-Colombian children, as well as women in territories where disappearance persists as a systematic practice.

Law 2326 of 2023, known as the Alerta Rosa (Pink Alert) Law, is the regulatory framework that Colombia built to respond to the disappearance of women and the forced recruitment of girls, boys, and adolescents associated with gender violence and the armed conflict. But a law without an institutional architecture for implementing it is just a declaration.

In 2025, the Fund, with support from the Colombian Commission of Jurists (CCJ) to the Ministry of Justice, worked to build that architecture. The most significant result of the year was the consolidation of the Guidelines for the construction of the Transversal Search Plan, presented to the Ministry of Justice in December 2025. The Transversal Search Plan has six integrated strategies—community, participatory, communicative, pedagogical, institutional, and articulation—that define how the State responds when a woman disappears, or an adolescent is recruited. The Ministry receives and adopts it as a roadmap, which constitutes a decisive advance for its effective national implementation.

To build this instrument, the initiative traversed three departments with the greatest presence of the phenomenon: Caquetá, Cauca, and Norte de Santander. It convened at territorial meetings those who experience the problem firsthand: searching mothers, human rights organizations, LGBTIQ+ collectives, peasant commu-

nities, and ethnic authorities. Their voices did not merely illustrate the document: they built it. To date, 207 direct women beneficiaries have been accompanied, and progress is being made in preparing a territorial validation pilot in Santander de Quilichao (Cauca), where the Ministry identified the most favorable conditions for testing the Alerta Rosa's real operation. When that pilot functions, the Colombian State will, for the first time, have an operational—not just legal—mechanism to respond to disappearance, broadening the real possibilities for search and location.

As a complement to the above, the Fund promoted an initiative to establish Minimum Standards for Recruitment Prevention, based on a complementary logic: it does not depend exclusively on state response but strengthens the capacity of communities to protect themselves and prevent risk in the territory.

The Care and Protection Nuclei model articulates five mechanisms for each indigenous or Afro-Colombian community served: 1. Youth Voices of Care, which involve adolescents and youth in prevention; 2. The Care Guard, which activates its own surveillance and protection mechanisms; 3. The Anchors with Institutionality, which connects community response with the State; 4. The Community Oversight Network, which monitors compliance with standards; and 5. The articulating nucleus that integrates the previous four with ethnic and territorial identity. Installation operations for the Nuclei begin in 2026, but the community agreements that will make them possible already exist.



A notable achievement was the coordination with Promigas¹⁵ to develop youth entrepreneurship in Buenos Aires and Toribío (Cauca). This intervention is based on a widely validated premise in conflict contexts: access to economic opportunities reduces young people's exposure to recruitment dynamics. Although income generation does not replace protection

measures, it does contribute to their sustainability over time.

In parallel, **the strategy promotes the Accidental Roundtable for Recruitment Prevention with indigenous peoples' organizations and strengthens the monitoring mechanisms for violations of children's rights in Nariño.**

It is important to note how this intervention also relates to interventions aimed at dismantling criminal structures. In particular, the most demanded line of the Magdalena Medio Competitive Fund for territorial organizations for the implementation of security strategies was the focus for children, girls, adolescents, and youth. Across diverse territories and through differentiated instruments, the Fund converges on the same territorial priority: recruitment as a central risk that conditions the security and future of communities.



15. For further information: <https://www.promigas.com/Paginas/default.aspx>

Strategic conclusions

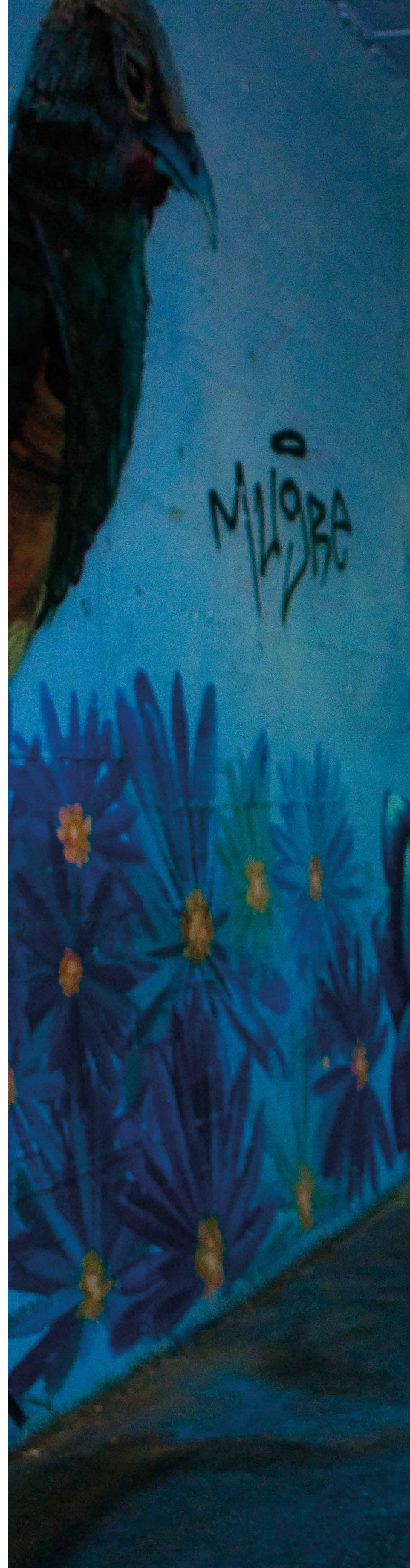
The three themes of this portfolio are not parallel interventions, but rather interdependent layers of the same architecture. Without dismantling criminal structures, demining is interrupted by the persistence of armed actors; children and youth continue to be exposed to recruitment in the absence of sustainable alternatives.

Without the liberation of territories from explosive devices, return cannot be materialized, territorial transformations lose viability, and the communities the Fund seeks to protect cannot settle in conditions of security. Likewise, without communities' own protection mechanisms for the most vulnerable populations—particularly children and **women in conflict contexts**—**advances on the first two fronts generate spaces that can quickly be reoccupied by violent dynamics**. The coherence of this portfolio is not conceptual: it is functional and is expressed in its capacity to produce sustained effects on territorial stabilization.

Looking ahead to 2026, the central challenge is the consolidation and scaling of these capacities. The intensive clearance opera-

tions led by DRC, Humanicemos DH, The HALO Trust, and CCCM enter their phase of greatest scope, concentrating high-cost, high-territorial-impact activities in the first semester. On the other hand, **the call for recruitment prevention in ethnic communities of the Pacific will advance through the execution of its twelve community proposals; the pilot of the pedagogical and communications strategy for the Alerta Rosa law will begin implementation in Cauca; the Care and Protection Nuclei will be deployed in indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities of the Pacific**; and the expert workshops of the Information Supply project will complete critical inputs for artifact location and guidance for future operations.

More than definitive results, this chapter presents the enabling conditions that the Fund consolidated in 2025 to translate territorial security into sustainable implementation capacities during 2026.





4.3

Heal to Prevent Repetition: Victims and Their Right to Truth, Justice and Memory

Point 5 of the Peace Agreement, the victims' chapter, constitutes a determining factor for the sustainability of peace in Colombia.

Its four pillars—truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition—are not merely guiding principles, but enforceable rights whose materialization admits no delay. The absence of truth prevents families from bringing their grieving processes to a close, the lack of justice weakens trust in institutions, and the non-transmission of collective memory perpetuates the risk of normalizing violence. To translate these rights into verifiable results, the Peace Agreement established the Comprehensive Peace System (SIP)¹⁶.

In this framework, the Fund acts as an enabling mechanism that expands the System's response capacity, accelerates results, and extends its reach beyond what ordinary financing allows. This implies strengthening the JEP's technical capacity to advance more swiftly in instructing macro cases of crimes against humanity; ensuring that Public Force respondents, one of the least visible dimensions of the system, have adequate conditions for their participation; strengthening the UBPD's capacity to search for and identify missing persons; helping implement the Truth Commission's recommendations; and supporting community initiatives that translate

its legacy into sustained processes of territorial peace-building.

These efforts operate in a complementary manner within the same system: each is necessary, but only their articulation allows for generating sustainable results.

In 2025, the Fund articulated five initiatives grouped around three critical functions that the SIP must deploy simultaneously, given the urgency of victims' rights. The first is to search and repair: advancing in the location of missing persons and in reparation processes that respond to the expectations of affected families and communities. The second is to clarify: strengthening the capacities of institutions responsible for investigating the crimes of the conflict and ensuring adequate conditions for the appearance of those called to account. The third is to remember and not repeat: ensuring that the truth documented by the Truth Commission reaches the territories and contributes to collective memory, as well as preventing the non-repetition of the conflict through changes to public policies.

¹⁶. Formerly known as the System of Truth, Justice, Reparation, and Non-Repetition (SIVJRNR)



Photo: The "Forests of Memory" Initiative at four educational institutions in Caquetá.

LIFE STORY

Walson Chinchilla:
when telling
the truth is also
starting over



Walson Chinchilla learned very early that life could change in an instant. He was just a child when he lost his father in Puerto Wilches.

In a household marked by absence and need, he understood that growing up also meant finding a way to support his family. That is why, when he came of age, he saw the National Army as an opportunity to build a dignified life, to put food on the table, and offer stability to his family.

For more than twenty years, he wore the uniform with the conviction of fulfilling a duty. Like thousands of Colombians of his generation, he believed that the armed path could also be one of service. But in the midst of one of the most painful periods of the country's recent history, he made a decision that would change him forever.

In 2007, he participated in the murder of a person to falsely present the victim as a FARC-EP guerrilla during the most critical years of the so-called 'false positives' in Colombia.

From then on, Walson's story was divided into two: life before that event and life after.

He spent years deprived of his liberty. He lost time, peace of mind, and the possibility of watching his son grow as he would have wished. He also came to understand the weight of questions that are not easily answered: how does one live with what happened, how does one repair the irreparable, and how does one start over when today he is one of more than 7,000 former members of the Public Force who must appear before the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, a process that seeks to uncover the truth, repair the damage caused, and ensure that the events do not occur again.

His path has not been easy. Upon leaving, he discovered that the sentence does not necessarily end with freedom. Having a past legal proceeding often becomes a closed door. Companies that do not respond, interviews that never arrive, and looks that weigh more than words. Social rejection often becomes another form of silent punishment.

However, Walson decided not to remain stuck in the past.

Passionate about electricity, he began training on his own resources. He studied, learned trades, sought temporary work, and insisted where others would give up. For two years, he lived on repairs, installations, and small contracts. He started over from the bottom, like someone rebuilding a house, cable by cable.

In Cali, he also found the most important opportunity of his new life: spending time with his son Luis, who had just turned 18.

They work together. Both arrive early, keep schedules, check connections, fix damage, and solve problems. Between tools, switchboards, and circuits, father and son have built something more valuable than a job: a relationship that lost time seemed to have taken from them.

Today, both work at Fibroresinas, one of the most important chemical resin importers and distributors in the Valle del Cauca. They were hired not because of their past, but because of who they are today: discipline, punctuality, respect, and quality in their work.

That 'yes' did not come by chance. It was made possible thanks to the support of the Fund's Effective Appearance project, in close coordination with the ARN. The project promotes socioeconomic stabilization, combats rejection and stigma, and ensures that those appearing before the JEP have the necessary conditions to reintegrate into civilian life, understanding that, for events not to repeat themselves, concrete opportunities are also needed.



More than 58 companies have received training on labor inclusion and the importance of not rejecting people for their past,

opening spaces where there was once only prejudice.

Because healing a country does not depend solely on tribunals.

It also depends on someone getting a job. On a father being able to provide for his son. On a company daring to trust. On society understanding that truth without opportunity can remain incomplete.

"I say to business owners and Colombian society that you have every right to say no to me and close your doors. But you are also fully within your rights to say yes, and if you say yes, let it be a sustained yes. Be brave enough to believe in us and let this generate trust," says Walson.

His words do not erase the damage caused. Nothing can. But they show something essential to peace: assuming responsibility for what happened must be accompanied by real pathways for transforming one's life. Today, Walson knows he cannot change what happened in 2007. What he can change is how he lives the rest of his days.

That is why he works, that is why he responds, that is why he accompanies his son, that is why he appears before justice, that is why he insists.

In every electrical installation he completes, every workday he puts in, and every door he manages to open, there is a silent form of reparation.





Photo: UNDP



Because sometimes truth
begins in a courtroom.
And other times it begins
when someone decides
never to repeat.

Search and repair: returning to families what the conflict took from them

Key milestones



FORENSIC ANALYSIS AND HISTORICAL PROGRESS IN IDENTIFICATION

Results achieved: **796 bodies** analyzed, surpassing in a single year the cumulative number achieved between 2018 and 2024 (73 bodies). An unprecedented result in the history of the peace process.

Impact / Strategic Value: A historic milestone that accelerates the pursuit of truth, identification, and families' right to dignity.



PARTICIPATION AND RECOGNITION OF WOMEN SEARCHERS

Achievement: **First National Meeting of Women Searchers** (Cali, October 22–24, 2025)—institutional recognition of families as key actors in the search process.

Impact / Strategic Value: Strengthens the recognition of families and their leadership by families in establishing the truth and searching for missing persons.



STRENGTHENING THE SEARCH SUPPORT NETWORK

Achievement: **Consolidated Operational Search Support Network:** **13** proposals selected from **103** submitted across **9** departments.

Impact / Strategic Value: Expands local capacities and coordinates efforts for a more effective and collaborative search.



STRENGTHENING THE GENETIC PROFILE DATABASE

Achievement: **3,097** biological samples collected from family members in 2025—bringing the historical total to 14,623 samples in the Genetic Profile Database.

Impact / Strategic Value: Increases the capacity for identification and dignified handover, bringing truth and reparations closer to families.





Contribution to the peace agreement
- Item 5 – Victims / Comprehensive
System for Peace



STRUCTURAL CHALLENGE

The Agreement recognized **forced disappearance** as one of the most serious consequences of the conflict and established the Search **Unit for Missing Persons (UBPD)** with the mandate to search for, locate, identify, and ensure the dignified return of persons reported missing.



THE FUND'S RESPONSE

In 2025, the Fund helped significantly accelerate the fulfillment of that mandate, achieving **more identifications** in a single year than in the previous six years combined.



EQUITABLE SEARCH AND DIFFERENTIATED APPROACH

Achievement: Equitable Search Strategy designed: ensures that missing women and persons with disabilities have an equal chance of being found—the first methodology of its kind in Colombia.

Impact / Strategic Value: Promotes equality and non-discrimination in the search, ensuring an inclusive and transformative approach.



STRATEGIC VALUE

Behind every result are families who are finally able to exercise their **right to grieve**. This is at the core of the Agreement's commitment to placing **victims at the center** of implementation and of the **Fund's** contribution to strengthening the system's capacity to respond at the scale and timeliness this challenge demands.

Colombia has one of the largest historical gaps in the world in identifying persons reported as disappeared as a consequence of the armed conflict. At the start of the Fund-supported initiative, there were thousands of unidentified bodies in the warehouses of the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences (INMLCF) and other State institutions. Bodies were recovered, delivered, and stored, but without a name and without a family to claim them. The installed forensic capacity was insufficient to reduce this gap in a sustained manner. The Fund invested in this backlog with an operational acceleration strategy whose result in 2025 has no precedent in the history of the Colombian peace process.

The five Integrated Centers for Forensic Approach and Identification (CIAFI)—strengthened by the Fund—located in Bogotá, Medellín, Bucaramanga, Popayán, and Neiva analyzed 796 bodies in 2025. Medellín concentrated the greatest effort, with 480 bodies analyzed; Bucaramanga and Bogotá added 270 more.

To put that number in perspective: between 2018 and 2024, the CIAFI had analyzed 73 bodies in total. In a single year, the

project multiplied results more than tenfold. The team grew to 30 professionals (including doctors, dentists, anthropologists, case managers, and forensic assistants), financed with Fund resources and UBPD counterpart funding. Thanks to this, 201 people were identified in 2025, representing 47% of the system's entire historical cumulative total since 2018.

Beyond operational results, each identification represents families' effective exercise of a fundamental right: knowing the truth about the fate of their loved ones and advancing in the grieving process. In this sense, forensic identification is not only a technical result, but also one of the most concrete forms of reparation.

But the search is not only a forensic process: it is also a human process that requires families to be actors, not just recipients. The [First National Meeting of Searching Women](#), held in Cali between October 22 and 24, 2025, was the clearest institutional recognition of that principle: the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters who have spent years searching for their disappeared are not merely sources of information for the legal process; they are the custodians of the conflict's memory and

the main drivers of the search. The meeting brought together women's search organizations from throughout the country and generated direct input for the regulation of the Women Searchers Law. In parallel, the Operational Search Support Network selected 13 proposals out of 103 registered from nine departments (from organizations and individuals) that will operationally accompany search processes in their territories.

The Equal Search Strategy completes this axis with an argument that the Colombian system has not yet explicitly formulated until now: the likelihood of being found should not depend on the gender or sexual orientation of the person who disappeared. The methodology designed by this commitment establishes specific criteria to ensure that women and persons with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity have the same possibilities of being identified as any other population group. It is a technical commitment with profound ethical content: reparation cannot reproduce the inequities that the conflict imposed.



Clarify: strengthening the system that investigates and judges

Key milestones



MACROCASE 01 (Illegal detention of persons by the FARC-EP)

Achieved result: 85% progress, with 490 individuals appearing in court and 18 cases identified—standardized methodologies that reduce the need for retrials and expedite judicial decision-making.

Impact / Strategic Value: Standardized methodologies that reduce re-processing and accelerate judicial decision-making.



MACROCASE 08 (Crimes committed by members of the security forces—Gran Magdalena subcase)

Achievement: 57% progress, exceeding the target by 7 percentage points—coordination among the UBP, URT, and the Ombudsman's Office to search for the disappeared and include them in the RUV.

Impact / Strategic Value: Strengthens institutional coordination and the search for the disappeared to ensure their recognition and reparations.



MACROCASE 11 (Gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive violence, and other crimes)

Results achieved: 922 victims verified across three subcases—748 women, 55 persons with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, and five collective subjects.

Impact / Strategic value: Raises awareness of victims and recognizes them, using a differentiated and inclusive approach in transitional justice processes.





COMPREHENSIVE CARE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS APPEARING IN COURT

Results achieved: 408 Public Force respondents appearing before the JEP received comprehensive care from the SAAD through 643 psychosocial interventions — 78.26% showed increased engagement in the dialogic and restorative process.

Impact / Strategic Value: Strengthens psychosocial well-being and engagement in the dialogical and restorative approach.



RESTORATIVE PROJECTS

Results achieved: Restorative projects “Armonizándonos” (Awá People) and “Pueblo Bankuamo”: construction permit issued for the Marcos Pai House of Wisdom; preliminary TOAR was formalized.

Impact / Strategic Value: Promotes psychosocial well-being and ownership of the dialogic and restorative process.



SOCIOECONOMIC PATHWAYS FOR PARTICIPANTS

Achievement: 298 participants from the security forces enrolled in socioeconomic pathways; socioeconomic inclusion index (3 dimensions, 19 indicators) designed as an input for public policy.

Impact / Strategic Value: Generates evidence for public policies that promote socioeconomic inclusion and reintegration.



CAPACITY BUILDING FOR DEFENSE ATTORNEYS

Achieved result: 90% of defense attorneys are capable of designing restorative pathways compatible with the JEP—the outcome of 5 specialized legal roundtables with 23 defense attorneys.

Impact / Strategic value: Strengthens the defense's capacity for effective participation in restorative justice processes before the JEP.

Contribution to the peace agreement - Item 5 – Victims / Comprehensive System for Peace



STRUCTURAL CHALLENGE

The Agreement established the **JEP** as the institution responsible for investigating the most serious crimes of the conflict and ensuring that victims have **access to justice**. However, a judicial body with insufficient technical and operational capabilities faces limitations in fully fulfilling its mandate.



THE FUND'S RESPONSE

In 2025, the Fund directed its resources towards closing these gaps: it strengthened the **analytical infrastructure** needed to accelerate progress on macro-cases, provided the necessary **assistance** to ensure effective appearances, and helped create **socioeconomic conditions** that allow those appearing from the security forces to fulfill their obligations of **truth** and reparations with dignity.



STRATEGIC VALUE

In this context, strengthening the system is not merely a matter of technical support: it is an **enabling condition** for translating **victims' rights** into concrete results.



The Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) is one of the most complex judicial institutions created in Colombia. It investigates macro cases of crimes against humanity committed over decades of conflict, involving thousands of victims and hundreds of respondents across

the national territory. The magnitude of its mandate demands capacities that transcend ordinary financing: the possibility of processing large volumes of evidence, standardizing analytical methodologies, and accelerating decision-making without compromising judicial rigor. In

2025, the UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) directed its resources towards strengthening precisely these critical capacities of the JEP and the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation.

Macro Case 01, on the illegal detention of persons by the FARC-EP, one of the most representative in symbolic and historical terms, reached 85% progress toward its target, with 490 active respondents and 18 completed of respondents. Beyond quantitative results, the project contributed to the installation of systematization files and standardized analysis methodologies that reduce rework and strengthen efficiency in judicial decision-making.

The Gran Magdalena sub-case of Macro Case 08, concerning crimes committed by members of the Public Force, State agents acting in association with paramilitary groups, or civilian third parties during the armed conflict, advanced significantly, driven by coordination with the UBPD, the URT, and the Public Defender's Office to characterize damages and activate victim accreditation and missing persons search pathways. In the Magdalena Medio, four voluntary accounts from the same macro case allowed for projecting 50 new accreditation documents and initiating the judicial inspection of ECOPETROL archives, a high-value evidentiary source that had not been systematically addressed.

Macro Case 11, centered on sexual and gender-based violence, recognized 922 victims across its three sub-cases: 748 women, 55 persons with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, and five collective subjects, setting a precedent in the recognition of this type of victim within the case.

This institutional strengthening is complemented by a key dimension: the quality of the appearance does not depend only on the willingness of those participating in the process, but on the conditions that allow for informed and effective participation. The Differential Advisory and Care Service (SAAD) provided comprehensive care to 408 Public Force respondents through 643 psychosocial interventions, strengthening their understanding and participa-

tion in the system. Beyond the volume of care, the key result is that 78.26% of respondents and professionals who attended increased their level of appropriation of the dialogical and restorative approach. This appropriation is what transforms a formal appearance into a substantive contribution to truth.

At the restorative level, the project advanced two high symbolic and territorial value initiatives: technical studies for

the construction of the Marcos Pai House of Wisdom of the Awá People in Nariño, supporting design and construction permits; and the anticipated TOAR of the Kankuamo People, formalized through JEP rulings and in the process of coordination with environmental entities. These processes represent advances towards the materialization of restorative justice.

The restorative project of the Kankuamo People (Kankuamo Reservation, Cesar), arising from Ruling TP-SeRVR-RC-ST-No. 002 of 2025, Case 03 Sub-case Caribbean Coast—Center for Harmonious Living of the Kankuamo People—is the most direct example of articulation between an Exploratory Restorative Project (PRE) and an already-issued ruling. The project contemplates two lines: one of environmental restoration (ritual cleansing of Mother Earth, environmental diagnosis, and installation of a native species nursery with a self-sustaining business perspective) and one focused on symbolic restoration (dialogical spaces among victims, respondents, and the community, memorialization actions, and co-creation of a memory site)¹⁷.

The technical team of the Attorney General's Office, delegated with Coordination Functions for Intervention before the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, strengthened its gender and differential approaches. Territorial sessions were accompanied and led by PGN officials, aimed at strengthening knowledge of the JEP and its processes, for ombudspersons, provincial prosecutors, public defenders, and victims of the armed conflict in Bogotá, Magdalena, Antioquia, Bolívar, Meta, Valle del Cauca, and Chocó.

During 2025, the delegated Attorney General's Office and the Universidad Externado de Colombia consolidated the memories, compiling the reflections of academia, the Ministry of Justice, and JEP officials on sanctions, highlighting the need to consolidate clear and standardized methodologies, strengthen victim and community participation, and articulate in a balanced manner the restorative character of these sanctions with the sanctioning component.

The transitional justice system has a dimension that is less visible: Public Force members appearing before the JEP. Their situation is structurally complex: they are obligated to participate in a judicial process without having, in many cases, the necessary socioeconomic conditions to do so effectively. Social stigma, barriers to access to formal employment associated with criminal records, and limited access to psychosocial support widen the gap between the Agreement's demands and the real capacity to fulfill them.

For this reason, the Fund prioritized an investment to support Public Force Respondents in more than 50 municipalities across 14 departments. This directly intervenes on that gap and aligns with the expansion of the

17. At this time, the direct participation of 8 of the 12 parties to the proceedings is being finalized, and we are awaiting the outcome of the appeal of the ruling so that this project can be fully aligned with the JEP's decision.





ARN's mandate to include the accompaniment of active and retired Public Force members who are subject to and fulfilling the obligations derived from the JEP's conditionality regime.

In 2025, 298 respondents participated in socioeconomic guidance pathways; 123 entrepreneurial initiatives were characterized for strengthening processes; and 58 companies were sensitized to non-stigmatization and labor inclusion. Additionally, five specialized legal roundtables, with the participation of 23 defenders, allowed 90% of respondents to strengthen their capacity to structure restorative pathways compatible with JEP requirements.

The socioeconomic inclusion index developed by this initiative, based on three dimensions and 19 indicators, constitutes the first instrument of this type applied to this population and a relevant input for the ARN and for public policy design within the framework of mandate expansion. In this context, the coherence of the SIP depends on all its actors, including those least supported, having the effective conditions to fulfill their commitments.

Remember not to repeat: Translating the Legacy into Action

Key milestones



IMPACT OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE CLARIFICATION OF THE TRUTH (CEV)

Achievement: 18 **CEV recommendations** have been incorporated into draft territorial agendas currently under review — the first operational translation of the report into local policy.

Impact / Strategic Value: Strengthens informed territorial decision-making and the incorporation of the CEV's legacy into local public policies.



COMMUNICATION FOR NON-REPETITION

Achievement: Radio soap opera “De menor a mayor” produced in collaboration with the Ministry of Defense following Recommendation 65 — the first time that institution has produced educational content on non-repetition based on the CEV report.

Impact / Strategic Value: Promotes an institutional culture of non-repetition and raises awareness among broad audiences through accessible and innovative formats.



MONITORING WITH A GENDER AND DIVERSITY FOCUS

Achievement: EG-OSIGD set of indicators designed to track CEV recommendations across 17 entities—the first measurement tool with a gender and sexual diversity perspective.

Impact / Strategic Value: Generates evidence and enables the evaluation of progress through a differentiated approach to improve the implementation of recommendations.



TERRITORIAL MEMORY AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Achievement: 6 **community** organizations across 5 departments are implementing territorial memory initiatives: from Catatumbo to Nariño, using formats ranging from neighborhood archives and art to radio soap operas and university certificate programs.

Impact / Strategic Value: Strengthens community capacities and preserves local memories as a contribution to truth, reparation, and guarantees of non-repetition.

Photo: Mi comuna





Contribution to the peace agreement - Item 5 – Victims



STRUCTURAL CHALLENGE

The Agreement established that **non-repetition** is not limited to the absence of conflict, but rather involves the **active construction** of a culture of peace that makes a return to violence unthinkable. The Truth Commission fulfilled its mandate to document and clarify.



RESPUESTA DEL FONDO

In 2025, the Fund supported the next step—the most complex and least visible one—: translating that legacy into **public policies** adopted by government ministries, **local agendas** adopted by municipalities, and living **narratives** constructed by communities in their own words.



VALOR ESTRATÉGICO

These processes demonstrate that **implementing the Agreement** is not merely a matter of fulfilling outstanding commitments, but of **anticipating and defusing** cycles of violence before they take root again.

The Truth Commission delivered in 2022 the most comprehensive report on the Colombian armed conflict ever produced, with 67 recommendations for transforming the country, closing existing conflicts, and overcoming the causes of their persistence. For these recommendations to be effective, ministries must turn them into policies, municipalities must incorporate them into their development plans, educational institutions must translate them into pedagogy, and affected communities must appropriate them as part of their own narrative about what must not happen again.

The Fund continued in 2025 with its support for the Truth Commission's legacy in coordination with the Follow-up Committee on recommendations, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Defense, and the National Center of Historical Memory, with interventions from national institutions to the territories and from communities upward.

It supported participatory diagnostic processes, combined with semantic analysis using natural language processing and optical character recognition, of the Territorial Development Plans of each municipality, to identify how much the CEV's recommendations were incorporated into local planning. For this, 86 territorial sessions were held in 15 municipalities.

The most concrete result of the year: 18 recommendations pre-included in draft territorial agendas, now undergoing final validation. In collaboration with the Ministry of Defense, the radio drama *'De menor a mayor'* ('From minor to major') was produced under Recommendation 65—the first time the institution has generated pedagogical content on non-repetition based directly on the CEV report.

The SOGIE indicator battery, designed to monitor recommendations across 17 entities, completes the contribution. For the first time, Colombia has an instrument to measure whether institutions are or are not implementing recommendations with a gender and sexual diversity perspective.

On the community side, the Historical Memory Call, supported by the Fund in close coordination with the National Center of Historical Memory, strengthens what no national policy can replace: the capacity of communities themselves to build, safeguard, and transmit their memory of the conflict. Six organizations in five departments—Norte de Santander, Cauca, Antioquia, Caquetá, and Nariño—work with radically different languages because the communities that faced the conflict are also radically different.

What links these six initiatives is a core conviction: memory is not a retrospective exercise, but a strategic asset to ensure that history does not repeat itself. Through memory, communities construct their own narratives about what happened and about the boundaries they are not willing to cross again. When these narratives emerge from the languages, bodies, and times of each community, they become mechanisms for intergenerational transmission and living guarantees of non-repetition, with a durability that transcends any institutional intervention.

In Norte del Cauca, the Corporation for Regional Development linked 40 social organizations in a process of appropriating the CEV's legacy in Miranda, Corinto, and Puerto Tejada.

In Nariño, in Tumaco and Francisco Pizarro, the Compaz Foundation works with Afro-descendant women leaders through artistic languages, with eight initiatives promoting CEV recommendations identified in the territory.



In Medellín, the Mi Comuna Corporation launched a Community Archives Management Diploma in alliance with the Universidad de Antioquia and the Universidad Nacional, with 22 participating organizations representing a broad diversity of actors: conflict victims, peace signatories, peace cooperatives, ethnic communities, persons with disabilities, and LGBTIQ+ people, all building memory together in the same space.

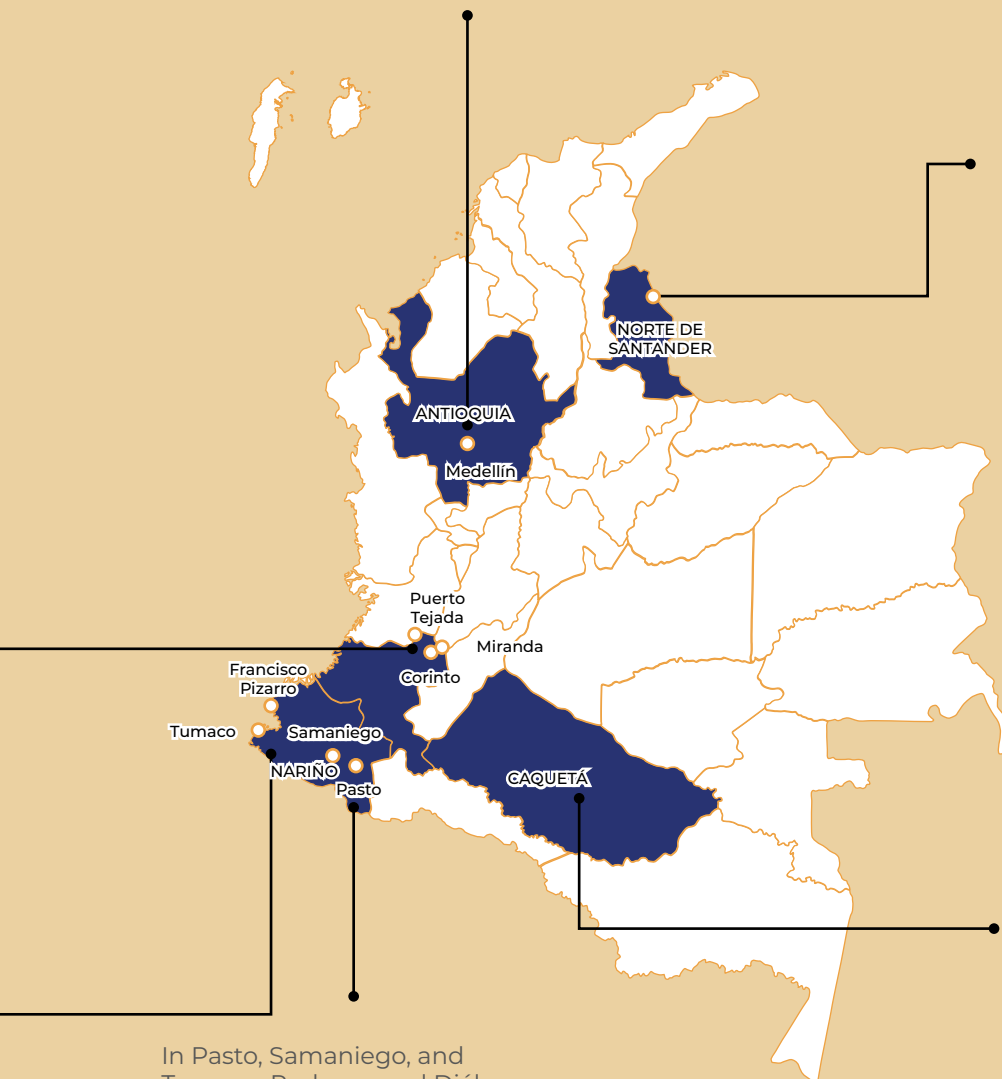
Source: Mi Comuna Corporation (2025)

Image: Initiative for the conservation of archives for historical memory in Medellín.



Image: Memory and knowledge dialogue workshop with the Mothers of Catatumbo

In Catatumbo, the Colombian Commission of Jurists accompanies the Mothers of Catatumbo for Peace in reconstructing historical archives that now exist in handmade notebooks, amid escalating conflict that requires each activity to be adapted to security protocols.



In Pasto, Samaniego, and Tumaco, Rodeemos el Diálogo (Let's Surround Dialogue) brings the traveling exhibition 'Hay Futuro Si Hay Verdad' (There is a Future If There is Truth) of the Truth Commission.

Source: Colombian Commission of Jurists – CCJ (2025)



Image: Forests of Memory initiative in 4 Educational Institutions of Caquetá.

In Caquetá, the Schools of Peace Foundation develops Los Bosques de la Memoria (Forests of Memory) at 4 educational institutions, and a Peace Studies and Caquetaneity Diploma with 57 participants, coordinated with the Ministry of Education.

Source: Schools of Peace Foundation - IE Cervantes, Morelia, Caquetá (2025).

Strategic conclusions

The three axes of this chapter are interdependent because the SIP is a system, not a sum of institutions. Without a UBPD with the required operational capacity, thousands of families remain without an answer regarding the disappearance of their loved ones. Without a JEP that instructs macro cases rigorously and in a timely manner, victims face prolonged delays in learning the truth and establishing responsibility. And without a living memory that translates documented truth into a culture of peace, into public policies, community archives, pedagogical processes, and territorial narratives, non-repetition ceases to be operational. The Fund intervenes at these three levels because the coherence of the system depends on its simultaneous functioning.

The Peace Agreement established that victims' rights are at the center of implementation. The Multi-Partner Trust Fund demonstrates that materializing this commitment requires more than political will: it demands installed technical capacities, flexible financing and sustained accompaniment, even in contexts of high operational and political complexity. In 2025, this approach allowed results to be achieved that the transitional justice system would have found difficult to achieve on its own. That added value is not always captured by indicators but is directly reflected in victims' effective access to their rights.





Photo: JEP

4.4

Photographic Special: “At the Center of Everything: Gender, Ethnic Identity and Environment as Conditions for Peace”

Gender equality approach

This gallery makes visible the structural advances achieved by mainstreaming a gender equality approach within the Fund, thereby consolidating it as a strategic pillar for the sustainability of territorial peace in Colombia.

Through the following programmatic, articulated, and transformative investments, the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peace has contributed decisively to strengthening the economic autonomy of women, broadening their substantive participation in decision-making spaces, prevention and comprehensive care for gender-based violence (GBV), as well as promoting co-responsible masculinities and the social redistribution of care work. In a complementary manner, these actions have reinforced the institutional capacities of the State and territorial actors to guarantee the right to equality, non-repetition and inclusive and lasting peace.

The images that make up this gallery capture and narrate these achievements from the territories, evidencing tangible transformations in power relations, social imaginaries, and more inclusive institutional responses. Each photograph accounts for measurable and sustained change processes, demonstrating that gender equality is not only a guiding principle of the Fund, but also that concrete results of its contribution to peacebuilding, the recognition of diverse leaderships, and the strengthening of the social fabric in contexts historically affected by the internal armed conflict are documented.



1

Search with a Gender Approach: For the Fund, the search for missing persons is an act of restorative justice, historically sustained by women. By strengthening the leadership of searching women in forensic decisions and Regional Search Plans, pain has been transformed into political advocacy and scientific rigor.

Source: Project: Comprehensive Actions for the Strengthening of Forensic Capacity and Identification of Missing Persons in Humanitarian and Extrajudicial Research with a Differential Approach / UNDP



2

Economic autonomy with redistribution of power. As a pillar of sustainable peace, the Fund promotes the economic autonomy of women through access to productive resources, income control, and decision-making capacity. This strategy goes beyond income generation to transform power relations in rural and PDET territories. For example, the consolidation of an inclusive financial ecosystem in Córdoba, which positioned rural women in the yuca value chain as strategic actors through gender-sensitive credit, climate insurance, and organizational leadership, achieving real and sustained financial autonomy and effective integration into the formal economy.

Source: Blended Finance Call 2023, IOM



PALETA DE JUSTICIA
TRANSICIONAL
CON GÉNERO

BAS
CONCEP
DE GÉ

3

Participation in justice systems. The Fund strengthens the effective participation of women and LGBTIQ+ persons in decision-making, promoting more legitimate, representative justice systems through a gender and intersectional approach. Through support for the JEP and the Attorney General's Office, this approach was integrated into victim accreditation and restorative projects, driving more equitable, relevant, and non-repetition-oriented judicial decisions that benefit victims of the armed conflict.

Source: Project for strengthening JEP and PCN capacities for the investigation and clarification of serious crimes against humanity and war crimes (UNDP/UN Women)]



4

Co-responsible masculinities and redistribution of care. The Fund promotes the transformation of hegemonic masculinities towards co-responsible models of care and violence prevention, which form the foundation of lasting peace. In initiatives with Public Force respondents, the implementation of psychotherapeutic protocols with a gender approach allowed approximately 70% to adopt co-responsible care practices, improve their emotional regulation, and strengthen their commitment to truth, reparation for victims, and non-repetition, contributing to safer and more egalitarian family and community environments.

Source: Project: Socioeconomic stabilization, non-stigmatization and legal security for effective appearance (UNDP and UNVMC)]



5





6

5

Transformation of imaginaries and equitable access to land. Initiatives that transform patriarchal imaginaries that have excluded women from access to land and territorial decision-making, positioning their leadership as an axis of comprehensive reparation and social justice. In Mapiripán and Villa Sofía (Meta), 100% of land restitution actions incorporated the voices and leadership of displaced women, strengthening organizations such as ASO-MUDEM and consolidating a restitution model sensitive to their needs and contributions.

Source: Project: Strategic Litigation Call for Complex and/or Emblematic Cases of Restitution of Forcibly Dispossessed and/or Abandoned Land directed at Civil Society Organizations. (Humanidad Vigente Legal Corporation)

6

Violence prevention and comprehensive protection. This line prioritizes anticipatory and community-based prevention of gender-based violence, positioning the security of women and girls as a pillar of peace and non-repetition. The Fund strengthened the implementation of Alerta Rosa (Law 2326 of 2023), articulating territorial actors and search entities to establish operational guidelines with a gender approach, now recognized as a national political and operational priority.

Source: Project: Alerta Rosa Ya: Prevention mechanisms to guarantee the life, liberty, security, integrity and dignity of children, adolescents and youth and women. (Colombian Commission of Jurists)]

Methodological note: The images were processed with Gemini (AI) to recreate a gallery inspired by Colombian women artists. The gallery makes visible six Fund projects that strategically contribute to gender equality.

Environmental approach

1

During the reporting year, the environmental focus centered on **productive sustainability, restitution grounded in governance and environmental justice, and the secure establishment of territorial rights** as necessary conditions for stable and lasting territorial peace.



Source: Sembremos Confianza (Let's Build Trust) – Corantioquia

Sustainable productive strengthening took the form of projects that promote the transition to climate-resilient systems, reduce negative impacts on ecosystems, and generate business models and life projects compatible with the well-being of the living environment that makes them possible and sustains them.



Source: Sembremos Confianza (*Let's Build Trust*) – Corantioquia
-Photo taken with a camera trap by Corantioquia

Sembremos Confianza: The «Sembremos Confianza» project, led by UNDP and UNODC with CORANTIOQUIA, which began this year, identified 21 green businesses—including coffee, cacao, plantain, sachu inchi, regenerative livestock, silvopastoral systems, and bee-keeping—to strengthen the landscape of licit economies. It also detected, through satellite studies, areas susceptible to restoration to contribute to the recovery of the jaguar's strategic environmental corridor, initiating this work of awareness-raising and restoration at the local level through voluntary conservation agreements with communities and associations of productive projects.



Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices and transition towards climate-resilient productive systems.

Thanks to this multi-actor alliance, the associations adopted agroecological practices such as polycultures (corn-yuca, beans-yuca), the use of biopreparations, bioles, and worm compost, as well as the progressive reduction of chemical inputs. The capacities of producers were strengthened in the implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM). This approach prioritized the integration of cultural, physical, and chemical tactics to optimize phytosanitary control, reducing environmental impact, and encouraging decision-making based on critical monitoring of their productive systems. Proper management of agrochemical containers was also strengthened, and environmental workshops were held with the ICA, and agroclimatic roundtables were supported in coordination with FAO. These actions contribute to improving soil health, reducing pest risks, and increasing climate resilience.

Source: Blended Finance Call | project: Multi-actor alliance for yuca marketing with the anchor company Almidones de Sucre. Yuca crop from the Multi-actor alliance for yuca marketing project with the anchor company Almidones de Sucre of IOM



Protection of rural investments against climate events and strengthening of adaptation capacities. In Catatumbo, the parametric insurance developed by UNODC in alliance with Blue Marble was an innovative climate adaptation measure, protecting crops and products such as cacao, onions, sugarcane, and honey against excess or insufficient rainfall. This tool reduces pressure on sensitive ecosystems by preventing productive losses from leading to unplanned agricultural expansion.

Promotion of energy efficiency and financing for the popular economy.

Institutional preparation for financing energy efficiency in the popular economy. For its part, this project, being executed by UNIDO, advanced the structuring of a credit line to finance energy efficiency and renewable energy in popular economy companies, in coordination with Bancóldex and territorial governments. Although the line has not yet been implemented, the registration of interested companies points to a potential portfolio that will allow emissions to be reduced and energy efficiency to be improved in small rural businesses..

Source: Blended Finance Call | project: Marketing, economic sustainability, and parametric insurance strategy for Coosocata in Catatumbo. Participant and beneficiary of the 'Sembrando Confianza' project of Corantioquia

2

Restitution with a Governance and Environmental Justice Approach

Territorial environmental governance is strengthened through institutional articulation, community participation, and the integration of an environmental approach into strategic decisions about the territory. This approach advances a comprehensive understanding of restitution and peace as processes that must recognize and repair ecological damage.

In restitution processes accompanied by the Land Restitution Unit (URT) and organizations such as the Colombian Commission of Jurists (CCJ), the environmental approach was incorporated into legal claims, advancing restitution with sustainability criteria, the preservation of fauna and flora, and proposals for the use of clean energy and water management. For its part, the Yira Castro Legal Corporation promoted the concertation of collective environmental mitigation proposals and the incorporation of ecological impacts into the claims section in strategic litigation projects. Restitution is thus framed as social and environmental reparation, recognizing that legal insecurity over land, and its allocation without an environmental approach and accompaniment, can facilitate illegal resource exploitation and deforestation.

The 'Risk Map for the Comprehensive Rural Reform' project, from the Universidad de Los Andes, incorporated a socio-ecosystem and legal perspective for land purchases for restitution with low social and ecological risks, applying village-level analysis to more than 33,000 villages. This tool prioritizes biodiversity and rural well-being, and integrates environmental management categories—parks, reserves, páramos, and wetlands—as decisive variables in allocation processes, to ensure accuracy and sustainability, while reducing complexity.

This environmental or 'socio-ecosystem risk' (SER) analysis, integrated into land purchases, introduces restrictions, obligations, and rights derived from environmental categories, especially relevant in contexts involving indigenous peoples and environmentally sensitive territories. This integration reduces land-use disputes and strengthens governance models that protect ecosystems and community autonomy.

Source (photo collage): Works by participants and beneficiaries of the Strategic Litigation call, exhibited at the project closure event.

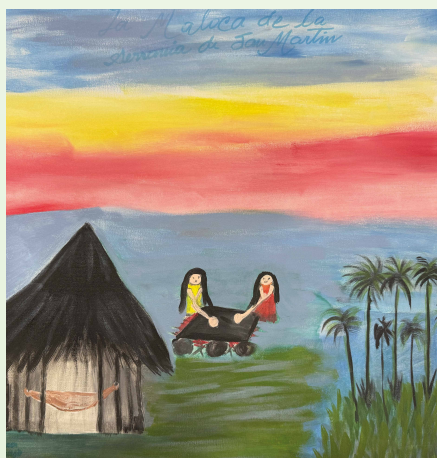
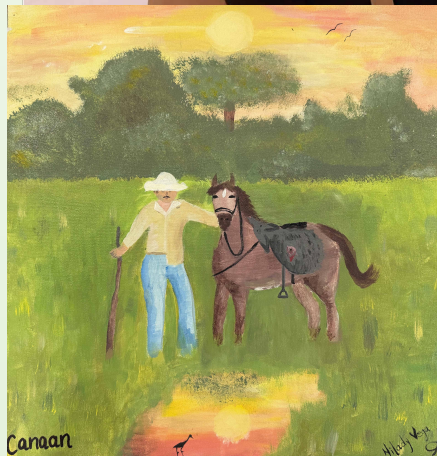




Photo: Corporación Yira Castro



3

Enabling the territorial Transformation

Restoration of access to resources and lands for communities and biodiversity. Safe access to the territory is a prior condition for any management or use thereof. **Anti-personnel mines block access to agricultural land, forests, and natural resources.** The humanitarian demining actions of The HALO Trust and Humanicemos DH allowed multiple villages to be declared contamination-free, enabling the safe return of communities and agricultural reactivation. These interventions not only reduce physical risks, but also create conditions for territorial planning and governance, environmental planning, and ecosystem recovery.

Furthermore, explosive artifact risk education and coordination with local authorities consolidate community capacity for responsible management of the territory once it is cleared. Clearance activities implement good practices, such as grease traps for gray water and mobile energy stations to conduct operations with the smallest possible environmental footprint. Finally, The HALO Trust coordinated actions with Municipal Environmental Education Committees (CEAM) for the planting of timber trees and management of plant material in school environments in the impacted communities; actions that reinforce environmental institutionalization and consolidate community trust.





Photo: HALO

Ethnic approach

The Fund considers this approach one of the structural pillars for the construction of territorial, inclusive, and sustainable peace in Colombia. Through coordinated work with indigenous peoples and Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal, and Palenquero communities, the Fund has promoted the recognition, protection, and strengthening of their collective rights, governance systems, ancestral knowledge, and forms of relationship with the territory, in coherence with the Ethnic Chapter of the Final Peace Agreement. **The images in this gallery narrate, from the territories themselves, these transformation processes; through photography, tangible changes are reflected in the relations between ethnic communities and institutions, in the recognition of traditional knowledge, and in the reaffirmation of cultural identity as the foundation for territorial peace. Each image is testimony to how the ethnic approach not only guides the Fund's action, but also materializes in concrete results that strengthen the social fabric, territorial governance, and the guarantee of non-repetition, contributing effectively to a peace built from human diversity.**

1

Access to resources and services. Ensuring equitable access for ethnic communities to resources, services, and productive opportunities is the foundation of sustainable territorial peace. In Alto Patía and Norte del Cauca, five integrating projects strengthen organizational capacities, differential technical assistance, and build community leadership—with an emphasis on Afro-Colombian women—accelerating PATR implementation and positioning communities as protagonists of the PDET.

Source: Integrating projects to accelerate PATR implementation in Alto Patía and Norte del Cauca

1

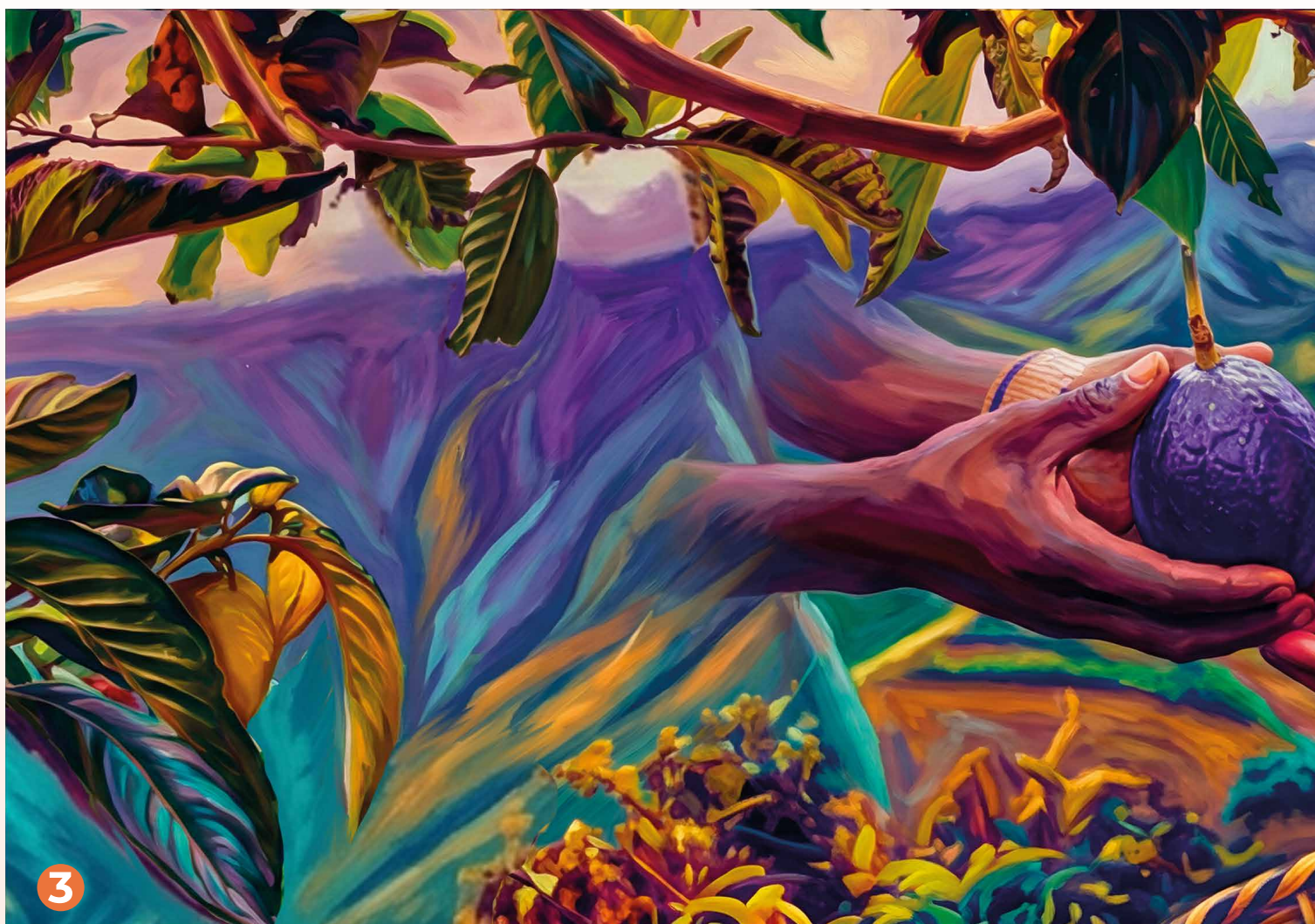


2

Strengthening cultural identity and self-governance.

Strengthening cultural identity, autonomy, and self-governance is key to guaranteeing the collective rights of ethnic peoples. Through support for the implementation of Law 2364 of 2024 and the Support Network, the Fund positions women and indigenous communities as central actors in the search for missing persons, overcoming forensic and territorial barriers from an approach centered on victims and respectful of their cultural practices.

Source: UBPD and INML Support Project (UNDP and OHCHR)



3

Environmental conservation and sustainability.

Protecting the territory as a space for life, identity, and self-governance is central to peace and climate resilience. The “Sembremos Confianza” project, carried out with Afro-Colombian communities in Antioquia, integrates ancestral knowledge and environmental conservation through ecological restoration and sustainable production practices, thereby contributing to socio-ecological connectivity, jaguar conservation, and the strengthening of cultural ties with nature.

Source: Corantioquia Project (UNDP)





4



Participation in decision-making and reintegration.

Effective involvement of ethnic communities in decision-making is key to political autonomy and the sustainability of peace. In Tumaco, the Humanitarian Demining in Areas with Instability Factors model strengthens the leadership of Community Councils and Awá Reservations by integrating physical protection and cultural preservation and by ensuring community ownership of knowledge in Mine Risk Education.

Source: Humanitarian Demining Project (DRC)

Methodological note: The images were edited using Gemini (AI) to recreate a gallery inspired by Colombian artists. The gallery showcases four MPTF projects that reflect the implementation of the ethnic approach.

Phase III Balance: Best Practices and Lessons Learned

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the actions implemented by the Multi-Donor Fund during its Phase III (2023–2026, as of May 15, 2026). It presents the main cumulative results, as well as an analysis of the Fund's ability to adapt flexibly to a dynamic context while maintaining its strategic relevance.

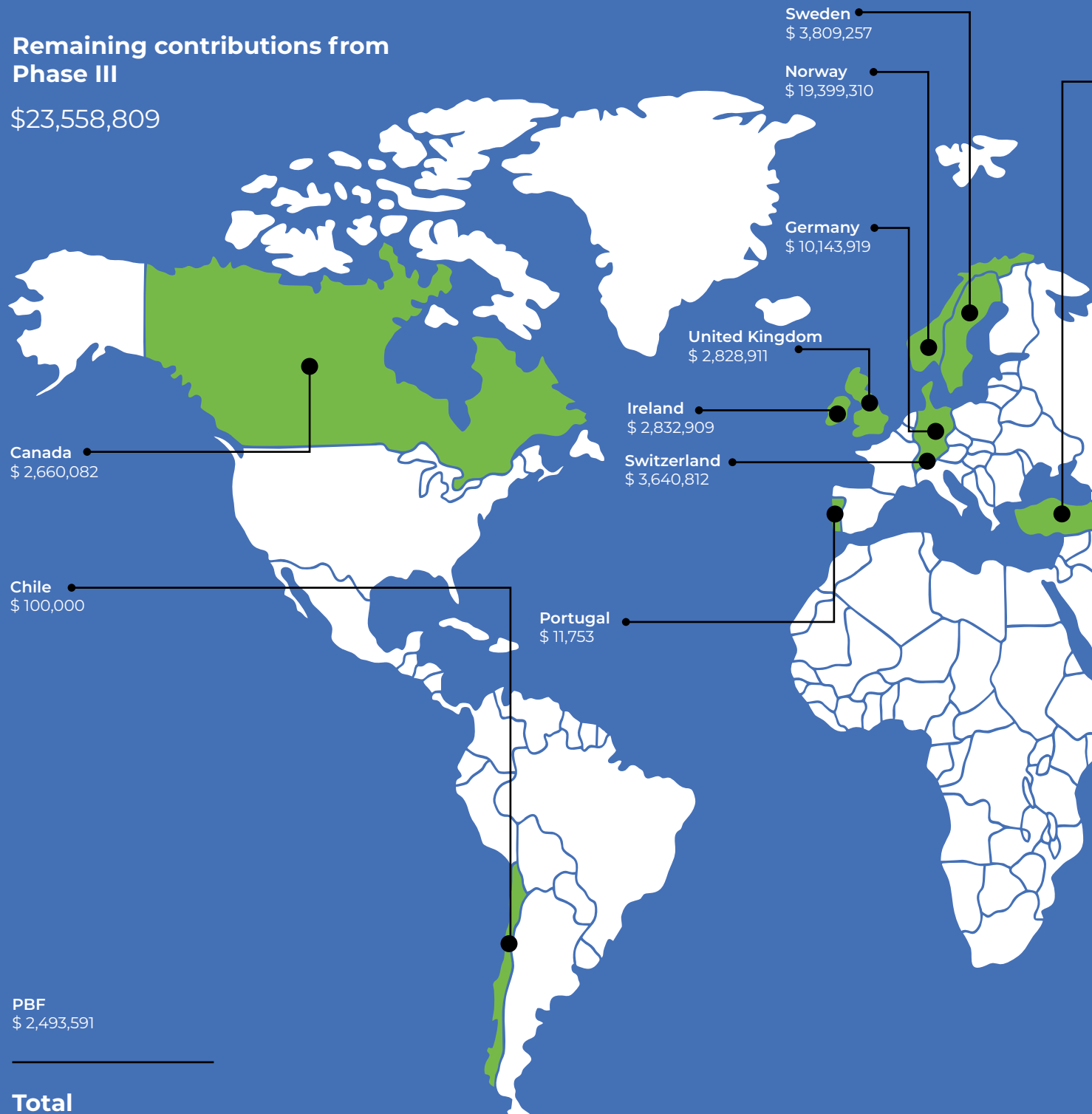
It also highlights best practices and lessons learned that have not only strengthened implementation in Colombia but also serve as useful benchmarks for peacebuilding efforts in other countries.

Phase III reflects a continuous process of learning and evolution, during which the Fund has consolidated and enhanced its catalytic value, guiding its interventions according to strategic criteria that maximize impact, sustainability, and territorial coordination.

Phase III maintained the commitment of traditional donors and also attracted non-traditional donors such as Turkey, Chile, New Zealand, and Portugal.

Remaining contributions from Phase III

\$23,558,809



PBF
\$2,493,591

Total

\$71,616,962



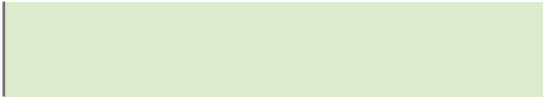
Phase III introduced a new area of focus that made it possible to support territorial transformation initiatives that go beyond the provisions of the 2016 Agreement. Furthermore, comprehensive mine action was incorporated as a sub-area within sustainable human development, recognizing its role as a gateway to these territories: the clearance of contaminated areas allows for safe passage and enables their productive use.

Phase III of the Fund was committed to territorial transformations, with the greatest effort directed towards

sustainable human development through comprehensive interventions in regions such as Catatumbo and the

Nariño Pacific (Tumaco and Roberto Payán)..

Resource Allocation by Area PHASE III (in USD)

Sustainable Human Development	44 Projects		\$ 22,740,054
AICMA Sub-area	7 Projects		\$ 10,363,177
Reincorporation	20 Projects		\$ 4,511,537
Victims	21 Projects		\$ 9,833,410
Communication	3 Projects		\$ 1,965,423
Beyond the Agreement	5 Projects		\$ 5,241,400
Total Investment	100 Projects		\$ 54,655,002 ¹⁸
Operating Costs			\$ 5,415,303 ¹⁹
Total Allocated Phase III			\$ 60,070,305

¹⁸. It includes six calls for proposals currently under review and selection in the areas of Sustainable Human Development, AICMA, Reintegration, and Peace Beyond the Agreement.

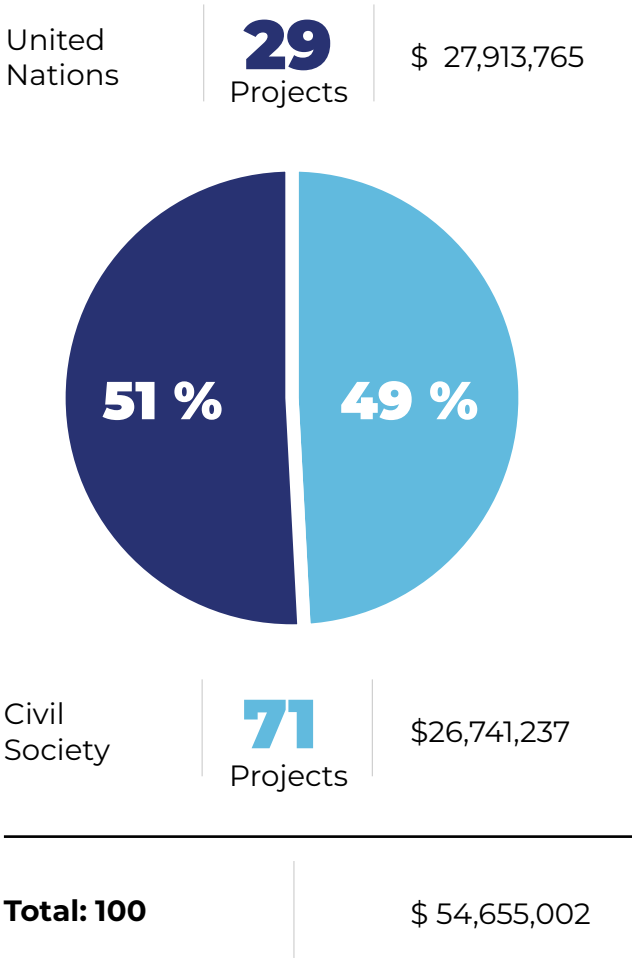
¹⁹. Operating Expenses: USD 5,415,303 (includes direct costs for the civil society window, secretariat operating costs, bank fees, and MPTFO operating costs).

²⁰. The Fund may allocate resources to United Nations agencies, funds, and programs or to nongovernmental organizations. This mechanism for delivering resources is called a "window".

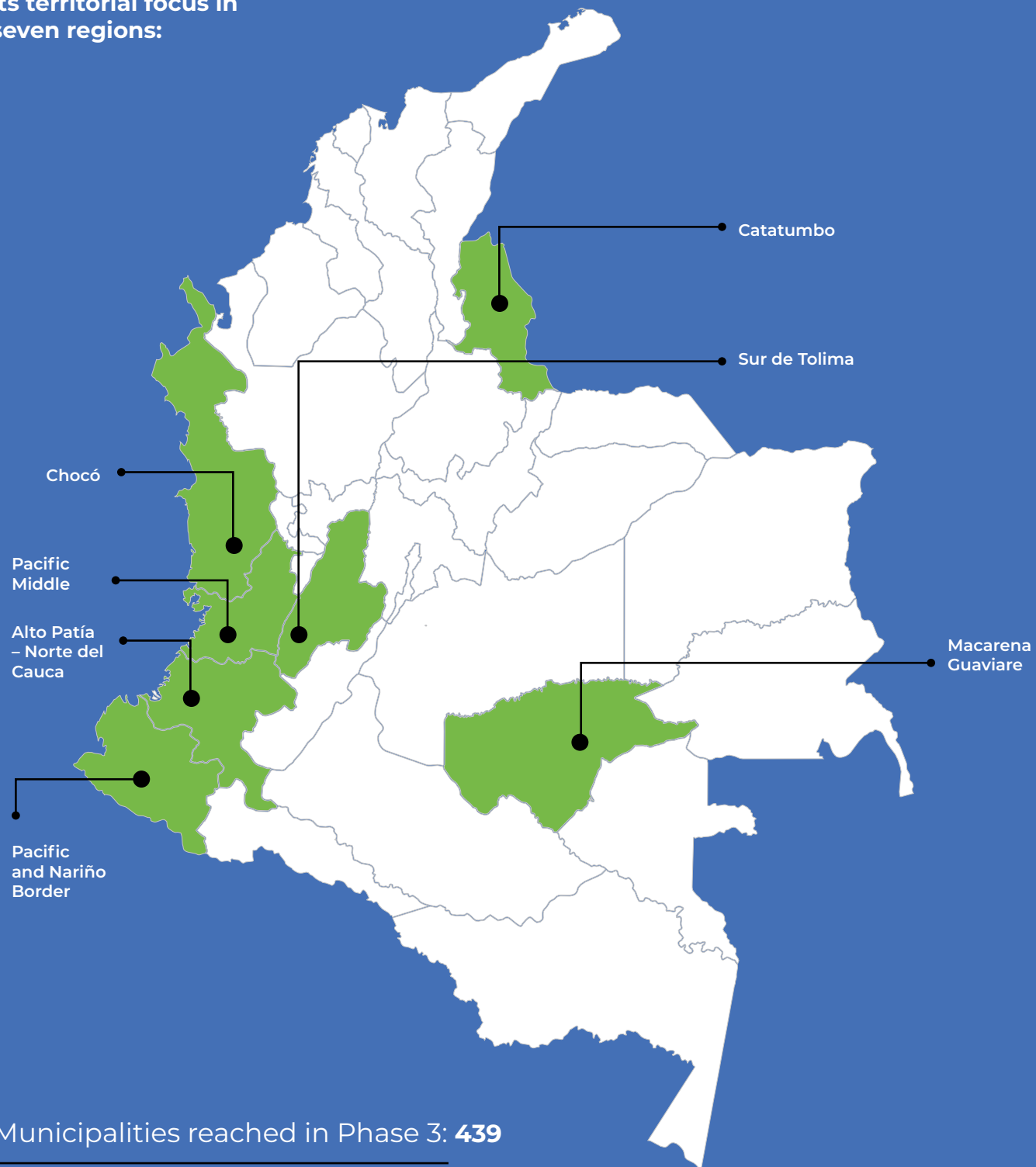
Direct work with communities was significantly strengthened, particularly in promoting processes within grassroots social organizations. In this Phase, **49% of resources were**

implemented through Colombian civil society organizations, the highest percentage of resource allocation to this window, directly and indirectly, in the Fund's history.

Implementation Percentage by Windows²⁰ (in USD)



The Fund maintained its territorial focus in seven regions:



Municipalities reached in Phase 3: **439**

Beneficiaries: **212.264²¹**

²¹ This figure includes the total number of beneficiaries in Phase III, both those targeted by recently approved projects and those actually reached by projects currently being implemented.

Phase III launched a new resource-leveraging strategy: by integrating interventions, it leveraged its investments in ongoing actions in the territories, giving them strategic momentum while adding actors to enhance impact on the most vulnerable populations.



Fund Contributions to the Implementation Framework During the 2023–2025 Period

				
108 Productive alliances	5.045 Leaders supported	342.549 People in MRE (AICMA)	54.952 Victims in TJ	1.248 UBPD Cases

POINT 1 — COMPREHENSIVE RURAL REFORM

Land access and use · PDET · peasant economy · substitution of illicit crops

 **Women/organizations with access to legal conciliation or equity mechanisms**

 G.1.5 Women with access to dispute resolution mechanisms

Phase III 2023–2025: **138**

 **Strengthened marketing circuits (PDET municipalities)**

 1.1.1 Income generation options in PDET areas

Phase III 2023–2025: **11**

 **Productive alliances and trade agreements (PDET municipalities)**

 1.4 Incentives for the solidarity and cooperative economy

Phase III 2023–2025: **108**

 **Soft credit lines for the peasant economy (PDET municipalities)**

 1.4 Access to financing for peasant producers

Phase III 2023–2025: **3**

POINT 2 — POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Democratic opening · guarantees for the opposition · citizen participation · peace constituencies

 **Social leaders trained for participation in decision-making spaces**

 2.2 Strengthened citizen participation mechanisms

Phase III 2023–2025: **5.045**

 **Women trained in rights and political participation**

 B.G.8 Women's political rights training program

Phase III 2023–2025: **3.052**

 **Women in bodies with balanced participation of men and women**

 B.G.5 Parity and balanced participation of women

Phase III 2023–2025: **2.974**

POINT 3 — END OF CONFLICT

Socioeconomic and political reincorporation · security guarantees · AICMA · human rights defenders

Reincorporation

 **Ex-combatants in individual or collective productive projects**

 3.2.2 Economic support for productive projects (CNR)

Phase III 2023–2025: **7.385**

 **Ex-combatants in social reincorporation programs**

 3.2.2 Social and economic reincorporation measures

Phase III 2023–2025: **3.742**

 **Ex-combatants trained in technical and soft skills**

 3.2.2 Training for work

Phase III 2023–2025: **687**

 **Female ex-combatants in social programs**

 G.2.2 Women in reincorporation plans

Phase III 2023–2025: **1.855**

 **Female ex-combatants trained in technical skills**

 G.2.3 FARC-EP women in technical skills

Phase III 2023–2025: **303**



AICMA - Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines

 **m² cleared of anti-personnel mines (APM) and UXO**

 3.4.3 Humanitarian demining — cleared territories

Phase III 2023–2025: **79.867**

 **People reached through Mine Risk Education (MRE)**

 3.4.3 MRE beneficiaries in prioritized municipalities

Phase III 2023–2025: **342.549**

Security Guarantees / Human Rights Defenders

 **Prevention and early warning actions for social leaders**

 3.4.4 Comprehensive security and protection program

Phase III 2023–2025: **317**

POINT 4 — SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF ILLICIT DRUGS

Crop substitution · PNIS · consumption prevention · alternative economies

 **Families in environmental areas with income generation options**

 4.1 / 1.1.2 Families in zones of environmental interest

Phase III 2023–2025: **300**

POINT 5 — AGREEMENT ON CONFLICT VICTIMS

SIVJNRN · Truth Commission · JEP · UBPD · reparations · historical memory

Reparations

 **Accelerated reparations to conflict victims**

 5.1.3.4 Comprehensive reparation to victims

Phase III 2023–2025: **3.186**

 **Women victims with differentiated psychosocial support**

 E.G.2 Women victims with differentiated care

Phase III 2023–2025: **8.172**

UBPD - Search for Missing Persons

 **Cases referred to the UBPD (enforced disappearance)**

 5.1.1.2 UBPD — search, identification and dignified delivery

Phase III 2023–2025: **1.284**

JEP - Special Jurisdiction for Peace

 **People in transitional justice mechanisms**

 5.1.2 / 5.1.3 Participation in JEP, CEV, UBPD

Phase III 2023–2025: **54.952**

 **JEP macro cases with Fund support**

 5.1.2.2 JEP macro cases — instruction and sanction

Phase III 2023–2025: **10 de 11**

CEV - The Truth Commission / Historical Memory

 **Initiatives implementing CEV recommendations**

 5.1.1.1 Truth Commission — recommendations

Phase III 2023–2025: **40**

POINT 6 — IMPLEMENTATION, VERIFICATION AND ENDORSEMENT

Monitoring · communication · CSIVI · Special Bodies · PMI monitoring · new peace dialogues

Verification and Follow-up

 **Agreement monitoring reports published**

 6.1.2 International Verification Component (CSIVI)

Phase III 2023–2025: **36**

 **Socialization and advocacy spaces created**

 6.1.1 PMI implementation and dissemination mechanisms

Phase III 2023–2025: **153**

Communication for peace

 **Dissemination initiatives through community media**

 6.5 Agreement dissemination and communication tools

Phase III 2023–2025: **406**

 MPTF Indicator

 Associated PMI Indicator

4

5

6

Key Data on Mainstreaming Approaches in Phase III

Gender Equality Approach



Average contribution of **34,55%** of total investment to gender actions



More than **US \$18.8 millions** invested



62 women's CSOs implement gender actions directly

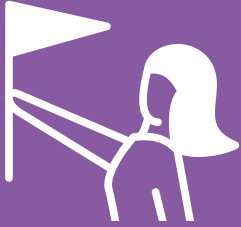


+ 1.9 millions women beneficiaries

In this phase, the Fund deepened and consolidated its commitment to gender equality as a strategic axis for building sustainable peace, ensuring that, as in Phase II, at least 30% of the resources invested were specifically oriented towards promoting women's rights and transforming structural gender inequalities in the territories most affected by the internal armed conflict. It represented a qualitative leap in the implementation of the approach, by incorporating across all projects a specific result with a transformative effect on gender equality. This advance allowed for a decisive transition from targeted affirmative actions towards structural, sustainable, and long-term changes, in coherence with the gender approach of the Final Peace Agreement, particularly measures aimed at guaranteeing the effective participation of women, equitable

access to resources, prevention and care for gender-based violence, and strengthening their leadership in the territorial implementation of the FPA.

The design and implementation of interventions in this phase were explicitly aligned with the gender measures of the Final Peace Agreement and with Colombia's commitments under the framework of the National Action Plan for UN Security Council Resolution 1325, contributing to the pillars of participation, protection, prevention and recovery, with special emphasis on post-conflict contexts and territorial peacebuilding.



Women's leadership and political advocacy. From recognition to the effective exercise of power. The Fund succeeded in repositioning female peace signatories, victims, rural, **ethnic** women, and searching women as political actors and agents of territorial governance, overcoming an assistance approach and strengthening their roles as rights-holders, leaders, and decision-makers.

Results

More than **75,000** women strengthened their capacity for political advocacy, rights defense, and citizen participation, with verifiable impacts on local, departmental, and national agendas.

Women-led advocacy processes that led to direct participation in territorial development plans and legislative and electoral advocacy, including candidacies and access to elected positions.

Consolidation of collective leadership of searching women, peace signatories, and feminist organizations, with direct advocacy for the regulation of the Women Searchers Law and the implementation of the Truth Commission's recommendations with a gender approach.

PMI indicator to which it contributes

Contributes to B.G.8 - Program on political rights and forms of political and citizen participation for women, created and implemented. Also contributes to B.G.11.N.

Contributes to A.G.10 - Strategy for promoting women's participation in formulating Regional Transformation Action Plans.

Contributes to E.G.4.N - Searching women participating in humanitarian search actions. Linked to the guarantees under C.G.1.



Economic autonomy. A structural pillar of sustainable peace. Phase III consolidated women's economic autonomy as a central strategy for violence prevention, comprehensive reincorporation, and territorial sustainability, integrating a gender approach into local and regional productive dynamics.

Results

More than **1,300 productive** and livelihood initiatives with female leadership or women's decision-making participation.

Sustained increase in rural women's, victims', and peace signatories' access to: productive chains, local and regional markets, economic governance spaces, and strategic roles, including administration, commercialization, and decision-making.

Integration of the gender approach in historically male-dominated economies, contributing to breaking labor stereotypes and broadening opportunities for women.

PMI indicator to which it contributes

Contributes to A.G.14 - Percentage of women's solidarity organizations created, supported, and financed. And A.G.15—strengthened in terms of production and administrative capacities.

Contributes to A.G.16. Percentage of women's solidarity organizations that have been established, supported, funded, or strengthened, and that provide information and logistical support, manage collection centers, and promote agricultural products.

Contributes to A.G.13 - Strategy for promoting, access and permanence of women in non-traditional professional training.



Reducing violence and advancing comprehensive reparations through a transformative approach. The Fund strengthened comprehensive, restorative, and differential responses to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and conflict-related sexual violence, contributing to truth, justice, reparation, and non-repetition.



Redistribution of care and domestic work. A structural transformation that dignifies life. The redistribution of care work emerged as one of the most relevant structural changes in Phase III, contributing to improved well-being, reduced overloads, and balancing historically feminized responsibilities in households.



Institutionalization of the gender approach. Guarantee of impact sustainability that enables rights access. Phase III made significant progress in installing permanent capacities in the State and among territorial actors, ensuring that achievements in gender equality transcend to capacities to guarantee the well-being of women and SOGIE persons.

Results

More than 52,800 women victims accessed differentiated psychosocial care, strengthening their emotional recovery, dignity, and autonomy.

Decisive contribution to the opening and progress of JEP Macro Case 11, positioning sexual violence as a war crime and a crime against humanity.

Strengthening institutional capacities to integrate gender and SOGIE perspectives into investigations, ensure effective access to justice, and implement integrated and sustainable care pathways

Implementation of Community Care Plans in AETCRs and rural communities

Empirical evidence of sustained cultural change: less than 13.3% of unpaid care time is assumed by women, and more than 18.5% of care time is assumed by men.

Strengthening community care, self-care, and GBV prevention networks, with direct impact on social cohesion and the sustainability of reincorporation.

Development and implementation of gender indicator systems, institutional guidelines, and mainstreaming pathways for the gender approach.

Effective integration of the gender approach in transitional justice, Works for Taxes and Final Peace Agreement monitoring systems.

Progressive transfer of responsibilities and financing to the State, ensuring sustainability beyond international cooperation and institutional ownership of the progress achieved.

PMI indicator to which it contributes

Contributes to E.G.2 - Female victims receiving psychosocial care and/or support for emotional recovery, in accordance with the differentiated care approach for women and ethnic groups.

Contributes to O.G.4 - Guidance document outlining measures for mainstreaming a gender perspective into the plans and programs established in the Final Agreement, drafted. Includes transitional justice and access to justice.

Contributes to C.G.1 - Comprehensive safety and security program for communities, leaders, officials, representatives, and activists of social, grassroots, ethnic, women, and gender-based organizations, implemented. Complements B.G.3—coexistence and tolerance.

Contributes to B.G.10.N - Measures to prevent caregiving and reproductive responsibilities from hindering women's participation in policy planning and formulation at the local/territorial level.

Contributes to B.G.10.N - This same indicator highlights the direct impact on the equitable redistribution of care and its role in enabling women's full participation.

Contributes to C.G.1. - Comprehensive safety and security program for communities, leaders, officials, representatives, and activists of social, grassroots, ethnic, women, and gender-based organizations, implemented. Complements B.G.3—coexistence and tolerance.

Contributes to O.G.4 and O.G.5.- Guidance document on measures for mainstreaming a gender perspective. / O.G.5 - Publicly available monitoring reports detailing progress on mainstreaming measures.

Contributes to O.G.5 and O.G.3.- Publicly available monitoring reports detailing progress on measures to mainstream a gender perspective into the plans and programs established in the Final Agreement have been prepared. (Y O.G.3 - Monitoring of gender measures under the PMI

Contributes to F.G.1.N.- A work plan for the Special Commission on Women that has been agreed upon and is backed by an annual, timely budget allocation. Ensures institutional ownership, financial sustainability, and resource management.

Environment

From the beginning, the Fund has operated in territories of high environmental relevance, **where conflict dynamics, land and natural resource dominance have been deeply intertwined, directly affecting biodiversity**, ecosystem health and the services they provide, and the quality of life of the people who inhabit these territories. This context makes it necessary to adopt an environmental approach in the projects financed by the Fund.

During this phase, the Fund incorporated a methodology to measure the inclusion of the approach, starting with the collection of project information and using specific indicators to identify impacts, opportunities, and mitigation measures.

Each evaluated project was rated on a scale of 1 to 5.

Fund's Environmental Rating

1

Omission of the environmental approach or no relationship to the mainstreaming approach

- a. The project structurally excludes the environmental approach from its design and implementation. Although it does not directly generate negative environmental impacts, it fails to address the intrinsic relationship and potential transformative impact of the project on the environment.
- b. The project, by its very nature, has no relationship to the MA.

2

Tangential or declarative inclusion

Vague or aspirational references, without measurable, verifiable actions or implementation.

3

Theoretical or Educational Inclusion

The project incorporates the MA through training or awareness-raising activities; and/or implements actions that facilitate potential improvements in attitudes, behaviors, or public policies that influence ecological and environmental well-being.

4

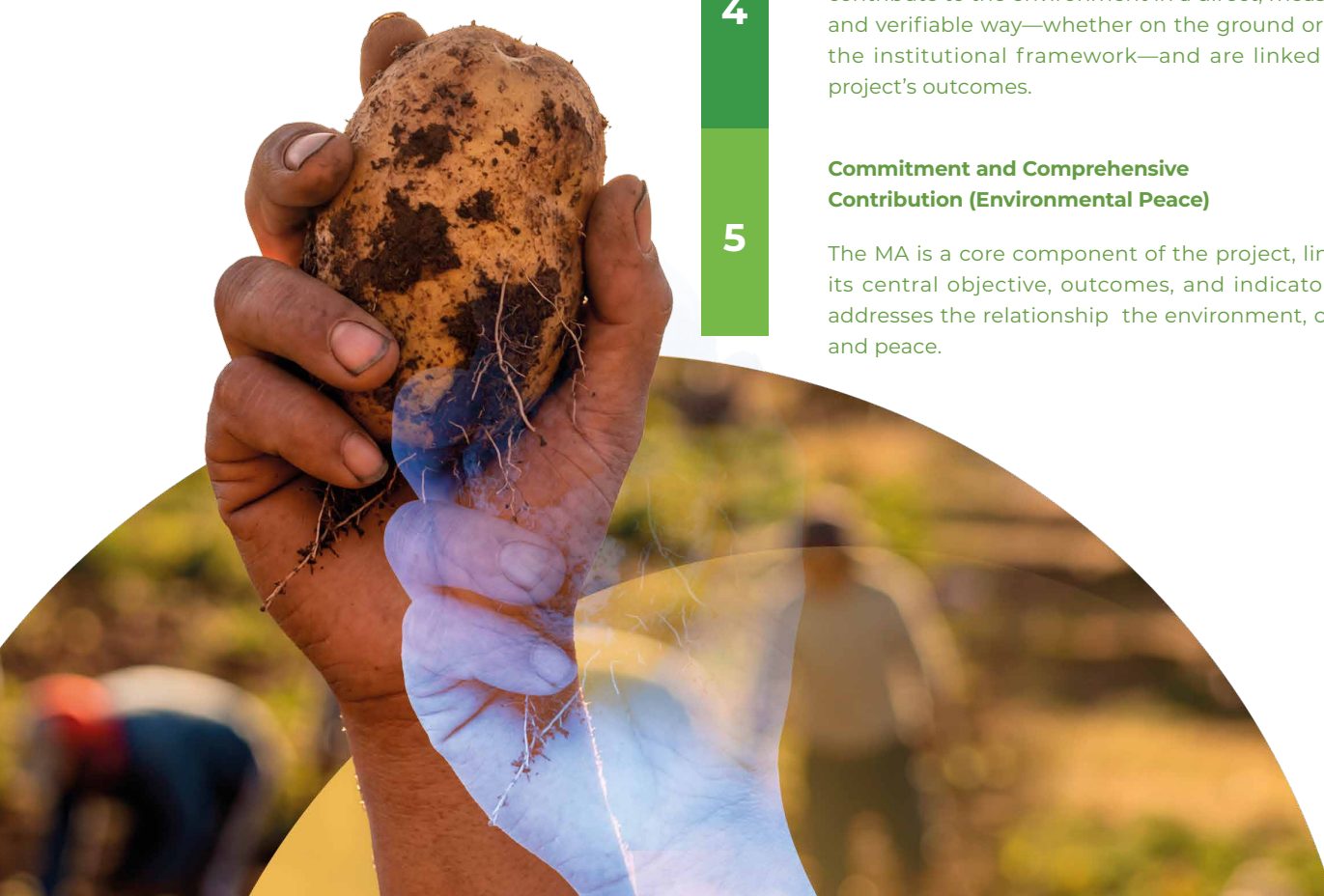
Practical Inclusion

The project includes specific environmental actions that contribute to the environment in a direct, measurable, and verifiable way—whether on the ground or within the institutional framework—and are linked to the project's outcomes.

5

Commitment and Comprehensive Contribution (Environmental Peace)

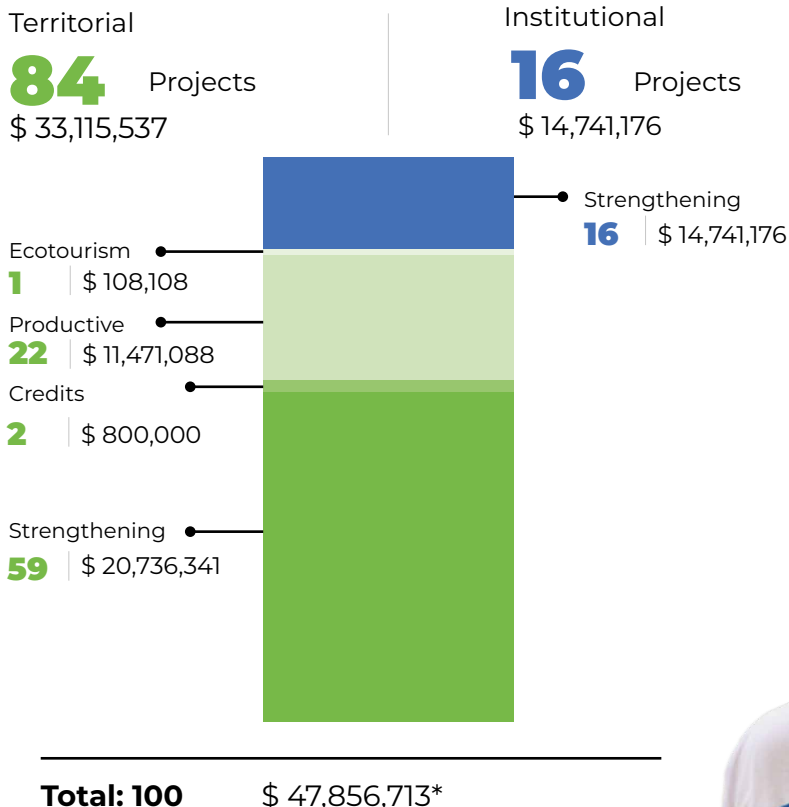
The MA is a core component of the project, linked to its central objective, outcomes, and indicators, and addresses the relationship the environment, conflict, and peace.



The Fund classifies projects into two types: institutional strengthening and territorial focus. Both types may include actions that directly impact the environment. Territorial projects must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1** the project focuses on productive activities (urban or rural)
- 2** the project will focus on a specific territory, such as a protected area, a peasant reserve zone, natural parks, or others
- 3** the project contemplates construction or adaptation of infrastructure
- 4** the project focuses on countering climate change or promoting climate security

30.8% of resources are allocated to institutional strengthening, while 69.2% are allocated to territorial interventions



*This amount does not include calls for proposals approved in December 2025 that are currently in the selection process.



In previous phases, the Fund transitioned from a do-no-harm approach towards the progressive integration of environmental sustainability into its projects, reflected in:

- Agroecological and restorative practices
- Responsible water management
- More efficient and cleaner management
- Waste utilization
- Greater acceptance and lower local conflict due to water pollution or poor waste disposal

- basic sanitation
- waste management
- watershed care
- sustainable production (livestock, agriculture)

- Recovery of watersheds and biological corridors
- Native forest conservation agreements
- Regeneration of degraded soils post-demining and with crop restitution
- Ecotourism projects

54.02% of the budget was allocated to proposals with environmental content.

Territorial

\$ 33,115,537

Institutional

\$ 14,741,176

No
\$ 13,191,176

Yes
\$ 1,550,000

No
\$ 8,813,288

Yes
\$ 24,302,249

Grand Total: \$ 47,856,713

*no: they do not contain environmental content
yes: they do contain environmental content

Productive initiatives

Training in

Reforestation and restoration

Photo: HALO TRUST

Environmental Timeline — Phase 3 — Consolidation and Scaling

2023

Operational consolidation

- ✓ Large-scale implementation of the environmental approach (across 21 departments)
- ✓ Integration into productive projects (agroforestry, agroecology)
- ✓ Strengthening community governance
- ✓ Introduction of clean technologies and first financial explorations

2024

Projection and climate focus

- ✓ COP16: 'Peace with Nature' (international positioning)
- ✓ Progress on REDD+ carbon projects and ecological corridors
- ✓ Consolidation of governance and sustainability in PDET territories

2026

Strengthening the approach and its indicators

- ✓ Comprehensive interventions focused on sustainable productive activities and on youth and women as protective agents and agents of change
- ✓ First results-based financing mechanism combining environmental protection and value chain strengthening in Nariño

2025

Restitution with an environmental approach

- ✓ Projects from land restitution sentences in environmental protection zones and a study of socio-ecosystem risks in land purchases
- ✓ Continuation of sustainable productive strengthening

The environment as a structural factor: a pending debt from Phase III and a bet for the future

One of the most relevant lessons from Phase III is the need to move beyond understanding the environment as a compliance variable. Most projects financed by the Fund have a relationship with the territory, which is, inevitably, a relationship with the environment: whether directly, when interventions occur in fragile ecosystems or high biodiversity zones; structurally, when they address conflict causes deeply intertwined with access, control, and use of land and natural resources; or enabling, when they create the institutional and community conditions that make sustainable environmental management possible. Recognizing that relationship not as a risk to mitigate but as an impact opportunity is the change of perspective that the Fund needs to adopt in its next stage.

In Colombia, the environment is not a side issue in the conflict: it is one of its core elements. Access to and

control of land, illegal mining, illicit crops, and the violent appropriation of territories rich in natural resources have simultaneously been causes, funding mechanisms, and settings for the armed conflict. Ignoring this dimension is not merely a technical inaccuracy: it means missing an opportunity to address one of the structural conditions that most hinder the building of a stable and lasting peace in these territories. Therefore, the focus for the next phase is to incorporate the environment as a truly dynamic factor in projects: present in the context analysis, in the theory of change, by generating specific indicators for each type of project, and in the sustainability strategy of each intervention. This will help—regardless of whether a project is institutional or territorial in nature—to identify and quantify its contribution (direct, structural, or enabling) to sustainable development.



Ethnic Approach



+28 completely ethnic projects



More than US **\$13 million** invested



40 Afro-descendant and indigenous **CSOs** implementing projects

During Phase III, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund consolidated the ethnic approach as a strategic and structural pillar of its intervention model, oriented towards effectively promoting the Ethnic Chapter of the Final Peace Agreement. This process involved a substantive change, transitioning from punctual and isolated affirmative actions towards sustainable institutional, territorial, and community transformations that affect the policies, capacities, and practices of the actors involved.

The Fund's investments prioritized strengthening the autonomy, self-governance, and capacity for political and social advocacy among Indigenous and Afro-descendant peo-

ples, contributing to reducing historical exclusion gaps and guaranteeing their effective participation in peacebuilding. In this way, interventions respected and promoted worldviews, collective rights, their own normative systems and ancestral government structures, while mainstreaming the leadership of ethnic women across its interventions, from an intersectional, rights-based and transformative gender equality approach.

The Fund adapted its evaluation mechanisms to increase the direct participation of grassroots ethnic-territorial organizations, such as allowing proposals to be submitted through videos in the recruitment prevention call, in recognition of orality as the main communication medium for these populations. The main results were:

1

Strengthening of cultural identity and self-governance

In this phase, the Fund prioritized investments that recognize traditional authorities as legitimate actors in peace, strengthening their capacity for dialogue with the State and the Comprehensive Peace System. The Fund acted as a technical and political bridge between ethnic communities and the State, enabling solutions that respect autonomy without weakening institutional action.

Results

Consolidation of own infrastructure and governance frameworks, such as the Awá People's House of Wisdom, conceived not only as a physical space but also as a restorative device for intercultural justice, articulated with the JEP and built with full community legitimacy.

Methodological adjustment of judicial and restorative processes in ethnic territories of the Nariño Pacific, guaranteeing cultural relevance and strengthening community trust in institutions.

Effective incorporation of ethnic worldviews into national search and prevention mechanisms, such as the Alerta Rosa Ya Strategy, which integrates self-governance and community protection visions.

PMI indicator to which it contributes

Contributes to E.E.6. - Ethnic and traditional justice mechanisms participating in the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP), recognized and coordinated. Complements E.E.7: Symbolic ethnic reparations.

Contributes to E.E.8.- Measures to prevent human rights violations and strengthen institutional trust in ethnic territories have been implemented.

Contributes to C.E.2. - Early warning system with an ethnic focus implemented. Also contributes to E.E.8 and O.E.4: Mainstreaming the ethnic focus.

2

Access to resources, land, and services, with protection of collective rights

The Fund advanced efforts to reduce structural barriers that have historically limited the access of ethnic peoples to land, capital, and services, incorporating robust safeguards for territorial protection

Results

Integration of the ethnic approach into national land management tools, such as the Comprehensive Rural Reform Risk Map, which incorporates automatic alerts (RUPTA) to prevent the violation of indigenous and Afro-descendant territories during land purchase and formalization processes.

Implementation of inclusive financial models (Blended Finance) that strengthened the economic autonomy of ethnic communities, with an emphasis on women, enhanced productivity and climate resilience in rural territories

Deployment of psychosocial care using a differential approach in conflict-affected territories, integrating mental health, reparations, and the reconstruction of the community fabric from a culturally relevant perspective.

PMI indicator to which it contributes

Contributes to A.E.14. - A risk map for the Comprehensive Rural Reform with an ethnic focus has been developed and implemented. Links to Action Area 13: Formalization of Hectares and Action Area 19: RRI Plans with an Ethnic Focus.

Contributes to A.E.17. - Fund for the Development of Ethnic Economies, established and operational. Contributes to A.E.9: Ethnic productive projects implemented.

Contributes to E.E.4. - Psychosocial and legal support with an ethnic and differential approach has been implemented.

3

Effective participation in decision-making and ethnic leadership

Phase 3 marked a turning point in the political and community participation of ethnic peoples, especially women leaders, across local, regional and national decision-making spaces.

Results

Strengthening of ethnic female leadership for oversight, advocacy, and social control in development initiatives and public investment mechanisms, and consolidating their own territorial advocacy agendas.

Substantial increase in women's participation in rural governance structures, exceeding 70% in some contexts, as a result of associative processes that adopt a gender and ethnic identity approach.

Adoption of intercultural security protocols, recognizing communities as central actors in risk management and collective protection within their ancestral territories.

PMI indicator to which it contributes

Contributes to B.E.2. - Program to strengthen ethnic leadership implemented. Overlaps with B.E.3: Forums for ethnic participation and oversight established.

Contributes to B.E.4. - Strategy to promote balanced participation of men and women in ethnic participation and governance bodies, implemented.

Contributes to C.E.1. - Ethically grounded safety protocols adopted and implemented.

4

Environmental conservation and sustainability

The Fund works on consolidating a vision in which environmental protection, cultural identity, and peace are inseparable dimensions, especially in strategic ethnic territories

Interinstitutional articulation for environmental restoration using a restorative approach, linking transitional justice, ecosystem protection, and symbolic reparations in ethnic territories affected by the conflict.

Implementation of financial protection mechanisms against climate risks, mainly benefiting rural and ethnic women, and strengthening community resilience in the face of climate change.

Contributes to E.E.2. - Environmental remediation and restoration measures with an ethnic focus have been implemented. Aligns with E.E.7: Symbolic remediation of an ethnic nature.

Contributes to A.E.18. - A national plan for environmental zoning and risk management with an ethnic focus has been formulated and implemented. According to the attached excerpt, this also contributes to A.E.19 and cross-cutting guideline O.E.4.

Innovation

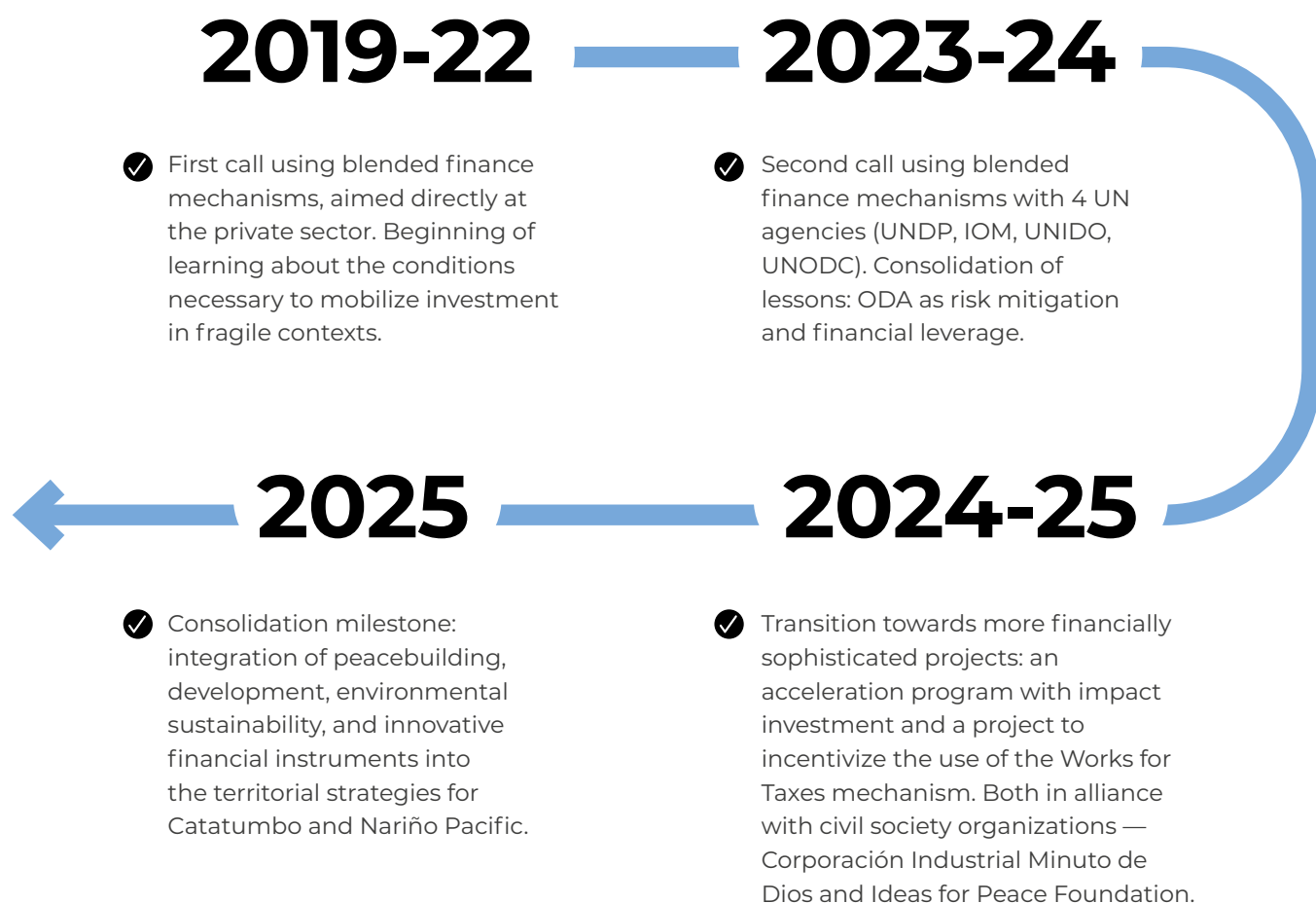


Private Sector Alliances

Phase III of the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia represents a good practice for linking international cooperation with the private sector and other strategic partners to finance peace. Building on seven years of experience, from 2019 to 2025, Phase III of the UN Multi-Part-

ner Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia, the Fund transitioned from exploratory pilot experiences to a consolidated programmatic model of innovative finance, converting Official Development Assistance into catalytic capital capable of mobilizing private investment in territories historically affected by the conflict.

A 7-year journey: from exploratory to strategic



“Mobilizing private resources for peace requires robust ecosystems of trust, transparent information, and shared technical capacities among public, private, community, and cooperation actors.” — Lesson learned from the two calls using Blended Finance

Accumulated innovation portfolio



17

projects include innovative development finance mechanisms



2

2 blended finance calls



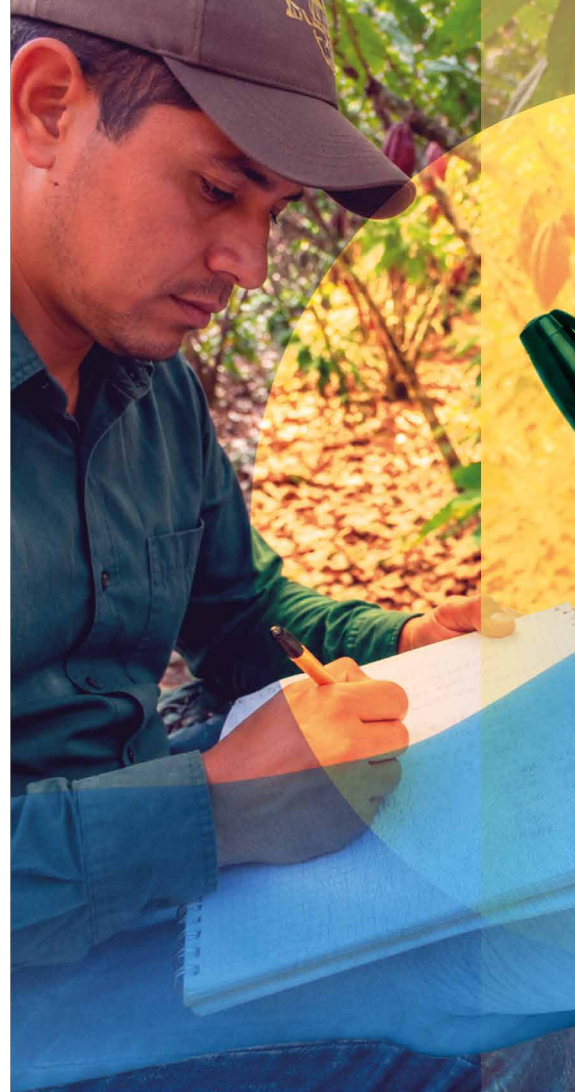
7

direct alliances with the private sector



5x

expected mobilization of public and private resources with a results-based payment mechanism in Nariño Pacific



Three mechanisms that transform private sector investment for peacebuilding



Blended Finance

Use of ODA as risk mitigation capital to attract private investment in PDET territories. Two calls, four UN agencies, and seven direct alliances with the private sector.



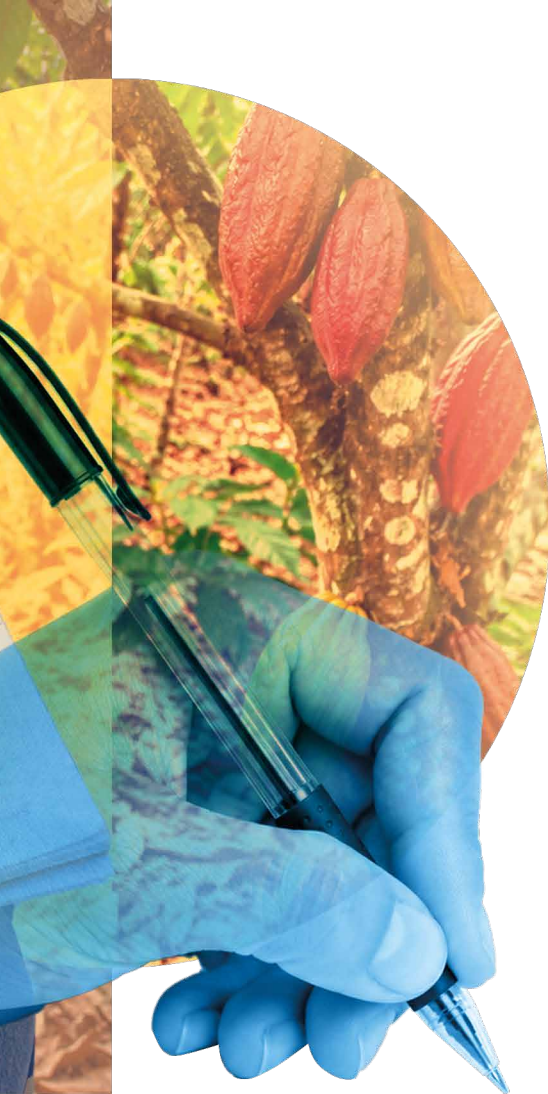
Impact Investment

Impulso Colectivo program with Corporación Industrial Minuto de Dios: to scale and connect 10 productive projects of peace signatories with financing, combining organizational strengthening, technical assistance, and investment readiness.



Works for Taxes

Alliance with the FIP to structure projects under this tax mechanism, with a direct impact in Catatumbo and the Nariño Pacific, expanding the business base committed to territorial development



Territorial milestones 2025: where innovation becomes concrete



CONEXIÓN CATATUMBO Cacao value chain

In alliance with UNCDF, the Fund structured a guaranteed scheme for access to credit in favorable conditions for community-based organizations in El Tarra, Sardinata, and Tibú. This mechanism broadens access to financing and closes historical gaps for rural producers who still live with the consequences of the conflict, promoting a sustainable licit economy in one of the most affected regions.



CONEXIÓN PAZÍFICO SOSTENIBLE Results-based financing

In alliance with Rare²², the Fund formulated a results-based financing mechanism with an anchor contribution to mobilize private sector resources at an estimated ratio of five times the Fund's investment. The model articulates environmental conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and territorial peace in the Nariño Pacific, creating a scalable model for other regions.

Lessons that guide the future

What we learned

- Inclusive financial instruments require longer time horizons than cooperation project cycles
- Closing local capacity gaps is a necessary—not optional—condition for scaling interventions
- Early and flexible articulation with the private financial system avoids misalignments between investment logics.

What we project for 2026

- Consolidate the Nariño Pacific results-based finance model as a replicable model
- Scale the acceleration program with impact investment to other PDET territories with high signatory density
- Expand the committed business base through the Works for Taxes mechanism towards new prioritized regions
- Innovative Development Financing Mechanisms to Support Reintegration

²². It is an international nonprofit organization that promotes environmental conservation and sustainable livelihoods through innovative behavioral, market-based, and financial approaches. For more information, visit their website – <https://rare.org/>

Best practices and lessons learned from phase iii

Phase III of the Multi-Partner Trust Fund not only financed projects: it helped establish a different way of delivering international cooperation for peace-building. Throughout this period, the Fund consolidated practices that go beyond the efficient execution of resources, installing capacities in the State, articulating actors who previously operated

in parallel, and demonstrating that when cooperation operates with technical rigor, territorial focus, and openness to innovation, results are qualitatively different. This section gathers the most relevant lessons from this experience as strategic input for those who make decisions about cooperation and peace in Colombia.

Results that make a difference



+40%

resources for civil society



40+

entities articulated across the territory



30%

minimum budget for gender



2

comprehensive territorial strategies

Territorial Strategies: Conexión Catatumbo and Pazífico Sostenible.





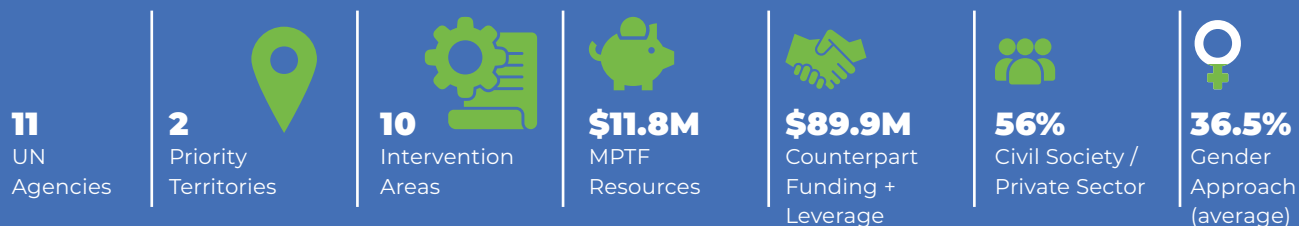
The formulation of the Conexión Catatumbo and Conexión Pazífico Sostenible strategies marked a turning point in how the Fund structures its interventions. These strategies brought together, on average, more than 40 entities per territory—including mayors, governors, UN agencies, cooperants, international organizations, private sector and community organizations under shared objectives and a robust territorial governance architecture. The result was a resource multiplier effect that several times exceeds the value invested directly by the Fund, thanks to the leveraging of public, private, and other cooperator counterparts.

The construction within and across the territory — with mayors and governors as protagonists, not as recipients — guaranteed ownership, inclusion, and sustainability.

What made those results possible was not only the economic investment, but the Fund's trust capital. By operating as a neutral and technically rigorous platform, it brought actors who had historically operated in parallel to converge on common priorities, avoiding duplication and closing gaps that none would have resolved individually. The broadening of governance towards territorial entities— with mayors and governors as protagonists, not recipients — was the step that converted coordination into real ownership: the most difficult condition to generate in international cooperation and, for that very reason, the most valuable.

Photo: FAO

Territorial strategies

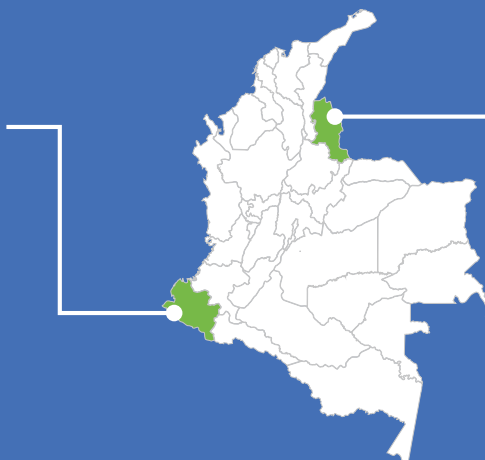


Priority Territories



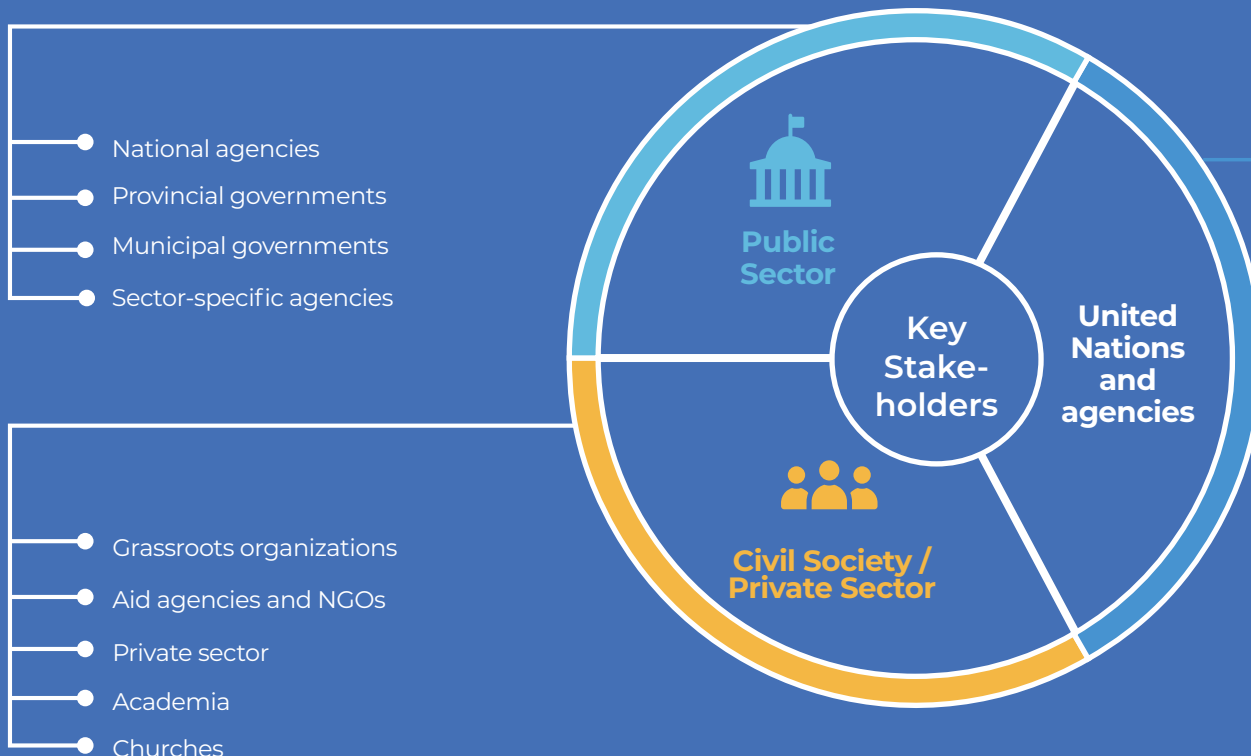
Conexión Pazífico Sostenible

Tumaco · Roberto Payán



Conexión Catatumbo

El Tarra · Sardinata · Tibú



Transforming Investment



US\$ 43,7M
Matching Funds



US\$ 46M
Leverage



\$11.8M
MPTF

Every dollar from the MPTF mobilizes an additional US\$7 in counterpart funding and leverage.

Intervention Areas

- ✓ Primary health care and health promoters
- ✓ Economic recovery: fisheries and aquaculture
- ✓ Education and life trajectories
- ✓ Sustainable solutions for displaced persons
- ✓ Legitimate livelihoods: cacao
- ✓ Land restitution (120+ cases)
- ✓ Ethnic identity: Barí people
- ✓ Mine action (AICMA)
- ✓ Youth and green economies
- ✓ Innovative financing mechanisms

Key partners

- ✓ Mercy Corps
- ✓ RARE
- ✓ FIP
- ✓ Port of Tumaco
- ✓ PROMAP
- ✓ DRC
- ✓ Education Above All
- ✓ Association of Cocoa Farmers (9)
- ✓ Diocese of Tibú
- ✓ Universities
- ✓ Community Councils
- ✓ Barí People



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



With the support of



Misión de Verificación
de las Naciones Unidas
en Colombia

Building from and with the local community—with mayors and governors as key actors, not mere recipients—ensured acceptance, inclusion, and sustainability.

Best practices and lessons: what we did well and what serves the future

1. CATALYTIC EFFECT: IDENTIFY THE BOTTLENECK AND ACT ON IT

The Fund learned to distinguish between financing interventions and resolving structural blockages. The Risk Map project is a clear example: by precisely identifying where the land access process stalls, the Fund invested bounded resources that had an important effect on public policy and State management. Similarly, the Strategic Litigation project unblocked restitution processes that had been stagnant for years, mobilized the URT, JEP, and ANT, generated precedents applicable at the national scale, and strengthened community capacities to claim their rights. When the diagnosis is precise and the investment targets the structural bottleneck, cooperation transforms systems, not just cases.

2. PROGRESSIVE PUBLIC OWNERSHIP: FROM EXTERNAL PROJECT TO INTERNAL POLICY

Strategic Litigation demonstrated that it is possible to move from punctual intervention to institutional transformation. Entities such as the URT, JEP, and ANT not only participated in the processes: they incorporated inputs, recognized systemic errors, and adjusted internal practices based on the litigation led by civil society. Administrative revocations and the opening of parallel pathways with the ANT are evidence of progressive ownership, in which the State internalizes learning. This practice — generating conditions for institutions to make the process their own — is the most lasting form of investment in peace.

3. TECHNICAL RIGOR AS LEVERAGE FOR ALLIANCES AND SUSTAINABILITY

The Fund's evaluation standards — demanding and transparent — had an unexpected effect: they became an incentive for implementers to build stronger alliances, bet on what already exists in the territories, and avoid duplicating efforts. Rigor was not a bureaucratic burden; it was a credibility signal that attracted partners who otherwise might not have engaged. By aligning proposals with existing national and local instruments — PDET, PNIS, municipal development plans — the Fund enhanced already-made public investment, broadening its reach without replacing it.



4. INNOVATION AS A GUIDING PRINCIPLE: MOVING BEYOND TRADITIONAL APPROACHES

Phase III consolidated innovation as a programmatic stance. This implied designing blended finance mechanisms, structuring credit access guarantees, formulating impact investment projects, and advancing results-based financing schemes. But it also meant innovating in the way of relating to implementers: practices such as the flexibility of mechanisms to participate in calls (videos) to accompany ethnic organizations in hard-to-reach areas, or flexible formats for local organizations with lesser administrative capacity, are equally valuable expressions of this innovative disposition.

5. MACRO VISION: COMPREHENSIVE CALLS THAT ALIGN ACTORS, TERRITORIES AND INSTITUTIONS

One of the most relevant changes in Phase III was from an individual-project approach to a comprehensive-call approach oriented towards common territorial objectives. This approach improved coordination, avoided duplication and allowed results to scale. Beyond financing, the Fund influenced structural dynamics: strengthened interinstitutional articulation, highlighted the importance of territorial entities in transformations and generated conditions for long-term sustainability that transcend the cycle of each project.

6. GREATER ALLOCATION TO CIVIL SOCIETY AND LOCAL PARTNERS: MORE THAN 40% OF RESOURCES

The decision to allocate more than 40% of the Fund's resources to civil society organizations and local partners was not just an equity criterion: it was a strategic bet on sustainability. Local organizations know the territory, have the trust of communities, and remain when projects end. The creation of clear criteria, the establishment of minimum standards, and the relaxation of requirements for ethnic and rural grassroots organizations ensured that this principle translated into real practice.

7. GENDER AT 30%: FROM DECLARED MAINSTREAMING TO CONCRETE INVESTMENT

Phase III converted the gender equality approach into a verifiable budget requirement. Establishing a minimum of 30% of each project's budget for concrete gender actions — not just enunciative indicators — changed the logic of proposals. Implementers had to design specific interventions for women, girls, and LGBTIQ+ persons, make them measurable, and report on them. This practice demonstrates that gender equality advances when it stops being a rhetorical approach and becomes a resource allocation decision.



8. TERRITORIAL AND COMMUNITY-CENTERED COMMUNICATION: MINI-SERIES AND NEW NARRATIVE FORMATS

The Fund's mini-series marked a departure from conventional institutional communication formats. By communicating in a close, visual, and narrative way — from the territories, with the protagonists of peace — the Fund not only increased its visibility: it legitimized the process among communities, donors, and the general public. This practice recognizes that communication is not an accessory to the program; it is a constitutive part of peacebuilding.

Photo: UNDP



11

11. STRATEGIC COMMITTEE: THE POLITICAL CONVERSATION THAT ALIGNS PEACE

The creation of the Strategic Committee was a governance innovation that goes beyond operational coordination. By opening a space for actors who do not regularly participate in the Fund — but who have direct influence on peace issues in Colombia — a high-level political conversation was generated that no other Fund mechanism could facilitate.

10

10. PERIODIC WORK PLANS: COHERENCE, FOCUS AND SHARED PRIORITIES

A practice that significantly strengthened the Fund's operations in Phase III was the development of periodic investment plans with the entities participating in its governance. More than an administrative exercise, these plans became a strategic alignment mechanism that kept all actors oriented towards consensual and updated priorities, while also serving to identify financing gaps.

9. CLEAR PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA: THE FUND'S STRATEGIC COMPASS

One of the most determining decisions in Phase III was establishing explicit criteria to prioritize the Fund's investments. Far from operating under demand or budget availability logics, the Fund built an eight-criteria strategic compass that guided resource allocation decisions and clearly indicated to implementers what type of proposals aligned

with this framework. These criteria fulfilled a dual function: internally, they focused the Steering Committee's decisions and avoided resource dispersion; externally, they sent a clear signal to implementers about the Fund partners' aspirations to build peace sustainably.

9

The Multi-Donor Peace Fund promotes catalytic and sustainable initiatives that effectively contribute to the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

1. DOES NOT FILL GOVERNMENT GAPS

The Fund's resources will not be used to fill the government's budget gaps.



2. STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

Proposals must be directly related to the implementation of the Peace Agreement (and its Framework Implementation Plan) and to the Ministry of the Interior's Emergency Action Plan.



3. CATALYTIC AND RESULT-ORIENTED

Proposals must be necessary and urgent, with concrete and measurable impact. Process-oriented actions, assessments, mapping exercises, new participatory processes, and implementation monitoring will not be funded.



4. EVIDENCE-BASED AND LEARNING-ORIENTED

Proposals must take into account previous experiences, lessons learned, and opportunities to scale up successful cases.



5. INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION

There must be clear coordination among institutions within the sector and/or across sectors (public, private, and international cooperation), with defined roles, commitments, and resources.



6. MULTIPLIER EFFECT

Proposals must contribute to and/or leverage other public and/or private investments.



7. COUNTERPART FUNDING AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Proposals must include clear matching funds to ensure long-term financial commitments and sustainability.



8. BALANCE IN RESOURCE ALLOCATION

A balance will be maintained in the allocation of resources across the Fund's implementation windows:

- i. United Nations and
- ii. Civil society / private sector.



9. SUSTAINABILITY AND OWNERSHIP

There must be a clear strategy for sustainability and ownership by the institutions, with future commitments that guarantee the continuity of results.



PROPOSALS WILL BE EVALUATED POSITIVELY IF THEY

- ✓ Propose comprehensive or systemic, cross-sectoral approaches that link the PDET pillars, institutional capacity, and resources.
- ✓ Are designed and implemented in collaboration with communities and incorporate ethnic, gender, and environmental perspectives.
- ✓ Demonstrate coordination and synergy with ongoing peace processes and contribute to the structural transformation of the territories.

AS A GENERAL RULE, THE FUND DOES NOT FUND:

- ✗ Second phases or continuations of previously funded projects.
- ✗ Projects that address needs arising from gaps in public funding.
- ✗ Projects that directly correspond to the core missions of organizations.

These criteria served a dual purpose: internally, they guided the Steering Committee's decisions and prevented the dispersion of resources; externally, they sent a clear signal to implementers about the Fund partners' aspirations to build peace sustainably. The result was a more coherent, more strategic portfolio with greater potential for long-term impact.

Lessons learned from phase iii

Phase III of the Fund operated in a context of high political and institutional complexity in Colombia. Far from hiding the difficulties, the Fund treats them as strategic inputs: each tension identified is an opportunity to improve the phases to come. The lessons presented below are not signs of weakness in the mechanism, but evidence of its institutional maturity and its capacity to learn, adapt, and improve based on the results Colombia needs.

1. GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTINUITY

Phase III was marked by high institutional turnover: the Fund operated amid changes in the Government's representation in the co-chairmanship²³, which at some moments required alignment and updating processes that affected decision-making timelines. Experience showed that the continuity of technical teams and the clarity of institutional mandates are conditions as important as political will to sustain the pace of implementation.

²³. During Phase III, four institutions representing the Colombian government took turns serving as co-chairs of the Fund: the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP) (September 2022); the Administrative Department of the Presidency (DAPRE) (September 2022–May 2023); the Unit for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement (UIAP) (May 2023–August 2024); and the Ministry of the Interior (August 2024–present).

2. PUBLIC INTERINSTITUTIONAL ARTICULATION

The Fund has made articulation among public entities a programmatic requirement, which is a recognized strength. In practice, however, interinstitutional coordination remains a major factor affecting the timelines for proposal formulation and submission, creating tension between the Fund's cycles and the State's administrative cycles. Recognizing this tension is a condition for managing it better

3. BUDGET ALLOCATION AND EXPECTATIONS

Experience indicates that the definition of indicative amounts by thematic priority must be accompanied by clear communication about their referential nature. When these amounts are interpreted as budget allocated from the beginning of the phase, the dynamism of the competitive and evaluation process that gives legitimacy and transparency to the Fund's investments is reduced. Furthermore, ensuring a public budget allocation as complementarity to the Fund's investments remains a challenge; this ensures sustainability and national ownership



4. HIGH-LEVEL TERRITORIAL VISITS

The Fund Committee's visits to the territory are strategically valuable: they demonstrate to communities and implementers that the Fund's governance recognizes and gives real weight to what happens in the territories. Their political and symbolic impact is greater when high-level officials from all governance entities participate, which was not always possible during this phase.

5. GENDER APPROACH IN PRACTICE

The Fund's commitment to gender equality — expressed through the requirement for a specific result and a minimum of 30% budget allocation per project — has proven to be an ambitious and appropriate approach. Experience from this phase showed that translating it into practice during formulation requires more concrete guidance and specialized technical accompaniment, so that the approach is incorporated with rigor without becoming a burden that limits the quality of proposals.

6. ACCOUNTABILITY TO COMMUNITIES

The Fund has made significant progress in transparency with donors and institutions. An area for further development is accountability to beneficiary communities, the ultimate recipients of investments, whose voices do not yet have a formal channel to provide feedback on the Fund's performance in their territories. Closing that gap would strengthen the legitimacy of the mechanism and deepen its participatory approach.

7. UN INTERAGENCY WORK

Joint work among UN agencies is one of the Fund's most valuable assets when each agency contributes its specific mandate and expertise clearly. Experience showed that interagency work generates greater value when it is based from the outset on clear and complementary mandates defined during project formulation. In cases where this did not occur with sufficient precision, the joint modality added operational complexity without a proportional added value.



Addressing recommendations from phase ii external evaluations in phase iii

The external evaluations of Phase 2 (mid-term and final) included recommendations that were comprehensively addressed in Phase III.

Recommendation on External Evaluations



ALIGNING THE STRATEGY WITH THE PMI AND GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

Fund's Response: Update the PMI (2024) and strengthen its results framework with additional indicators, outcomes by sector, and cross-cutting approaches.



STRENGTHEN LOCAL CAPACITIES AND COORDINATION WITH TERRITORIAL PLANS

Fund's Response: Prioritize comprehensive projects aligned with national and territorial plans that leverage public resources and promote sustainability. Examples: Catatumbo and Pazífico Sostenible.



PROMOTE NATIONAL-TERRITORIAL INTERSECTORAL PROJECTS

Fund's Response: Develop strategies at the local level that involve stakeholders at all levels. Prioritization workshops focus on the local level.



MAINTAINING THE FUND'S GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

Fund's Response: It maintains its tripartite governance structure, which ensures diverse participation, transparency, and decisions aligned with the country's realities.



STRENGTHENING WORK WITH CSOS AS IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Fund's Response: It promotes work with CSOs: 9 calls for proposals and 6 projects involving more than 64 organizations, with an investment of over USD 16 million directly in the territories.



INCORPORATING THE GENDER MARKER INTO MONITORING AND FOLLOW-UP

Fund's Response: All proposals include gender-specific outcomes and indicators, as well as a mandatory self-assessment of the gender approach



Photo: UNDP



INCREASE PARTICIPATION OF ETHNIC ORGANIZATIONS IN CALLS FOR PROPOSALS

Fund's Response: For the first time, the Fund launched an exclusive call for proposals for ethnic organizations: 12 were selected (7 indigenous and 5 Afro-descendant) to protect children and adolescents from forced recruitment. In addition, the Fund has made its processes more flexible and included the option to apply via oral presentations (videos) to increase their participation.



MAKE THE ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACH A CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITY BEYOND RISK ASSESSMENT

Fund's Response: All proposals include an environmental matrix that identifies impacts and mitigation measures as an integral part of the project document.



HIGHLIGHTING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE CONFLICT

Fund's Response: The Annual Reports include a specific chapter on the conflict's impacts on the environment and how the projects address them.

Outstanding strategic products that made a difference in phase iii

Visibility is not an end in itself for the Multi-Partner Trust Fund, nor does it respond to an institutional positioning objective. Its purpose is different: to accompany the Colombian State in achieving concrete results in implementing the Peace Agreement, and to inform beneficiary communities of its results. In this context, visibility acquires meaning insofar as it allows evidencing the results of that coordinated effort — among public institutions, international cooperation, and territorial actors — and demonstrating how that joint action translates into real transformations in the territories.

Throughout Phase III of the Fund, this strategy was implemented across four complementary dimensions: audiovisual productions showcasing the territories on regional, national, and international stages; publications that humanized the data through stories and testimonials; a digital presence with sustained and measurable growth; and a network of community communicators who amplified the Agreement's messages from within the territories.

The result is a Fund with greater visibility, recognition, and reach, consolidating its ability to connect technical evidence with diverse audiences.

The documentary series promoted during Phase III were consolidated as a powerful window for showing the Colombia that transforms its territories through peace. Through real stories, concrete faces, and protagonist communities, these productions brought visibility to advances that often occur far from large urban centers: access to land, ecosystem recovery, organizational strengthening, and new opportunities for historically excluded populations. Beyond narrating processes, Tierra and Agua brought the country and the world closer to a hopeful and tangible reality, demonstrating that the implementation of the Peace Agreement does generate concrete changes when the State, communities, and international cooperation work in an articulated manner.

28

national and international festivals in which the series Agua has participated

2

documentary series produced:
Tierra (2023)
Agua (2024)



To view “Agua,”
scan the QR code

Agua awards

1st place documentary at La Otra Historia, Film Festival of Comuna 13, Medellín

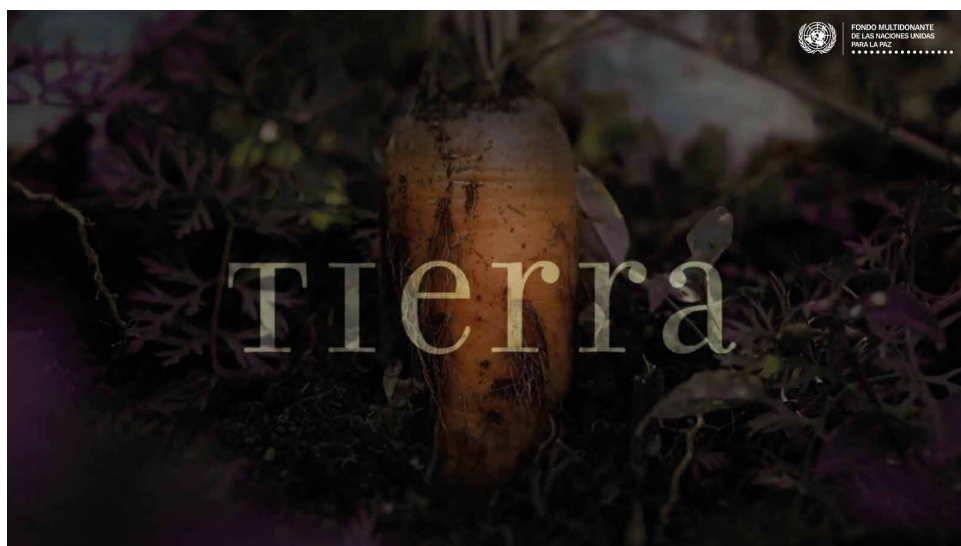
Cinta de Sueños Award for best national documentary series at the Montes de María Audiovisual Festival FAMMA

Winner for best documentary at the Festival Video sobre Ruedas in Manizales

Winner for best national documentary at the International Film Festival of San Jorge in Montelíbano, Córdoba

Finalist at the International Short Film Festival on Cultural Tourism, Prayagraj, India

Finalist at Japan’s World Tourism Film Festival



To view “Tierra,”
scan the QR code

Tierra was broadcast for the first time and launched in San José del Guaviare, with the participation of the national, regional, and local governments, as well as social organizations and beneficiary populations of the Fund.

Editorial publications — giving voice to those who build peace

3

editorial publications:
Tierra (photobook
2023), Historias de
Paz (book 2024)
and Voces, Trazos y
Palabras por la Paz
(supplement 2025)

10

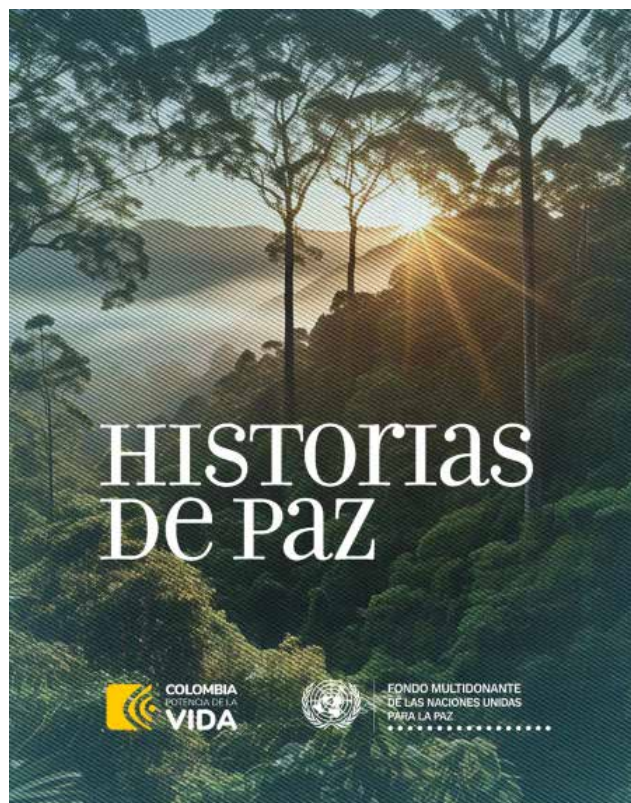
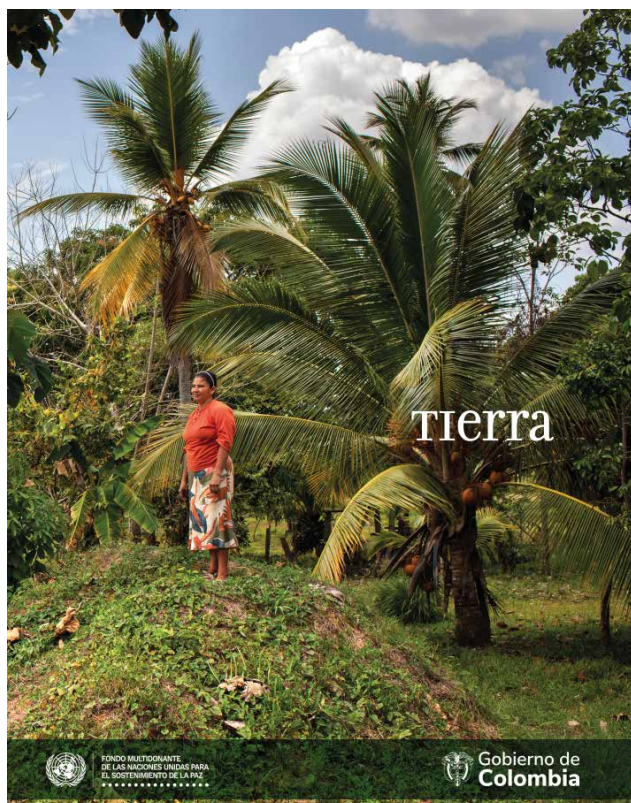
leading
organizations
in the
Communication
for Peace call —
13 departments

39

partner organizations
that strengthened
community
communication in
territories

+150

Mentions in national
and regional media



To view the “Tierra” photo book,
scan the QR code



To view the Stories of Peace,
scan the QR code

Voces, trazos y palabras por la paz

Colombia / Mayo 2025



Foto: Archivo Fondo Multidimensional de las Naciones Unidas

Las historias y reportajes de esta separata fueron realizadas por las 49 organizaciones de la sociedad civil que participaron en la convocatoria financiada por el Fondo Multidimensional para fortalecer las capacidades de comunicaciones de los actores locales y visibilizar avances y retos de los PDET - Programas de Desarrollo con Enfoque Territorial - y de la implementación del Acuerdo a través de medios locales, nacionales y reporteros comunitarios.



Scan the QR code to read the full publication

The supplement Voces, trazos y palabras por la Paz — a collective product of the Communication for Peace call — brought together the voices and creative expressions of 49 organizations across 13 departments, serving as living testimony to the power of community communication. Radio stations, community reporters, and local media made visible the advances of the PDETs and the Agreement from within the territories.

Together, the Phase III communication results strengthened the Fund's capacity to connect technical evidence with human stories, expand the reach of peace advances, and bring Agreement implementation closer to national and international audiences. Through innovative narratives, digital presence, and community communication, a strategy was consolidated that not only makes achievements visible, but also mobilizes trust, recognition, and support for transformations in the territories.



6

2026: The Year to Consolidate What Has Been Built

In 2026, Colombia marks ten years since the signing of the Peace Agreement. It is not an ordinary date. It is a threshold from which it is possible to look back with evidence — at what has been built, what has been learned, and what persists as a debt — and to look forward with clarity about what is at stake. A decade is sufficient to know that peace does not arrive by decree: it is built slowly, with sustained investment, with institutions that learn, and with communities that trust. And it is sufficient to recognize that the next four years, between 2026 and 2030, will be decisive in determining whether the territorial transformations already underway are consolidated or reversed.

On that horizon, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund arrives in 2026 with a singular position: nine years of accumulated experience, a proven governance architecture, the trust of its partners, and a portfolio of active interventions in the country's most complex territories. But it also arrives at a moment when the broader context demands more than continuity: they demand a strategic renewal capable of responding to a different Colombia, with a new government, scarcer resources, and challenges that the Agreement has not fully managed to resolve.

A Demanding Environment: The Conditions of the Moment

The landscape in which the Fund operates in 2026 is marked by three tensions that cannot be ignored.

The first is the growing scarcity of international resources for development cooperation. Active armed conflicts in multiple regions of the world have redirected budgets towards emergency humanitarian response and accelerated defense spending in donor countries. In this context, Colombia competes for the attention and resources of an increasingly constrained and conditional international cooperation environment. A mechanism that does not demonstrate verifiable results, management efficiency, and alignment with national priorities will not only lose relevance: it will lose funding.

The second tension is the political transition. Colombia faces in 2026 an electoral process that will determine the orientation of the government that will receive the tenth anniversary of the Agreement. As documented by the Kroc Institute, political transitions are the moments of greatest risk for peace processes: changes in

priorities, official turnover, and budget adjustments can interrupt dynamics that took years to build. The Fund, due to its tripartite architecture and its State mandate, is designed precisely to resist those oscillations and offers a platform to ensure that the lessons accumulated over these years can inform the newly elected government. But that resilience is not automatic: it requires new leadership to understand the strategic value of the mechanism and incorporate it as their own instrument, not as a legacy of the previous administration.

The third tension concerns the Agreement's pending challenges. Ten years after its signing, the Kroc Institute documents significant advances, alongside persistent gaps: the implementation of the Comprehensive Rural Reform continues to be incipient in many PDET territories, reincorporation faces challenges of economic sustainability, violence persists in areas where criminal structures have not been dismantled, and citizen trust in transitional justice mechanisms, although growing, is still fragile. These structural conditions will not disappear on their own. They require sustained investment, institutional coordination, and State presence in territories that have historically been excluded. That is precisely where the Fund operates.



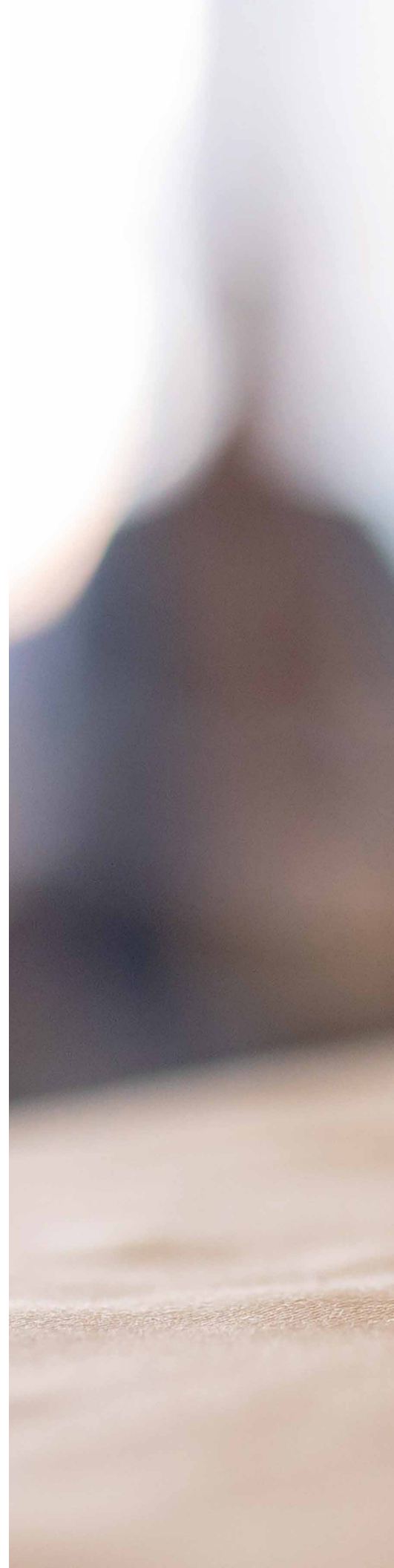
What the Fund Will Launch in 2026

In this context, 2026 is not a year of waiting: it is the year when the most ambitious Phase III bets reach their moment of greatest reach and impact. The territorial strategies Conexión Catatumbo and Conexión Pazífico Sostenible, the most comprehensive interventions the Fund has designed in its history, will begin the full implementation of their territorial governance mechanisms, innovative financing, and multi-actor articulation. In Catatumbo, the guarantee scheme for access to credit for community-based organizations in the cacao value chain will begin to operate, connecting rural producers with the financial system in a region that the armed conflict kept at the margins for decades. In the Nariño Pacific, the results-based financing mechanism with Rare will seek to mobilize private resources at an estimated ratio of five times the Fund's contribution, articulating environmental conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and territorial peace in a model that Colombia has not yet seen at this scale.

In matters of territorial security, the humanitarian demining operations led by DRC, HUMANICE-MOS DH, HALO Trust, and CCCM will enter their phase of greatest reach and operational intensity, concentrating high-impact activities in the first semester of the year. The pilot of the pedagogical and communications strategy for the Alerta Rosa Law will begin its implementation in Santander de Quilichao, in Cauca, providing the Colombian State for the first time

with an operational — not just legal — mechanism to respond to the disappearance of women and the recruitment of children and adolescents. The Care and Protection Nuclei will begin their deployment in indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities of the Pacific, activating the community agreements built during 2025. The launch of the acceleration strategy for peace signatories' enterprises, and the twelve recruitment prevention initiatives in Magdalena Medio will advance in their implementation, with emphasis on youth rootedness as a structural alternative to involvement with armed actors.

In the area of transitional justice and victims' rights, the Fund will continue to support the Comprehensive System, with an emphasis on the search for missing persons, the implementation of JEP sentences, and the implementation of CEV recommendations. The tenth anniversary of the Agreement will be an opportunity for Colombia to render an account, before its citizens and the international community, of what has been achieved and what remains pending. The Fund will contribute to ensuring that this accountability is grounded in solid evidence and in processes that communities recognize as their own.





The Conversation About the Fund's Future: A Strategic Decision

The 2026 horizon opens a question that the Fund and its partners must address with the same rigor with which they have managed their investments: what is the future of this mechanism beyond Phase III? The answer is not obvious, nor should it be. The Fund was designed to be relevant, not permanent. Its continuity only makes sense if the actors that comprise it consider the mechanism still the most efficient instrument for channeling international cooperation towards Colombian peace priorities, and if there is the will and resources to sustain it.

This conversation occurs at a moment of transformation in the multilateral system. The UN80 review, driven by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, places “joint financing, including pooled funding — at the center of reform of the international architecture for peace and development. The reason is clear: voluntary and bilateral financing tends to be volatile, slow, and subject to changing donor priorities, while joint mechanisms allow for channeling resources with greater flexibility, reducing programmatic fragmentation and sustaining interventions over timeframes more consistent with the nature of peace processes.

The UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia represents precisely that model. With nine

years of tripartite operation among the Government, the United Nations System, and donors, it has demonstrated that joint financing can be both flexible and rigorous, strategic and territorially relevant, and capable of mobilizing complementary resources from the private sector and public counterparts. In the global debate, the trajectory of the Multi-Partner Trust Fund in Colombia offers concrete evidence of a model in which tripartite governance and civil society participation have served as an effective counterweight to those risks.

If the Government of Colombia, the United Nations System, and donors consider it pertinent to negotiate a new phase, that negotiation must start from three strategic questions. The first: what has worked and must be preserved? The tripartite governance architecture, transparency standards, territorial articulation capacity, and flexibility to respond to changing contexts are assets that any future phase must protect. The second: what must be transformed? Lessons from Phase III (on institutional turnover, inter-institutional articulation, and the role of interagency work) offer a clear roadmap for designing a more efficient and resilient mechanism. The third: what are the peace priorities that

Colombia needs to finance in the coming years, and that the Fund can support differentially compared to other cooperation instruments?

The decision about its future belongs to its constituent parties. The accumulated experience provides a solid foundation for that conversation. What Colombia has built over these years, in terms of institutional trust, territorial capacities, and multi-actor articulation, is not easily reconstituted if interrupted. That is perhaps the most strategic consideration of all.





Sustainable peace is not built within project cycles: it is built through continuous presence, accumulated trust, and capacities that endure even when resources are withdrawn. That is what nine years of work have left behind in the territories, and it is also the most solid argument that Colombia and its partners can offer at a moment when the multilateral system seeks to demonstrate that coordinated, transparent, and nationally aligned cooperation is worth sustaining.

Financial Report

Consolidated annual financial report of the Administrative Agent
for the period 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

Definitions

Allocation/Total Approved Budget

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme. The total approved budget represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

Approved Project/Programme

A project/programme including budget, etc. approved by the Steering Committee for funds' allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment

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

Contributor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed donor agreement.

Delivery Rate

The percentage of funds that have been used, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization or Non-UN Organization against the 'net funded amount'. This does not include expense commitments by Participating Organizations.

Contribution Agreement

Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) and/or European Commission contribution agreement between contributor/donor and MPTF Office.

Indirect Support Costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. United Nations Sustainable Development Group - UNSDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs for inter-agency pass-through MPTFs.

Net Funded Amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization, except for any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organization

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is a partner in a Fund, as represented by signing the applicable legal agreement with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

Project Expenditure

The sum of expenses reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund, regardless of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

Project Financial Closure

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred. The MPTF Office will report a project as financially closed once the financial report(s) have been received and any balance of funds refunded.

Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is deemed operationally closed once all activities funded for Participating Organization(s) have been concluded, and the Steering

Committee has approved the final narrative report.

Project Start Date

Project/Joint programme start date according to the programmatic document.

US Dollar Amount

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars.

Transferred Funds

Funds are transferred to Participating Organizations by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the Steering Committee's request.

Introduction

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

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

This consolidated financial report covers the period 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/4co00>).

2025 Financial Performance

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2025. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/4co00>.

1. 1. Sources and uses of funds

As of 31 December **2025**, **19** contributors deposited US\$ **216,122,639**, other MPTFs US\$ **37,231,325** in contributions and US\$ **8,854,509** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **262,277,834**.

Of this amount, US\$ **208,100,889** has been net funded to 16 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **190,191,838** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **2,161,226**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia** as of 31 December 2025.

Table 1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)

	2016 - 2024	Annual 2025	Total
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	209,469,362	6,653,277	216,122,639
Contributions from MPTFs	35,231,325	2,000,000	37,231,325
Sub-total Contributions	244,700,687	8,653,277	253,353,964
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	6,419,628	2,297,494	8,717,122
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	49,510	87,876	137,387
Other Income	69,361	-	69,361
Total: Sources of Funds	251,239,186	11,038,647	262,277,834
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	185,790,730	16,027,081	201,817,811
Transfers to Participating Organizations for Direct Cost - Fund Secretariat etc.	7,507,919	1,612,961	9,120,880
Sub-Total Transfers	193,298,649	17,640,042	210,938,691
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(1,630,819)	(1,206,984)	(2,837,803)
Sub-Total Refunds	(1,630,819)	(1,206,984)	(2,837,803)
Administrative Agent Fees	2,094,694	66,533	2,161,226
Bank Charges	10,823	1,228	12,051
Total: Uses of Funds	193,773,347	16,500,820	210,274,166
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	57,465,840	(5,462,172)	52,003,667
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	56,980,366	57,465,840	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	57,465,840	52,003,667	52,003,667
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	191,667,830	16,433,059	208,100,889
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	179,769,488	10,422,350	190,191,838
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	11,898,342	6,010,708	17,909,051

2. Partner contributions

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December **2025**.

The **Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia** is currently being funded by **19** contributors (including 3 global Funds), as listed in the table below.

The table includes financial commitments made by the contributors through signed Standard Administrative Agreements with an anticipated deposit date as per the schedule of payments by 31 December **2025** and deposits received by the same date. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2025**.

Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Total Deposits
Government of Norway	67,652.988	67,652.988
Government of the United Kingdom (Foreign. Commonwealth & Development Office) ²⁴	43,278.327	43,278.327
Government of Germany	41,317.699	41,317.699
Peacebuilding Fund	31,481.325	31,481.325
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	22,965.528	22,965.528
Government of Canada	22,132.938	22,132.938
Government of Switzerland ²⁵	9,758.401	9,758.401
Government of Ireland	5,785.298	5,785.298
Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund	4,250.000	4,250.000
SDG Fund - Spain	1,500.000	1,500.000
Government of the United Arab Emirates	1,000.000	1,000.000
Government of Finland	514.439	514.439
Government of the Republic of Korea	500.000	500.000
Agencia Catalana de Cooperacion	363.245	363.245
Foundation (generic)	283.443	283.443
Government of New Zealand	228.214	228.214
Government of Chile	220.000	220.000
Government of Portugal	72.120	72.120
Government of Turkiye	50.000	50.000
Grand Total	253.353.964	253.353.964

²⁴. These resources come from two funding sources: the Government of the United Kingdom (Other) and the Government of the United Kingdom (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office).

²⁵. These resources come from two funding sources: the Government of Switzerland and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

3. Interest earned

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA.

As of 31 December **2025**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **8,717,122**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **137,387**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **8,854,509**. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	2016 - 2024	2025	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	6,419,628	2,297,494	8,717,122
Total: Fund Interest Earned	6,419,628	2,297,494	8,717,122
Participating Organization			
FAO	28,437	57,690	86,127
UNIDO	7,618	-	7,618
UNODC	13,456	30,186	43,642
Total: Agency Interest Earned	49,510	87,876	137,387
Grand Total	6,469,138	2,385,370	8,854,509

4. Transfer of funds

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2025**, the AA has transferred US\$ **210,938,691** to **18** Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the funds received by the MPTF Office and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Table 4. Transfers, Refunds, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organizations (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	2016 - 2024		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	4,858,056	(39,489)	4,818,567
IOM	28,843,448	(243,418)	28,600,030
NGO/UNDP	52,358,668	(287,359)	52,071,309
OHCHR	-	-	-
PAHO/WHO	1,637,511	(6,519)	1,630,992
UNCDF	-	-	-
UNDP	76,832,173	(778,054)	76,054,119
UNEP	121,924	-	121,924
UNFPA	3,582,028	(26,141)	3,555,887
UNHCR	475,205	-	475,205
UNICEF	4,903,243	(1,543)	4,901,700
UNIDO	601,854	-	601,854
UNMAS	144,052	(1,557)	142,495
UNODC	4,195,351	(154,811)	4,040,540
UNOPS	4,795,852	(14,591)	4,781,261
UNWOMEN	3,145,614	-	3,145,614
UNWOMN	4,250,000	(77,336)	4,172,664
WFP	2,553,670	-	2,553,670
Grand Total	193,298,649	(1,630,819)	191,667,830

26. The transfers between UNDP MPTFO and UNDP MPTF Colombia show a difference of \$405,876 due to a redistribution of resources between agencies under project 104525

27. The total transfers between UNDP MPTFO and UNDP MPTF Colombia show a difference of \$405,876 due to a redistribution of resources between agencies under project 104525.

2025			Total		
Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
540,000	(130,957)	409,043	5,398,056	(170,445)	5,227,611
-	-	-	28,843,448	(243,418)	28,600,030
7,930,922	(774,002)	7,156,920	60,289,589	(1,061,361)	59,228,229
103,028	-	103,028	103,028	-	103,028
180,000	-	180,000	1,817,511	(6,519)	1,810,992
600,000	-	600,000	600,000	-	600,000
4,410,275	(242,250)	4,168,025	81,242,448 ²⁶	(1,020,304)	80,222,144
-	-	-	121,924	-	121,924
191,837	-	191,837	3,773,865	(26,141)	3,747,724
242,415	-	242,415	717,620	-	717,620
974,363	-	974,363	5,877,606	(1,543)	5,876,062
-	(6,792)	(6,792)	601,854	(6,792)	595,062
334,603	-	334,603	478,655	(1,557)	477,098
1,932,600	(52,984)	1,879,616	6,127,951	(207,795)	5,920,156
-	-	-	4,795,852	(14,591)	4,781,261
200,000	-	200,000	3,345,614	-	3,345,614
-	-	-	4,250,000	(77,336)	4,172,664
-	-	-	2,553,670	-	2,553,670
17,640,042	(1,206,984)	16,433,059	210,938,691 ²⁷	(2,837,803)	208,100,889

5. Expenditure and financial delivery rates

All expenditures reported are submitted as certified financial information by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Joint Programme/Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported to the Administrative Agent as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The expenditures are reported via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2025** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/4co00>.

5.1 Expenditure reported by participating organization

In **2025**, US\$ **16,433,059** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **10,422,350** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in the table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **208,100,889**, and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to **US\$ 190,191,838**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **91.39** percent.

Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Expenditure					
	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	2016 -2024	2025	Cumulative	Delivery Rate %
FAO	5,638,056	5,227,611	4,466,803	306,489	4,773,292	91.31
IOM	29,750,415	28,600,030	27,173,436	790,566	27,964,002	97.78
NGO/UNDP ²⁸	60,289,319	59,228,229	46,530,608	4,787,979	51,318,587	86.65
OHCHR	171,714	103,028	-	81,958	81,958	79.55
PAHO/WHO	1,937,511	1,810,992	1,630,992	-	1,630,992	90.06
UNCDF	1,000,000	600,000	-	-	-	-
UNDP	82,785,412	80,222,144	72,773,973	2,778,796	75,552,769	94.18
UNEP	121,924	121,924	117,063	(30,436)	86,627	71.05
UNFPA	3,773,865	3,747,724	3,305,472	179,354	3,484,826	92.99
UNHCR	879,230	717,620	475,205	-	475,205	66.22
UNICEF	6,503,819	5,876,062	4,820,403	118,187	4,938,589	84.05
UNIDO	721,854	595,062	317,819	168,355	486,173	81.70
UNMAS	478,655	477,098	142,815	322,743	465,558	97.58
UNODC	7,536,351	5,920,156	3,678,899	495,230	4,174,129	70.51
UNOPS	4,795,852	4,781,261	4,781,261	-	4,781,261	100.00
UNWOMEN	3,345,614	3,345,614	2,858,813	423,132	3,281,944	98.10
UNWOMN NGO	4,250,000	4,172,664	4,142,255	-	4,142,255	99.27
WFP	2,553,670	2,553,670	2,553,670	-	2,553,670	100.00
Total	216,533,261	208,100,889	179,769,488	10,422,350	190,191,838	91.39

²⁸ There is a difference between the UNDP/NGO MPTF and UNDP/NGO MPTFO approvals under project 120640 amounting to US\$5,087, due to savings available in the fund and the fact that not all the GMS was disbursed, although it was approved.

5.2. Expenditure by project grouped by outcome

The Annex displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Theme/Outcome by project/joint programme and Participating Organization.

Sustainable human development Phase I

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F1 Acceso Justicia							
00110280	Enfoque de Género en el Servicio de la Policía	NGO/UNDP	Financially Closed	1,618,262	1,618,262	1,618,262	100.00
00102730	Sistemas Locales de Justicia	UNDP	Financially Closed	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	100.00
F1 Acceso Justicia: Total				2,918,262	2,918,262	2,918,262	100.00

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F1 Capacidad Institucional							
00101501	Fortalecimiento de capacidades Paz y ERR	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,575,753	1,575,025	1,575,619	100.04
00102512	Manos a la Paz	UNDP	Operationally Closed	949,393	946,446	946,814	100.04
00102513	Territorialización en la implementación de la ERR	IOM	Financially Closed	599,611	595,324	595,324	100.00
F1 Capacidad Institucional: Total				3,124,757	3,116,795	3,117,757	100.03

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F1 Manejo Conflict. Sit. Hum.							
00101502	Fortalecimiento de capacidades para la ERR	UNDP	Financially Closed	1,313,254	1,312,894	1,312,894	100.00
00109026	Prevención, protección VBG	UNDP	Project Closed	104,384	104,384	104,310	99.93
00109026	Prevención, protección VBG	UNHCR	Project Closed	220,000	220,000	220,000	100.00
00109026	Prevención, protección VBG	UNICEF	Project Closed	204,370	204,370	204,370	100.00
00109026	Prevención, protección VBG	UNWOMEN	Project Closed	441,352	441,352	436,053	98.80
F1 Manejo Conflict. Sit. Hum.: Total				2,283,360	2,283,000	2,277,627	99.76

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F1 Manejo Conflict. Sit.Hum.							
00108961	Convocatoria Mujeres	UNWOMEN NGO	Financially Closed	1,004,456	968,402	968,402	100.00
00112647	Convocatoria PDET	NGO/UNDP	Financially Closed	1,064,021	1,044,685	1,044,685	100.00
F1 Manejo Conflict. Sit.Hum.: Total				2,068,477	2,013,088	2,013,088	100.00

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F1 Mejora Seguridad							
00103753	Convocatoria Desminado I	NGO/UNDP	Financially Closed	2,574,773	2,543,655	2,543,655	100.00
00108158	Convocatoria Desminado II	NGO/UNDP	Financially Closed	3,089,426	3,039,143	3,039,143	100.00
00112644	Convocatoria PDET	NGO/UNDP	Financially Closed	484,692	481,662	481,662	100.00
00119876	Convocatoria Desminado III	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	1,255,171	1,194,487	1,194,487	100.00
00109101	Gestión territorial	UNOPS	Financially Closed	500,000	500,000	500,000	100.00
F1 Mejora Seguridad: Total				7,904,062	7,758,947	7,758,947	100.00

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F1 Rehabilitación Económica							
00106165	Convocatoria prevención de reclutamiento	NGO/UNDP	Financially Closed	4,259,702	4,178,789	4,178,789	100.00
00108960	Convocatoria Mujeres	NGO/UNWOMEN	Financially Closed	851,206	809,924	809,924	100.00
00102511	Manos a la obra por la Paz	UNDP	Financially Closed	2,100,000	2,095,044	2,095,044	100.00
00106837	Plan para la coordinación prev. del reclutamiento	IOM	Financially Closed	176,995	139,382	139,382	100.00
00106837	Plan para la coordinación prev. del reclutamiento	UNICEF	Financially Closed	338,018	338,018	338,018	100.00

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
00107435	Desarrollo de capacidades locales Salud I	IOM	Financially Closed	1,286,294	1,269,338	1,269,338	100.00
00107435	Desarrollo de capacidades locales Salud I	PAHO/WHO	Financially Closed	427,821	422,424	422,424	100.00
00107435	Desarrollo de capacidades locales Salud I	UNFPA	Financially Closed	320,852	320,422	320,422	100.00
00107465	Agua y Saneamiento	UNICEF	Financially Closed	500,000	498,857	498,857	100.00
00108974	Manos a la Obra Phase II	UNDP	Operationally Closed	2,450,000	2,423,738	2,423,738	100.00
00109015	Programa de construcción de confianza y paz	FAO	Financially Closed	1,248,611	1,232,655	1,232,655	100.00
00109015	Programa de construcción de confianza y paz	NGO/UNDP	Financially Closed	883,516	883,516	883,516	100.00
00109015	Programa de construcción de confianza y paz	UNDP	Financially Closed	1,426,066	1,425,479	1,425,479	100.02
00109015	Programa de construcción de confianza y paz	UNHCR	Financially Closed	109,921	109,921	109,921	100.00
00109015	Programa de construcción de confianza y paz	UNICEF	Financially Closed	441,694	441,694	441,694	100.00
00109015	Programa de construcción de confianza y paz	UNWOMEN	Financially Closed	148,832	148,832	148,832	100.00
00109015	Programa de construcción de confianza y paz	WFP	Financially Closed	458,576	458,576	458,576	100.00
00117682	Salud para la Paz II	IOM	Financially Closed	3,030,758	3,030,758	3,030,758	100.00
00117682	Salud para la Paz II	PAHO/WHO	Financially Closed	1,209,690	1,208,568	1,208,568	100.00
00117682	Salud para la Paz II	UNFPA	Financially Closed	2,223,270	2,218,384	2,218,384	100.00
F1 Rehabilitación Económica: Total				23,891,822	23,654,320	23,654,320	100.00

Phase II

	Outcome / Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F2 Estabilización							
00117684	Plan de Contingencia	NGO/UNDP	Operationally Closed	2,060,000	2,060,000	2,060,000	100.00
00119013	Blended Finance 2.0	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	2,353,633	2,345,494	2,345,494	100.00
00120640	Convocatoria para redes de defensores	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	2,225,441	2,216,253	2,216,253	100.00
00126381	Fortalecimiento a la reactivación económica del Darién	UNDP	Project Closed	1,824,275	1,824,275	1,794,577	98.37
00126381	Fortalecimiento a la reactivación económica del Darién	WFP	Project Closed	1,175,725	1,175,725	1,175,725	100.00
00131215	Formulación e implementación de Comercialización	UNIDO	Project Closed	321,854	317,307	318,141	100.26
00131215	Formulación e implementación de Comercialización	UNODC	Project Closed	678,146	678,146	650,087	95.86
00131602	Convocatoria Líderes y Líderesas II	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	2,789,836	2,333,756	2,333,756	100.00
00132014	Convocatoria Sociedad Mujeres II: Desplazamiento	NGO/ UNWOMEN	Project Closed	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,223,646	97.89
00132016	Convocatoria Sociedad Civil Mujeres II: Construcción	NGO/ UNWOMEN	Project Closed	905,730	905,730	903,878	99.80
00117683	Capacidades locales para la implementación PDET	UNDP	Project Closed	3,540,095	3,480,828	3,480,828	100.00
00118904	Estabilización Territorial Rural	UNDP	Financially Closed	3,000,000	2,970,936	2,970,936	100.00
00122474	Prevención del Reclutamiento II	IOM	Financially Closed	1,457,498	1,457,498	1,457,498	100.00
00122474	Prevención del Reclutamiento II	UNICEF	Financially Closed	1,467,654	1,467,654	1,467,654	100.00
00124864	Implementación de los Modelos de Justicia Local	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,232,190	1,232,190	1,232,057	99.99

	Outcome / Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
00124864	Implementación de los Modelos de Justicia Local	UNODC	Operationally Closed	297,100	297,100	297,100	100.00
00125568	Transformación territorial para Liderazgos	UNDP	Project Closed	1,125,000	1,104,609	1,104,609	100.00
00125568	Transformación territorial para Liderazgos	UNODC	Project Closed	1,375,000	1,322,016	1,322,016	100.00
00126382	Tejiendo lazos comunitarios	UNDP	Project Closed	1,100,632	1,069,782	1,069,782	100.00
00126382	Tejiendo lazos comunitarios	UNICEF	Project Closed	375,735	375,735	375,852	100.03
00126382	Tejiendo lazos comunitarios	UNWOMEN	Project Closed	403,976	403,976	403,976	100.00
00126937	Negocios inclusivos	UNDP	Project Closed	1,434,895	1,434,895	1,341,843	93.52
00126937	Negocios inclusivos	UNODC	Project Closed	1,565,105	1,410,294	1,410,294	100.00
00129988	Naturaleza para la Paz	UNDP	Project Closed	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,996,471	99.88
00132786	Estrategia integral Cacao	FAO	Project Closed	1,530,000	1,399,043	1,399,043	100.00
00132786	Estrategia integral Cacao	UNDP	Project Closed	720,000	720,000	716,051	99.45
00133451	Modelo para la aceleración POT	UNDP	Project Closed	878,076	878,076	878,127	100.01
00133451	Modelo para la aceleración POT	UNEP	Project Closed	121,924	121,924	86,627	71.05
00134339	Fortalecimiento institucional de Curules de Paz ²⁹	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,000,000	1,000,000	989,474	98.95
F2 Estabilización: Total				41,209,520	40,253,242	40,021,795	99.43

	Outcome / Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F2 Acción Integral contra Mina							
00132577	AICMA: Humanicemos DH I	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	1,694,718	1,666,980	1,666,980	100.00
00132770	Gestión de Calidad Humanicemos	UNMAS	Project Closed	144,052	142,495	142,815	100.22
F2 Acción Integral contra Mina: Total				1,838,770	1,809,475	1,809,795	100.02

29. This project belongs to the victims area but it is being accounted for under the Human Development area. Its results are reflected in the narrative report under the victims area and will be corrected in the system for the next report.

Phase III

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F3 Desarrollo Humano Sostenible							
00140567	Mapa Riesgos	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	1,596,500	1,596,500	1,256,642	78.71
00140579	Consolidación AICMA HUMANICEMOS	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	1,596,500	1,596,500	1,428,633	89.49
00140816	Alerta Rosa Ya	NGO/UNDP	On Going	257,500	257,500	83,030	32.24
00141184	Alianzas que Transforman	NGO/UNDP	On Going	511,615	511,615	35,224	6.88
00141193	Convocatoria Desminado Humanitario	NGO/UNDP	On Going	3,075,814	3,075,814	360,966	11.74
00140599	Educación en Riesgo de Minas	UNICEF	Project Closed	235,005	235,005	230,969	98.28
00140756	Fortalecimiento de Jurisdicción Agraria	FAO	Project Closed	450,000	450,000	355,681	79.04
00140756	Fortalecimiento de Jurisdicción Agraria	UNDP	Project Closed	191,000	191,000	155,991	81.67
00140764	Alianza multiactor por la cadena Yuca	IOM	On Going	356,558	249,591	201,635	80.79
00140780	Implementación de una estrategia	UNODC	On Going	400,000	280,000	118,740	42.41
00140784	Crédito para la paz	UNDP	On Going	400,000	400,000	334,341	83.59
00140785	Fondo de Progreso Territorial	UNDP	On Going	400,000	400,000	26,854	6.71
00140853	Proyectos integradores Cauca	UNDP	On Going	609,204	609,204	229,096	37.61
00140853	Proyectos integradores Cauca	UNFPA	On Going	479,593	479,593	216,695	45.18
00140886	Promoción de la eficiencia (PEEFP)	UNIDO	On Going	400,000	277,755	168,033	60.50
00141085	Estrategia Desmantelamiento	UNODC	On Going	1,521,000	912,600	343,820	37.67

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
00141086	Phase de cierre Suministro Información	UNMAS	On Going	334,603	334,603	322,743	96.46
00141210	Estándares Mínimos	OHCHR	On Going	32,614	19,568	16,351	83.56
00141210	Estándares Mínimos	UNICEF	On Going	569,558	341,735	5,908	1.73
00141374	Conectando caminos del Pueblo Bari	FAO	On Going	600,000	360,000	-	-
00141388	Conectando la cadena de valor	UNCDF	On Going	1,000,000	600,000	-	-
00141389	Conexión para Trayectorias de Vida	UNHCR	On Going	404,025	242,415	-	-
00141389	Conexión para Trayectorias de Vida	UNICEF	On Going	995,975	597,585	-	-
00141399	Conectando oportunidades sostenibles Cacao	UNDP	On Going	500,000	300,000	-	-
00141399	Conectando oportunidades sostenibles Cacao	UNODC	On Going	1,000,000	600,000	-	-
00141401	Conectando oportunidades para Acceso a Salud	PAHO/WHO	On Going	300,000	180,000	-	-
00141401	Conectando oportunidades para Salud	UNODC	On Going	200,000	120,000	-	-
F3 Desarrollo Humano Sostenible: Total				18,417,064	15,218,583	5,891,353	38.71

Victims and transitional justice

Phase I

	Outcome / Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F1 Reparación Víctimas							
00103157	Actos tempranos de reconocimiento	NGO/ UNDP	Operationally Closed	22,822	21,922	21,922	100.00
00113002	Convocatoria Víctimas I	NGO/ UNDP	Operationally Closed	2,834,602	2,758,587	2,758,587	100.00
00101144	Apoyo a la salida de los NNA de las FARC	IOM	Financially Closed	183,191	182,978	182,978	100.00
00101144	Apoyo a la salida de los NNA de las FARC	UNICEF	Financially Closed	172,534	172,134	172,134	100.00
00101555	Apoyo al Programa de Reparación Colectiva	FAO	Financially Closed	102,785	101,723	101,723	100.00
00101555	Apoyo al Programa de Reparación Colectiva	UNDP	Financially Closed	2,897,215	2,885,718	2,885,718	100.00
00104525	Apoyo a la JEP	IOM	Financially Closed	1,026,267	1,026,267	1,026,267	100.00
00104525	Apoyo a la JEP	UNDP	Financially Closed	3,691,149	3,691,149	3,691,149	100.00
00105325	Contribuir a la garantía de la verdad	UNDP	Financially Closed	766,141	764,032	764,032	100.00
00105531	Focalización de cupos de indemnización	IOM	Financially Closed	4,177,052	4,048,234	4,048,234	100.00
00105531	Focalización de cupos de indemnización	UNFPA	Financially Closed	169,519	157,720	157,720	100.00
00106022	Fortalecimiento de las organizaciones de desaparición forzada	UNDP	Financially Closed	370,000	370,000	370,000	100.00
00106093	Apoyo al Comité de Escogencia	UNDP	Financially Closed	677,784	677,784	677,784	100.00
00108557	Apoyo a la salida de los niños NNA de las FARC	IOM	Financially Closed	510,000	510,000	510,000	100.00
00108557	Apoyo a la salida de los NNA de las FARC	UNICEF	Financially Closed	490,000	490,000	490,000	100.00
00108818	Apoyo al proceso de alistamiento de la CEV	UNDP	Financially Closed	2,825,954	2,825,954	2,825,954	100.00
00108973	Contribuir al proceso de creación de la UBPD	UNDP	Financially Closed	2,239,777	2,239,777	2,239,777	100.00
00111509	Garantía de la representación	IOM	Financially Closed	780,089	773,658	773,658	100.00
F1 Reparación Víctimas: Total				23,936,881	23,697,636	23,697,635	100.00

Phase II

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F2 Víctimas y Justicia Trans.							
00125590	Convocatoria Víctimas II	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	2,141,158	2,077,437	2,077,437	100.00
00133396	Convocatoria Legado CEV	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	1,687,499	1,687,499	1,685,596	99.89
00140186	Convocatoria UBPD	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	905,746	905,746	905,746	100.00
00119011	Apoyo a la CEV	UNDP	Project Closed	2,900,000	2,898,942	2,898,941	100.00
00119012	Reparaciones y Retornos PDET	UNDP	Project Closed	1,000,000	983,300	983,230	99.99
00120309	Estrategia Fortalecimiento PGN	IOM	Financially Closed	1,940,149	1,940,149	1,940,149	100.00
00120642	Estrategia de fortalecimiento SIP	IOM	Financially Closed	1,765,039	1,757,392	1,757,392	100.00
00120642	Estrategia de fortalecimiento SIP	UNDP	Financially Closed	834,961	727,129	727,129	100.00
00126040	Aportar a los derechos y salas de justicia	UNDP	Project Closed	1,000,000	979,505	979,505	100.00
00128273	Mujeres, jóvenes y personas mayores - frutos de la sustitución	UNFPA	Project Closed	580,631	571,605	571,605	100.00
00128273	Mujeres, jóvenes y personas mayores - frutos de la sustitución	WFP	Project Closed	919,369	919,369	919,369	100.00
00128905	Fortalecimiento de la estrategia de Búsqueda	UNDP	Project Closed	1,376,574	1,376,574	1,363,335	99.04
00131880	Proyecto de Apoyo a la CEV III	UNDP	Project Closed	1,500,000	1,427,133	1,427,133	100.00
00132738	Fortalecimiento a la JEP	UNDP	Project Closed	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,677,961	89.27
F2 Víctimas y Justicia Trans.: Total				21,551,126	21,251,780	20,194,529	98.41

Phase III

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F3 Víctimas y Justicia Transicional							
00140728	Convocatoria para el litigio	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	1,250,000	1,250,000	855,111	68.41
00141194	Consolidar Procesos Integrales de Memoria	NGO/UNDP	On Going	653,309	653,309	189,067	28.94
00141206	Convocatoria Restitución	NGO/UNDP	On Going	771,773	771,773	-	-
00141265	Convocatoria para Impulsar Procesos JEP	NGO/UNDP	On Going	841,047	841,047	166,786	19.83
00140837	Estrategia de incidencia	UNDP	On Going	750,000	450,000	161,605	35.91
00140968	Fortalecimiento de las capacidades JEP y PGN	IOM	On Going	2,000,000	1,200,000	611,928	50.99
00140968	Fortalecimiento de las capacidades JEP y PGN	UNWOMEN	On Going	500,000	500,000	463,332	92.67
00141084	Acciones Integrales para el fortalecimiento de la UBPD y el INMLCF	OHCHR	On Going	139,100	83,460	65,606	78.61
00141084	Acciones Integrales para el fortalecimiento de la UBPD y el INMLCF	UNDP	On Going	1,460,672	876,403	122,788	14.01
F3 Víctimas y Justicia Transicional: Total				8,365,901	6,625,992	2,636,224	39.79

Reintegration

Phase I

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F1 Construcción Democrática							
00106164	Fortalecimiento de la CSIV	NGO/UNDP	Financially Closed	2,175,081	2,175,081	2,175,081	100.00
00116693	Mejoramiento de las capacidades de la CSIVI II	NGO/UNDP	Financially Closed	717,756	717,756	717,756	100.00
00108556	Reincorporación de excombatientes – Humanicemos	UNOPS	Operationally Closed	4,295,852	4,281,261	4,281,261	100.00
00109110	Reincorporación integral en entornos productivos	IOM	Operationally Closed	2,500,000	2,497,647	2,497,647	100.00
00109110	Reincorporación integral en entornos productivos	UNDP	Operationally Closed	2,500,000	2,499,642	2,499,642	100.00
00111648 ³⁰	Fortalecimiento del Sistema SAT	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,425,016	1,259,909	1,259,909	100.00
00111648 ³¹	Fortalecimiento del Sistema SAT	UNHCR	Operationally Closed	145,284	145,284	145,284	100.00
00111648 ³²	Fortalecimiento del Sistema SAT	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	225,076	225,076	218,926	97.27
00117681	Integración socioeconómica	FAO	Financially Closed	1,706,660	1,684,189	1,684,189	100.00
F1 Construcción Democrática: Total				15,690,725	15,485,846	15,479,696	99.96

30. This project (00111648) falls under the Sustainable Human Development area, amounting to USD 1,795,377. The adjustment will be made in the next financial report.

31. This project (00111648) falls under the Sustainable Human Development area, amounting to USD 1,795,377. The adjustment will be made in the next financial report.

32. This project (00111648) falls under the Sustainable Human Development area, amounting to USD 1,795,377. The adjustment will be made in the next financial report.

Phase II

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F2 Reincorporación							
00124710	Convocatoria Iniciativas comunitarias de reconciliación	NGO/UNDP	On Going	1,984,498	1,942,592	1,942,592	100.00
00120254	Entornos de Paz y Reconciliación	IOM	On Going	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	100.00
00120254	Entornos de Paz y Reconciliación	UNDP	On Going	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,997,968	99.93
00124988	Estudios de Pre-factibilidad	UNDP	On Going	2,147,043	2,108,663	2,108,663	100.00
00130317	Fortalecimiento de la reincorporación socioeconómica	IOM	On Going	1,530,992	1,530,992	1,530,992	100.00
00130317	Fortalecimiento de la reincorporación socioeconómica	UNDP	On Going	1,469,007	1,469,007	1,421,717	96.78
00132787	Modelo de cuidado integral	UNICEF	On Going	713,276	713,276	713,135	99.98
00132787	Modelo de cuidado integral	UNWOMEN	On Going	774,458	774,458	774,458	100.00
F2 Reincorporación: Total				14,619,274	14,538,988	14,489,525	99.66

Phase III

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F3 Reincorporación							
00141185	Impulso Colectivo	NGO/UNDP	On Going	1,083,777	1,083,777	67,803	6.26
00141266	Apoyar Acciones de Agendas Comunitarias	NGO/UNDP	On Going	722,201	722,201	143,512	19.87
00141083	Estabilización socioeconómica para la comparecencia	UNDP	On Going	1,132,578	679,547	287,847	42.36
F3 Reincorporación: Total				2,938,556	2,485,525	499,163	20.08

Comunication

Phase I

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F1 Comunicación							
00101799	Convocatoria Pedagogía	NGO/UNDP	Financially Closed	1,210,537	1,186,726	1,186,726	100.00
00107397	Secretaría Técnica de los Notables	NGO/UNDP	Financially Closed	617,975	617,247	617,247	100.00
00107715	Iniciativa Barómetro	NGO/UNDP	Financially Closed	1,027,866	1,026,910	1,026,910	100.00
00101503	Fortalecimiento de capacidades	UNDP	Financially Closed	825,243	823,771	823,771	100.00
00101988	Fortalecimiento de la Estrategia de la OACP	UNDP	Financially Closed	1,228,270	1,227,129	1,227,129	100.00
00102544	Territorialización en la implementación de la ERR	IOM	Financially Closed	1,154,240	1,146,911	1,146,911	100.00
00111421	Fortalecimiento a la Instancia	UNWOMEN	Project Closed	501,920	501,920	494,649	98.55
F1 Comunicación: Total				6,566,051	6,530,614	6,523,343	99.89

Phase II

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
F2 Comunicación							
00120641	Secretaría Técnica del Componente de verificación internacional	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	878,870	878,870	857,701	97.59
00121873	Fortalecimiento de la IEANPE	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	767,129	767,129	743,810	96.96
00125589	Mejoramiento de las capacidades	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	515,000	487,920	487,920	100.00
00128986	Iniciativa Barómetro II	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	606,495	540,669	540,669	100.00
00133048	Paz Sostenible: Fortalecimiento CSIV	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	382,405	368,765	368,765	100.00
00140348	Convocatoria para fortalecer medios locales	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	1,308,468	1,308,468	113,472	8.67
00120029	Fortalecimiento a las capacidades técnicas de la CISIV	IOM	Financially Closed	578,383	556,300	556,300	100.00

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
00128274	Voces desde los territorios	IOM	Operationally Closed	1,697,299	1,687,610	1,687,610	100.00
00128987	Sostenibilidad de la Instancia de mujeres	UNWOMEN	Project Closed	350,000	350,000	341,598	97.60
F2 Comunicacion: Total				7,084,049	6,945,731	5,697,845	82.03

Phase III

Outcome / nombre del Proyecto		Organización Participante	Estado del Proyecto	Total Apro- bado	Total Neto Financiado	Gasto Total	Tasa de Eje- cución %
F3 Comunicacion para la Paz							
00140256	Apoyar la Secretaría Técnica de los notables	NGO/UNDP	On Going	1,125,734	1,125,734	1,102,003	97.89
00140257	Fortalecimiento de la Instancia Étnica	NGO/UNDP	On Going	272,925	272,925	267,933	98.17
F3 Comunicacion para la Paz: Total				1,398,659	1,398,659	1,369,936	97.95

Paz más allá del acuerdo

Outcome / Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Appro- ved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expen- diture	Delivery Rate %
F3 Construcción de Paz							
00140377	Apoyo de la Iglesia Católica	NGO/UNDP	Project Closed	393,527	393,527	1,527,481 ³³	388.15
00141183	Sembremos Confianza	UNDP	On Going	500,000	300,000	58,661	19.55
00141183	Sembremos Confianza	UNODC	On Going	500,000	300,000	32,072	10.69
F3 Construcción de Paz: Total				1,393,527	993,527	1,618,215	162.88
Grand Total				216,533,261 ³⁴	208,100,889 ³⁵	190,191,943	91.39

³³. The project's actual expenditures amount to 393,527. These will be updated in the next report.

³⁴. Includes the approved amount for direct costs, which are detailed in another section of the report.

³⁵. Includes financing expenditures for direct costs, which are detailed in another section of the report.

5.3 Expenditures reported by category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executives Board (CEB)

modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories.

Table 5.3. Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditures			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	2016 – 2024	2025	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	13,792,884	1,433,397	15,226,281	8.47
Supplies, commodities and materials	11,502,783	271,803	11,774,586	6.55
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	3,796,117	66,257	3,862,374	2.15
Contractual Services Expenses	63,759,840	5,131,000	68,890,840	38.33
Travel	10,032,181	716,311	10,748,493	5.98
Transfers and Grants	47,625,653	1,612,644	49,238,297	27.39
General Operating	19,327,123	683,618	20,010,742	11.13
Programme Costs Total	169,836,582	9,915,030	179,751,612	100.00
Indirect Support Costs Total ³⁶	9,932,906	507,320	10,440,226	5.81
Grand Total	179,769,488	10,422,350	190,191,838	-

36. Indirect Support Costs charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed upon for on-going projects. Once projects is financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

6. Cost recovery

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2025, were as follows:

- ✓ **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of the contributor deposit and covers services

provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2025, US\$ **2,161,226** has been charged in AA fees

- ✓ **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs based on UNSDG policy, establishing an indirect cost rate as a percentage of the

programmable costs for interagency pass-through pool funds. In the current reporting period, US\$ **507,320** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations.

Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **10,440,226** as of 31 December **2025**.

7. Accountability and transparency

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

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing

number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

37. WFP and UNHCR's indirect support costs are 6.5% per their respective governance body decisions.

8. Direct costs

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Fund coordination covering overall coordination, and fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2025, US\$ 9,120,880 has been charged as Direct Costs.

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			2016 - 2024	2025	Cumulative	
Technical Secretariat MPTF	5,689,303,00	5,689,303,00	4,442,914,00	849,369,00	5,292,283,00	93
UNDP / NGO	2,053,378,00	2,053,378,00	1,336,358,00	327,948,00	1,664,306,00	81
Blended Finance	646,000,00	646,000,00	570,512,00	-	570,512,00	88
Technical Secretariat PBF	705,130,00	493,591,00	-	39,384,00	39,384,00	8
UNWOMEN NGO	238,608,00	238,608,00	236,404,00	-	236,404,00	99
Grand Total	9,332,419	9,120,880	6,586,188	1,216,701	7,802,889	85.55



Annexes

Results Framework Measurement



Results framework
available here





