



Peace with  
legality belongs  
to everyone

Colombian  
Government

**Paz con  
Legalidad**  
Peace with Legality

**Construir sobre lo  
Construido**

Building on what has ALREADY been built

After this government, the Constitutional Court understood that the issues foreseen in the Peace Agreement must be worked on continuously for the following two administrations for 15 consecutive years. Thus, we have understood that this is a unique opportunity to resolve many issues that Colombia should have resolved decades ago.

In order to achieve this, President Iván Duque, through the policy of Peace with Legality, appropriating and recognizing the historical moment that corresponded to us regarding each aspect of the implementation, has achieved: (a) A political manifestation of compliance; (b) Long-term, visionary but realistic planning; and (c) Actions that will ensure that the process is irreversible.

This has been done with respect to (i) the political and legal guarantees of the process; (ii) support for victims; (iii) reincorporation of former combatants; (iv) the various programs for the substitution of illegal crops; (v) the Development Plans with a Territorial Approach PDET; (vi) each area of Comprehensive Rural Development (infrastructure, economic development, social investment and environment); and (vii) the gender and ethnic approaches and humanitarian demining work.



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## 1 Political and Legal Guarantees

### 1.1 Independence

We have ensured and respected the independence of the institutions, operating under the principle of harmonious collaboration of powers with the Transitional Justice instances.

### 1.2 Political guarantees

- The National Electoral Council recognized the legal status of the political party through resolution 2961 of October 31, 2017, the party was reformed and named COMUNES, this reform was approved by the National Electoral Council.
- Currently, the 10 additional parliament seats in the Congress of the Republic are being occupied by the COMUNES party, except for one parliament seat in the House of Representatives, which due to the arrest warrant of representative Seuxis Pausias Hernández Solarte for crimes associated with drug trafficking, the figure of the empty seat was applied, which establishes that the parliament seat in these cases may not be replaced.
- Security conditions have been provided for the exercise of COMUNES party politics, this was reflected in the territorial elections in 2019 where there were no murders or kidnappings of any party candidate.
- By means of Legislative Act No. 2 of August 25, 2021, special transitory peace constituencies were created for the House of Representatives (16 new parliament seats for victims of the territories most affected by violence and poverty). The national government regulated the respective legislative act through decree 1207 of 2021. And nine additional resolutions have been issued that materialize the content of the Legislative Act.

### 1.3 Legal Guarantees

- The National Government has been working with the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP or JEP, *by its Spanish acronym*) on a thematic agenda whose topics were selected by common agreement, to support, under the principle of harmonious collaboration between powers, the structuring and follow-up of its own sanctions. This scheme has prioritized for this exercise the initiatives of the Development Programs with a Territorial Approach (PDET) and the Comprehensive Collective Reparation Plans (PIRC). From 2019 to date, a total of 29 working sessions have been held.
- President Duque requested the United Nations Security Council to extend the mandate of the Verification Mission of that international organization. In response to the request made, by means of Resolution 2574 of May 11, 2021, the Security Council approved the extension of the mandate with the objective that this body will follow up and monitor the sanctions imposed by the SJP. Resolution 2603 of October 29, 2021, of the United Nations Security Council extended the mandate of the verification mission until August 29, 2022.
- Verifying that: i) The person appearing complies with the sanctions and, ii) That the State establishes the necessary conditions for compliance with the sanctions. Thus, this resolution determined that the national government must establish the necessary conditions for compliance with the sanctions. In this regard, we have been working hand in hand with the different entities of the national government, the UARIV; ARN, the ART, and the Ministry of Defense in the construction of an internal government protocol that outlines the main lines of



the support that the national government will provide to the Special Jurisdiction for Peace in the follow-up and verification of the Proprietary Sanctions. This protocol was socialized with the Jurisdiction and the United Nations Verification Mission and is in the process of being approved by the Government entities.

## 2 Victims and Land Restitution

### 2.1 Political decision

- At the request of the National Government, the Victims and Land Restitution Law was extended until 2031, that is, for ten more years. Thus, by means of Law 2078 of 2021, sanctioned on January 8, 2021, President Iván Duque gave the guarantees of continuity to the public policy on victims, fulfilling a main component of his policy of peace with legality.
- The victims' representation bodies were strengthened, and therefore, through Resolution 01668 of December 30, 2020, because of a broad discussion, participation and advocacy of the victims and representatives of the District, Municipal, Departmental and National Roundtables, the protocol for victims' participation was promoted.
- In order to seek more resources, Article 282 of our development plan regulated the use of assets and resources recovered by the authorities that were not delivered in the inventory to strengthen the collective reparation of victims. This has meant the contribution to the collective reparation of 4 subjects.
- In 2020, the government executed the highest budget in history for victim assistance: \$1 billion (USD 263 million).
- The collective reparation program was strengthened through resolution 3143 of 2018, where its implementation has ensured that collective reparation is built from the participation of the victims, this operational model establishes the route for the construction and implementation of the reparative measures in the comprehensive collective reparation plan
- Allocated budget for the land restitution policy has been maintained in an increasing manner, the administration has sought through targeting tools, articulation, identification and monitoring of spending to advocate for the efficiency of resources. During 2018, 2019 and 2020 the implementation of the Land Restitution Unit was above 93%.
- In addition, the government has remained committed to allocating resources for the victims of land dispossession and forced abandonment, an effort that has been latent and constant.

### 2.2 Long-term planning

- The process of orientation and prioritization of administrative compensation was formalized: Formalization of the procedure for requesting the administrative compensation measure, recognition and targeting the payment of the measure.
- Public policies have been strengthened through the process of participation with the victims: The Unit for Attention and Comprehensive Reparation for Victims (UARIV, *by its Spanish acronym*) has ensured that the processes and procedures that contribute to the reparation of victims are built in a participatory manner with this population, understanding that it is the communities that identify the measures and actions that repair what the violence at some point damaged and also identify the actions that can build trust and contribute to reconciliation.



- Strengthening of the collective reparation program, new procedure for returns and relocations, and the new participation protocol of the UARIV and Land Restitution: Since the beginning of this administration, and the implementation of the policy of Peace with Legality, the centrality of victims in the implementation process was ratified. Therefore, strengthening the institutional framework, the System of Attention and Comprehensive Reparation for Victims and the articulation of actors with responsibilities in this task was fundamental to guarantee the strengthening of the public policy for victims, within the framework of the implementation of the policy.
- Special assistance has been a priority in the reparation for victims of dispossession and forced abandonment of land. This government responded with concrete actions for the country's most vulnerable minorities and populations. For Women and Ethnic Communities, special assistance routes were strengthened to give them priority attention in the process of land restitution and understanding each of their particularities as victims of violence.
  - The Special Access Program for Women was strengthened and consolidated, as well as the empowerment actions for the recognition of their rights. The increase in the shared ownership between men and women of the lands subject to the process as of the land restitution sentence, the equal participation in the definition and implementation of productive projects, among other actions that promote the elimination of discrimination against women and the vindication of their rights, stand out as achievements.
  - The Land Restitution Unit strengthened the empowerment strategy with restituted women called 'Núcleos de exigibilidad de derechos' ('Enforceability of Rights Nuclei'), whose purpose is to make this population aware of their rights and the mechanisms to demand them, based on the content of the restitution sentences.
  - An intermediate indicator was established for people over 60 years of age to give priority to restitution requests from this population group, which has strengthened the application of the differential approach.
  - The restitution of lands for ethnic communities during this government has been historic. Clear goals were established for accelerated and quality progress in the restitution of the land rights of the country's indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. In the 10 years of Law 1448, 83% of the work advanced in terms of filing claims for these communities has been carried out during this government.
  - Within the framework of the no-harm approach and due process guarantees to all parties involved, the Land Restitution Unit defined technical guidelines for the attention of persons in the properties susceptible to restitution to have complete and updated information that will allow judges to resolve the claims. In 2020, the Unit updated the 'Guide for the Attention to Third Parties' and the instruments contained therein, this adjustment achieved the adequacy for the characterization of third parties, which provides the judicial authorities with elements that allow determining the relevant measures of attention in terms of second occupants. In 2021, the instrument for the characterization of third parties was updated to guarantee the no-harm approach and due process guarantees.



### 2.3 Strong implementation

There are 5 mechanisms to repair victims: Individual reparation, collective reparation, returns and relocations, Land Restitution, Peasant and Ethnic Route and Peace Councils. These represent the recognition and commitment to non-repetition that has been adopted by this government and is intended to be maintained in future administrations. Some of the most significant figures show that:

- A total of 345,249 individual compensations have been granted, with an investment of more than \$2.93 billion pesos (USD 771 million). 477,290 victims have had access to satisfaction measures (letter of dignity, support for the dignified delivery of the bodies of persons who had disappeared, and other actions).
- Collective reparation: 44 non-ethnic subjects of collective reparation completed their comprehensive collective reparation process, with an investment of close to \$36,492 million (USD 9.6 million).
- At the domestic level, 2,594,486 humanitarian assistance programs have been delivered to households that are victims of forced displacement included in the Single Registry of Victims (RUV), with an investment of close to 1.63 billion (USD 429 million), with which approximately 1,227,000 households of victims have been assisted.
- As a result of the assets declared in the inventory, 42.7 billion have been monetized, which corresponds to 4% of the assets reported by the ex-FARC. The UARIV has planned the implementation of reparation measures to Collective Reparation Subjects, located in PDET municipalities, for the monetized value.
- As a result of the undeclared assets, \$823 million has been allocated for the reparation of Subjects of Collective Reparation in: Palenque de San Basilio (Mahates, Bolivar) and Santander de Quilichao (Cauca).
- Security is a fundamental factor for the progress of the restitution processes and in this government the policy has reached more than 80% of the national territory thanks to the accompaniment of the security forces and the participation in the PDETs. During this government, restitution has reached 211 new areas in some of the most remote municipalities of the country. Among the regions where it has been opened are: Alto Patía, Norte del Cauca, Arauca, Bajo Cauca and Nordeste Antioqueño, Catatumbo, Chocó, Caguán Basin and Piedemonte Caqueteño, Macarena, Pacífico and Frontera Nariñense, Medio Pacífico, Guanía, Amazonía, Vaupés, Sur de Bolívar, Sur de Córdoba, Sur de Tolima and Urabá Antioqueño.
- The government has made accelerated progress in the filing of lawsuits to recover land belonging to victims of violence. The Land Restitution Unit filed 9,354 lawsuits before the courts, corresponding to 13,369 restitution requests, to reclaim land belonging to peasants who were victims of violence. Of the 9,354 lawsuits, 4,830 were processed in 123 PDET municipalities and correspond to 6,404 restitution claims.
- In the collective route, the percentage of lawsuits to restore the territorial rights of ethnic communities also represents significant progress. During this administration, 163 lawsuits have been filed, seeking the restitution of 3,437,094 hectares in favor of 53,727 families in 21 departments for ethnic groups - indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, that is, 83% of the work carried out in ten years has been led during the present administration.
- Regarding judgments during the current administration, a total of 2,332 restitution judgments have been issued, by which 3,803 restitution requests were resolved, corresponding to 155,467 hectares with compensation and/or restitution orders (55,456 hectares in individual



route and 100,011 in ethnic route), benefiting 26,168 victims of dispossession and forced displacement who are part of peasant, indigenous and Afro-descendant communities.

- The government understood that restitution goes beyond the delivery of land. A victim who recovers his or her land begins the transformation of his or her life with the implementation of a productive project that not only guarantees food security for his or her family, but also promotes economic reactivation and rural development in the territory. In addition, with the signing of marketing agreements, she takes a step from victim to rural businesswoman. Productive projects are a real alternative for transformation; according to academic studies, restituted families reduce poverty levels by implementing these projects.
- The government recognizes the importance of creating a field of entrepreneurs, which is why 2,178 productive projects were implemented, benefiting an equal number of families.
- To date, the government has invested more than \$72.6 billion (USD 19.12 million) in livestock, beekeeping, poultry, fish and pig farming, and vegetable, pepper and chili bell pepper crops, among others. In addition, 2,337 restituted families signed marketing agreements under the 'Agricultura por Contrato' ('Contract Farming') strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. These agreements exceeded \$26,926 million (US\$7.09 million), and exports were made to Australia, France, Japan, the United States, Russia, among others, through commercial partners.

### 3 Reincorporation

#### 3.1 Political decision

As part of the Policy of Peace with Legality, and in what was established in the National Development Plan "Pact for Colombia, Pact for Equity", continuity was given to the economic and social benefits for former combatants, which initially ended in 2019, but this government has a bigger bet, that is why the President has visited 5 Former Territorial Areas for Training and Reincorporation (TATRs), received former combatants in the Casa de Nariño and met with the director of the Comunes party. These acts are aimed at showing the political will with actions, to build peace.

#### 3.2 Long-term planning

The Reincorporation Road Map was created, a census was conducted, and the National Reincorporation System was put into operation. This census was applied to 12,432 people, of whom 77.4% said they felt optimistic and motivated about their future. The Roadmap contains 7 Guarantees of the Roadmap: economic sustainability, habitability and housing, family, education, health, psychosocial and community support. In addition, the Strategic Security and Protection Plan was planned and implemented.

#### 3.3 Strong implementations

- **Economic Sustainability:** 3,887 productive projects approved (collective and individual) involving 8,254 people in the reincorporation process for a value of \$80,256,843,491 (USD21.12 million) of which \$66,019,463,067 (USD17.37 million) correspond to contributions from the National Government.





- 🌱 **Habitability and Housing:** 2.203 people linked to housing access routes. 1,744 hectares made available by the Government for productive projects and/or housing. Between 2019 and 2021, 11 properties have been purchased through the Colombia en Paz Fund for the consolidation of 9 TATRs, with a total area of 574.72 ha, for a value of \$8,750.4 million (USD 2.3 million).
- 🌱 **Family:** 1.334 children in the TATRs with food assistance. 4,204 people in reincorporation whose family members accessed ICBF programs or services during 2021 and/or accessed public educational offerings of the Ministry of National Education.
- 🌱 **Educational:** 7.408 (57%) people in the reincorporation process have accessed primary, secondary, middle and higher education.
- 🌱 **Health:** 98,9% of the reincorporated population has ever been affiliated to health insurance (13,863 people).
- 🌱 **Comprehensive Accompaniment:** 11.391 people in reincorporation have registered psychosocial accompaniment.
- 🌱 **Community Strengthening:** 4.552 people have participated.

## 4 Development Programs with a Territorial Approach

### 4.1 Political decision

- 🌱 The National Government, in the National Development Plan created the Roadmap as an instrument to organize all public interventions at the intersectoral level and guides implementation over a 15-year horizon.
- 🌱 From local governments: 170 municipal agreements and 18 departmental ordinances adopted PDET as their long-term policy. Territorial Development Plans included 11,913, that is, 36.3% of PDET initiatives.
- 🌱 At the domestic level and through the PND, the resources of the OCAD Peace, Works for Taxes, and the Peace Building Budgetary Tracer of the General Budget of the Nation were focused on the 170 municipalities.

### 4.2 Long Term Planning

**Nation-Territory Strategy:** It is the articulation of 55 entities of the national, departmental, municipal, private sector and international cooperation. The projects to be promoted are planned for each year. The criterion with which they were selected is to make the process irreversible, guaranteeing the benefit of the community. This is materialized in a commitment assumed by all participants and operates at two levels: the institutional sessions and the working groups of each pillar.

- 🌱 Institutional sessions: 149 sessions have been held between 2019 and 2021.
- 🌱 Impulse tables: between 2020 and 2021, 1,662 impulse tables have been held.
- 🌱 Work plan 2020-2021 focuses on the implementation of 7,533 projects to fulfill PDET initiatives.

### 4.3 Implementation

- 🌱 **Institutional strengthening:** 168 municipalities have PDET Project Management Offices (PDET Offices)
- 🌱 **Targeting of resources**





### General Budget of the Nation (PGN)

In the Tracer for Peace, 103 projects have been identified with resources appropriated for \$3.62 billion, of which \$3.36 billion are committed. The following sectors stand out:

- Social inclusion, through 14 projects for \$938,223 million;
- Labor, through 12 projects for \$596,333 million;
- Through 9 projects, \$340,280 million pesos have been invested in strengthening educational services in the PDET municipalities;
- Agriculture and Rural Development has invested \$297,931 million through 21 projects.
- Mines and Energy has invested \$294,347 million in 11 projects;

### Works x Taxes (Oxl)

76 projects have been approved for \$607,456 million (USD 160 million) in PDET and PDET-ZOMAC municipalities:

- 25 projects aimed at the transportation sector for \$349,282 million.
- 37 projects in the education sector for \$152,348 million.
- 12 projects in the housing, city and territory sector, for \$85,566 million

### OCAD Paz

Through the Collegiate Bureau for Administration and Decision Making - OCAD Paz, 563 projects have been approved with an investment of close to \$6.24 billion (USD 1,642 million). This body is responsible for making viable, prioritizing and supporting projects that contribute to the implementation of the Peace Agreements, so the projects approved in sectors such as:

- 186 projects approved in the transportation sector, for \$2.56 billion.
- 140 projects approved in the mining and energy sector, for \$1.38 billion.
- 111 projects approved for water and basic sanitation, for \$1 trillion.
- 53 projects approved in the agriculture and rural development sector, for \$739,972 million.

### International cooperation

23 projects have been approved for \$396,609 million

- 1 land use planning and transportation project for \$177,100 million.
- The interventions financed through the MPTF and the EU for the execution of 6 interventions through integrative projects for \$97,117 million.

In addition, 233 interventions carried out by USAID have been identified in the PDET territory, with an investment of \$36,925 million.

- In total, 256 interventions carried out by international cooperation have been identified for \$433,534 million.

### PDET ART - FCP works (Territorial Renewal Agency - Colombia in Peace Fund).

A total of 2,204 works have been approved with an investment of \$1,084,499 million, distributed as follows:

- **PDET works - ART:** 1,800 projects were approved in PDET municipalities with an investment of \$355,433 million, of which 1,328 are completed/delivered for \$230,218 million, 315 are under





execution for \$86,536 million, 102 are being structured for \$24,892 million and 55 are structured for \$13,788 million.

- **ART Productive Projects:** 97 projects were approved in PDET municipalities with an investment of \$85,872 million, of which 3 are in feasibility for \$1,189 million and 94 projects have been completed/executed for \$84,684 million.
- **Territorial Intervention Projects:** 104 interventions were approved with an investment of close to \$49,547 million, of which 44 interventions are under execution for \$23,172 million, 8 are in feasibility for \$12,914 million; 49 are finished for \$8,416 million and 3 are structured for \$5,044 million.
- **Sustainable Colombia Fund:** 69 projects were approved for \$243,206 million in Phase I, of which 100% are being executed. 134 projects were approved for \$350,441 million in Phase II, which are structured and financed. In total, 203 projects have been approved for \$593,647 million.

## 5 Voluntary substitution of illegal crops

### 5.1 Political Decision

President Duque's Peace with Legality, Future Route and Security policies specify that all legally possible mechanisms will be used to reduce illegal crops, including voluntary substitution.

Therefore, with the Integrated Program for Illegal Crops Substitution (IPICS), 100,000 families in 56 municipalities were received with promises, but with a poorly planned, unimplemented and underfunded program. For this reason, the President ratified his commitment to fulfill them, and this Government designed and enabled new substitution models such as: (i) Formalize to Substitute, (ii) Substitution with Legality (iii) Payment for Environmental Services (PES); and (iv) the Made to Measure.

### 5.2 Long Term Planning

- **Institutionalism:** In order to provide an operational structure in accordance with the IPICS dimension and the need for intervention in the territory, the Directorate for the Substitution of Crops of Illegal Use was created in the Territorial Renewal Agency through the issuance of Decree 2107 of November 22, 2019; as a unit with administrative and financial autonomy, with delegation of expenditure management and personnel management.
- **Guidelines and Procedures:** The IPICS attention route was adjusted from a 24-month plan to a realistic intervention, in line with operational times and financial possibilities, and starting from the moment the baseline of illegal crops is established. Protocols were also defined for the operation of Productive Projects with a value approach, including their implementation in special management areas such as National Parks, Reserve Zones and/or Collective Territories, whose guidelines were previously absent. The program is currently coordinated with environmental authorities and entities related to land use planning. The IPICS Technical and Methodological Guidelines were designed to develop the regulatory framework for the implementation of the Program's components and guidelines.
- **Information:** The IPICS information system (SISPNIS) was improved. The databases were purged to determine the real universe of families registered with supports and the system was



strengthened with functional modules for the operation; the SISPNIS was migrated to ART, since it was operating under the agreement with UNODC.

- **Financing:** The total cost of the Program was projected, and the respective investment project was submitted to the DNP. Between August 2018 and December 2021, the National Government has committed \$1.3 billion (USD \$341M) to the National Program for the Substitution of Illegal Crops (IPICS) through the Colombia in Peace Fund. The cumulative number of resources committed to the Program is \$1.7 billion (USD 453M).

### 5.3 Strong Implementation

- **Investment:** During this administration, \$2.2 trillion pesos have been allocated to the National Program for the Substitution of Illegal Crops (IPICS). Of this total, as of December 2021, \$1.3 trillion (USD \$341 million) has been committed through the Colombia in Peace Fund. The Program's cumulative committed resources amount to \$1.7 billion (USD \$453 million), corresponding to operating costs, contracts and agreements with operators.
- **Eradication:** During the Government's term of office, 19,543 hectares of illegal crops have been voluntarily replaced, and the accumulated number of hectares eradicated during the Program's term of office is 45,761.
  - Within the framework of the IPICS monitoring processes, a 98% compliance with the commitments to voluntary eradication of illegal crops was verified.
  - A sample of 5,116 hectares was verified in 48 municipalities in 13 departments, representative for 22,917 hectares of IPICS intervention, showing only 0.8% of replanting.
- **Progress:**
  - 76,234 families that bet on Peace with Legality and substitution have received payments for Food Assistance.
  - 75,139 are receiving Technical Assistance service.
  - 66,029 families have received inputs and tools for their home vegetable garden production projects.
  - 26,083 families are progressing in the implementation of productive projects.
  - 5,816 collectors have been employed in activities such as repairing tertiary roads, schools, community halls, and other works of social and community interest.
  - Within the framework of the Natural Conservation Contracts (CCN) it is planned to sign with 4,103 IPICS families located in forest reserve areas type A, B and C established by Law 2 of 1959 that are prioritized within the framework of the CCN initiative in the departments of Bolivar, Caqueta, Cauca, Cordoba, Meta, Guaviare, Nariño, Valle del Cauca and Putumayo. The signing of the CCNs will be carried out in the development of the contracts signed as a result of calls 007 and 009 of the Colombia in Peace Fund, whose contracts will begin during the second half of 2021.
  - Progress has been made in the design of the " Hechos a la Medida" ("Tailor-made") strategy through which the National Government accompanies 10 governors' offices that have expressed their interest in the integral substitution processes, for the joint and participative construction of the initiatives.



**PISDA - Comprehensive Municipal and Community Plan for Substitution and Alternative Development**

- **PDET y PISDA:** This government built the PISDA documents of the 48 IPICS-PDET municipalities thanks to the 812 initiatives of the 33 thousand PDET initiatives labeled "substitution of illegal crops". Of the total of these initiatives, it is worth noting that, as of December 31, 2021, 324 IPICS-PDET initiatives are validated in the ART Supply Management System with implementation route activated through the association of the initiative to a project, contract, agreement, or management.
- **Other PISDA municipalities:** For the IPICS - NON PDET municipalities, the eight PISDA documents were built in a participatory manner, and the nation-territory strategy is currently being implemented, linking national, regional, and local stakeholders to activate each of the development initiatives. The eight PISDA documents include 1,444 initiatives framed within the components of sustainability and environmental recovery; rapid implementation of social infrastructure works; property formalization plans; and plans for remote areas and areas with low population concentration. Of these initiatives, it is worth noting that, as of December 31, 2021, 187 PISDA initiatives have been validated with an implementation pathway activated through the association of the initiative to a project, contract, agreement, or management.

**6 Comprehensive Rural Development**

**6.1 Political decision**

The National Development Plan includes objectives and strategies for transforming the countryside, closing gaps, overcoming poverty, and stabilizing territories.

**6.2 Long-term planning and strong implementation**

The National Sector Plans (PNS) are the long-term vision (15 years) that will enable the closing of gaps between rural and urban areas. 13 NSPs have been adopted, 2 have reached technical closure and one more is in the process of formulation. Below is their description and a summary of the main achievements in each area:

**6.2.1 *Productive Factors***

- **Plan for the Mass Formalization of Rural Property:** Regularizes and protects the rights of small and medium rural property, guaranteeing the rights of persons who are legitimate owners and possessors of the land, so that violence is not resorted to again to resolve conflicts related to it and as a guarantee against dispossession of any kind. The National Government shall progressively formalize, subject to the constitutional and legal order, all lands occupied or possessed by the peasant population in Colombia.

**Implementation:**



- During this administration, 1,481,799 hectares have been transferred to the National Land Fund, equivalent to 12,682 properties, which corresponds to a contribution of 87% of the total number of hectares transferred to the Fund. The Fund now has a total of 1,708,630 hectares. Of these, 789,355 hectares have been disposed of in 140 PDET municipalities.
- The National Land Agency has regularized more than 1,188,000 hectares, through the issuance of more than 50,000 titles for the benefit of 44,845 families. The amount of land regularized in PDET municipalities is 258,701 hectares, benefiting 16,591 families in 125 municipalities. A total of 63,714 hectares have been regularized for peasants.
- The delivery of 251,122 hectares has been achieved, reaching 8.4% of the goal of delivering 3 million hectares through the Land Fund.
- ANT has awarded \$38,276 million (USD 10 million) in Land Purchase Subsidies to 659 families, 52% of which have been in the hands of rural women.

- **National Plan for the Promotion of the Commercialization of the Production of the Peasant, Family and Community Economy (ECFC):** Promotes the insertion of the ECFC in local, regional, and national value chains, through the use of alternative commercialization schemes and the resolution of information asymmetries.

### Implementation:

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has promoted commercial agreements that have benefited 216,604 producers through the "Cosecha y Venda a la Fija" ("Harvest, sell for sure") strategy for an estimated value of \$1.5 billion (USD 394.7 million). Of the total number of producers with commercial agreements, 54,626 are in 135 PDET municipalities
- ADR has supported the realization of:
  - 230 farmers' markets (166 on-site, 45 virtual, 19 mixed) benefiting 2,514 organizations and 9,420 producers with sales of \$2,535 million (USD 667,105)
  - 61 public and private business rounds, benefiting 2,594 participating organizations, companies, and producers, who left \$19.827 million (USD 5.2 million) in effective agreements.
  - 30 Agroferias (Agricultural Fair) that benefited 714 small and medium-size organizations and 1,116 producers with sales of \$6.375 million (USD 1.7 million).
  - Co-financing was provided for 12 agricultural development projects with a territorial approach identified as requiring a collection center, with an investment of \$25,198,144,486. (USD \$6,631,091).
  - 133 municipalities have been strengthened with short marketing circuits, for which an investment of \$2,168 million (USD 570,696) has been made. Of which \$293 million (USD 77,258) has been invested in 35 PDET municipalities.



- 🌱 **Plan to Support and Consolidate the Generation of Income of the Peasant, Family and Community Economy (ECFC):** Increases the generation of income of the ECFC by strengthening entrepreneurship, associativity, financing, and risk management as mechanisms for productive inclusion in rural areas.

**Implementation:**

- During this government (August 2018 - December 2021), 105 women have had access to the LEC for land purchase (with a total credit value of \$5.862 million - USD 1.54 million and subsidy of \$1.216 million - USD 0.32 million). This corresponds to 28.93% of the total of 363 natural persons who have had access to this line (with a total credit value of \$19.955 million - USD 5.25 million and subsidy of \$3.968 million - USD 1.04 million).
- A total of \$180,049 million (USD 47 million) has been earmarked for the Agricultural Insurance Premium Incentive, insuring agricultural investments of \$5.16 billion (USD 1,358 million) and specifically
- During this government (August 2018 - December 2021) FINAGRO has achieved 17.7% of hectares with subsidized crop insurance to produce the peasant, family and community economy. Due to the fact that, of the total of 699,057 hectares with subsidized crop insurance at the national level for said period, 123,721 correspond to Small Producers.
- During this government (August 2018 - December 2021) 553,297 women have had access to soft credit - credit on FINAGRO terms (with a total credit value of \$5.34 billion - USD 1,406.1 million), which corresponds to 36.09% of the 1,533,244 natural persons who have had access to this type of credit (with a total credit value of \$19.76 billion - USD 5,198.9 million).
- With the call for Productive Alliances for Life Phase I, 178 alliances are being co-financed, benefiting 6,682 producers with an investment of USD \$10.8 million (\$41,000 million).
  - The call for Phase II of the project, which was launched in 2021, will co-finance 442 partnerships benefit more than 17,000 producers with an investment of USD \$29.5 million (\$112 billion).
- El Campo Empeñe has served the 170 PDET municipalities during its last calls. In the 2020 call for proposals, USD \$12.3 million (\$46,737 million) was invested to co-finance 952 Business Plans benefiting 14,224 rural inhabitants.
- In addition, ADR has co-financed 128 PIDARs for USD \$40 million (\$152,283 million) benefiting 12,786 producers and involving 23,296 hectares during this administration. 35 of these PIDARs are in PDET municipalities.

***Other Productive Factors implementations.***

- 80,585 people strengthened with technical and entrepreneurial skills.
- 4,099 collective rural productive initiatives co-financed
- 3,388 organizations benefited through complementary services to support the marketing of products.
- 300,000 contract farming agreements signed.





- During this administration and as of December 31, 2021, there are 220 commercial allies and 2,337 producers in Contract Agriculture with commercial agreements, of which 856 correspond to women (36.63%) for a value of more than \$26,926 million (USD 7.09 million), in 18 departments of the country.
- Under the Duque Administration, the URT has assisted 2,178 families, with total resources invested more than \$72.6 billion (USD 19.12 million). A total of 818 families are represented by women and have a total investment of more than \$27,135 million (USD 7.14 million).
- 200,862 producers receive agricultural extension services at the national level, of which 44,884 producers belong to PDET municipalities.
- 14,796 extensionists trained through AGROSENA to provide the service at the national level
- The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) granted the country a credit of USD 150 million for Multipurpose Cadaster<sup>1</sup>, through which the intervention of the 79 municipalities, 38 of which are PDET, will be carried out; and the goal is to obtain 65,000 property titles, of which 26,000 will be held by rural women.
- The Multipurpose Cadaster CONPES was adopted. The new cadastral model as of July 2021 has allowed:
  - 15.39 million hectares updated in 2020, of which 6.9 million hectares were updated exclusively by the IGAC; this progress implies a revolutionary change in the country's cadastral management given that in the last 10 years the IGAC had only updated an annual average of 3.8 million hectares.
  - Enabling the online request for cadastral certificates at domestic level, thus facilitating access to information for citizens, all within the framework of the modernization and innovation process that the institution is developing to provide an adequate response to interested parties.
  - Today there are 27 authorized cadastral managers, generating a nationwide multiplication of efforts to achieve the proposed goal of updating the country, thus accumulating the management in 250 municipalities representing approximately 10.5 million hectares of land.

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<sup>1</sup> Art. 80 of Law 1955 of 2019 (PND 2018-2022) incorporated the ANT as cadastral manager, which will allow it to raise the physical and legal components of the Multipurpose Cadaster. The updating of the cadastre will be a fundamental input to feed the Land Fund and, in this way, provide landless or insufficient land to land management subjects. Within the framework of the implementation of the cadastre strategy, a Single Property Form was structured, which will collect all the physical variables required by ANT for the development of property formalization tasks. This has a high impact in terms of costs, not only because the property survey is one of the most expensive components, but also because it will allow the ANT to carry out massive formalization processes outside the target areas, based on the official information gathered by the other cadastral managers.

At the same time, the implementation of the cadastre strategy has been accompanied by an exercise to simplify variables and processes (from 150 to 19) in property regularization, which has had a direct impact on the time, costs and efficiency of ANT's processes. In the same way, and consequently, the time required for the formulation of social property management plans has been reduced by 70%.

In order to align the ANT's operating procedures, Resolutions 7622 and 12096 of 2019 have been issued, both modifying Resolution 740 of 2017, in order to facilitate and expedite the entity's interventions. Likewise, the MADR has been working with its affiliated and related entities to adjust the property sweeping methodology for mass formalization purposes.








- The territorial characterization of the municipalities of: Arauquita (Arauca), Rioblanco and Ataco (Tolima), El Guamo, Córdoba and San Jacinto (Bolívar) and Valencia (Córdoba) were carried out
- Updated geographical area of 8,567,743.06 hectares, corresponding to 12.52% of the NDP target as of 2022.
- 8,992,639.63 hectares formed and updated as of January 1, 2021, corresponding to 7.88% of the country's target.
- 8,567,743.06 hectares of conservation. The updated areas are in Bogotá, Cali, Soacha, Medellín, Barranquilla and Fusagasugá.

### 6.2.2 *Infrastructure*

 **National Drinking Water Supply and Basic Sanitation Plan:** Implements all regulatory and institutional reforms and the definition, development and implementation of tools to ensure access to drinking water and basic sanitation in rural areas and their sustainable management, through appropriate technological solutions with community participation.


#### Implementation:

- 24,115 new people with appropriate technological solutions for access to water in rural areas of the country. Specifically, in rural areas of the PDET municipalities, 2,550 new people benefited from technological solutions for access to water.
- 15,622 new people were provided with appropriate technological solutions for basic sanitation in rural areas of the country. Specifically, in rural areas of the PDET municipalities, 12,153 new people benefited from basic sanitation solutions.
- So far during the Duque administration, an investment of close to \$843 billion (USD 222 million) has been made in rural areas of our country, benefiting 779,000 inhabitants with access to drinking water and basic sanitation. With the works performed, the Ministry of Housing, City and Territory has benefited more than 377,000 people with access to drinking water and basic sanitation through the execution of 63 projects. Currently, 95 projects are being carried out for an estimated value of \$569,000 million (USD 150 million) to benefit 401,000 inhabitants in the national territory.
- Through the Works for Taxes mechanism, 14 potable water and basic sanitation projects have been financed with an investment of \$61,310 million (USD 16 million), benefiting 28,000 inhabitants of rural areas. With the rural water subsidy, \$22,000 million (USD 5.8 million) were transferred to more than 500 rural aqueducts throughout the country to reduce the payment of their subscribers' bills and ensure the provision of the service, benefiting almost 156,000 households in the Colombian countryside; that is, more than 624,000 people.
- Of the 2 million people who have had access to drinking water, nearly 489,000 are in rural areas
- In sanitation, of the 2.3 million people who have had access to sanitation solutions, close to 408,000 are in rural areas






- 29,019 communities have been identified in 891 municipalities with a Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Investment System (SINAS).
- 3,569 systems in 365 municipalities with the Rural Water and Sanitation Information System - SIASAR.
- 272 technical assistance services in information gathering, social management and project structuring

 **National Rural Electrification Plan:** Presents the guidelines of the Plan for the Universalization of the electric energy service in rural areas of the municipalities with a PDET approach to 2031.

**Implementation:**

- The Ministry of Mines and Energy has provided electricity service to 60,185 new users in 26 departments and 201 municipalities of which 76 are PDET; 19,881 beneficiaries were energized in 2019, and 7,844 in 2018.
- A total of 20,832 new users have been benefited, in the country's Non-Interconnected Zones, for the period between August 2018 and September 2021; of the total number of users 13,695 (66%) new users have been benefited in PDET municipalities
- During 2021, 8,555 users have been interconnected.
- 62,187 users are connected to electric energy services with public resources, the goal for the four-year period is 100,000 and the sector will comply with 55,000 more for the four-year period, exceeding the goal. 37,584 users are in PDET municipalities.
- More than 20,000 families connected to renewable energy and solar panels and photovoltaic solutions.
- Participation of the private sector with the different efforts we have been able to cover 50,313 new users, including 11,522 in PDET municipalities and with renewable energy
- With resources from royalties with OCAD peace, the exploitation of non-renewable resources has not allowed us to contribute to this goal in PDET municipalities. Projected 55 investment projects that have benefited 39,508 families with an investment of \$818,727 million (USD 215 million).

 **National Rural Connectivity Plan:** Deploys the necessary infrastructure to guarantee Internet access in municipal capitals, and the offer of conditions for the use of the connectivity service provided through public access solutions in populated centers with more than 100 inhabitants in priority PDET municipalities.

**Implementation:**

- As of October 31, 20,568 computers have been delivered to public educational centers in 125 PDET municipalities through the National Rural Connectivity Plan, with an investment of approximately \$16,885,938,626 (USD 4,443 M) for the 2021 fiscal year.





- Of the above figure, 11,608 computers were delivered in rural areas of 108 PDET municipalities with an investment of approximately \$9,473,136,142 (USD 2,492 million). Likewise, 5,442 computers were delivered to ethnic educational centers in 69 PDET municipalities with an investment of approximately \$4,549,433,908 (USD 1,197 M).
- In order to meet the four-year goal of providing high-speed Internet connection to all municipalities in the country, 1,108 out of 1,122 municipalities in the country are currently connected to high-speed Internet (98.8%)
- The 170 head offices of the PDET municipalities are connected to high-speed transport networks through the National Fiber Optic and High-Speed Connectivity Projects, with a 100% compliance rate.
- As of December 31, 2005, 155 community access solutions located in PDET municipalities have completed their operations, with 166 Rural Digital Zones providing services in the same number of population centers in 61 PDET municipalities)
- In addition, 168 Digital Centers<sup>2</sup> in the same number of population centers in PDET municipalities that contribute to the goal of the National Rural Connectivity Plan are in operation.
- 100% of PDET municipalities are connected to internet services

 **National Irrigation and Drainage Plan for the Peasant and Community Economy:** Increases agricultural productivity and promotes integrated rural development in areas with peasant, family and community agriculture, guaranteeing access to water through the provision of irrigation, drainage and flood control infrastructure.

**Implementation:**

- Through ADR, 87,044 hectares have been rehabilitated in 21 small, medium and large-scale irrigation districts, benefiting more than 20,512 families, which represents 92% of the four-year goal of 94,123 hectares.
- The three strategic projects were reactivated: Ranchería (La Guajira), Triángulo del Tolima and Tesalia - Paicol (Huila), which impact more than 44 thousand hectares, by updating studies and designs for \$10,870 million (USD 2.9 million) and the financial and legal structuring for private capital for their completion for \$5,862 million (USD 1.5 million).
- Goal of 173 hectares of areas with small-scale irrigation districts rehabilitated in PDET municipalities. Future validity and structuring of the pre-contractual public bidding process for the rehabilitation of 1 District in a PDET municipality, for 117 hectares (Distrito Bellavista El Puente - Algeciras, Huila), is in process. Its performance is scheduled for 8 months, passing the current validity, so it will be carried out in 2022.

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<sup>2</sup> These correspond to 106 Group 1A Digital Centers, approved by the Comptroller on September 25, 2021, and 62 Group 1B Digital Centers, approved by the Comptroller on December 31, 2021.





- The goal of rehabilitated areas with small-scale irrigation districts in non-PDET municipalities has been achieved with 417 hectares
- The installation of 47.35 hectares of drip irrigation was completed (mango production line in the municipalities of La Jagua de Ibirico, Chimichagua and Agustín Codazzi - department of Cesar, and sheep and goat production line in Valledupar - Cesar).
- Under construction 1 PIDAR for 4 hectares, in San Andres and Providencia, expected to be completed in 2022.
- In structuring 5 PIDAR, in the departments of Bolívar (Arroyohondo, Magangué), Boyacá (Moniquirá and Guayatá), Cesar (Chimichagua), totaling a potential of 287.5 hectares
- Under construction 1 PIDAR for 4 hectares, in San Andres and Providencia, expected to be completed in 2022.
- In structuring 4 PIDAR in PDET municipalities, in the departments of 2 in Bolivar (Carmen de Bolivar), 1 in Tolima (Ataco), 1 in Antioquia (Turbo), totaling a potential of 709 hectares.
- 7 PIDARs are being structured in non-PDET municipalities in the departments of 1 in Bolívar (Magangué), 2 in Boyacá (Moniquirá and Guayatá), and 1 in Cundinamarca (Sibaté), with a total potential of 210 hectares.

➤ **National Roads Plan for Regional Integration:** Establishes the guidelines for the improvement and maintenance of transportation infrastructure to enable regional development and integration, prioritizing the municipalities most affected by violence within the framework of sustainable environmental policies.

### Implementation:

- During the 2021 period, 8,686 km have been improved and maintained, with 161% compliance with respect to the goal for the period. From January 2019 to December 2021, 9,357 km of the four-year goal of 16,355 km have been improved and maintained, equivalent to 57% progress for the four-year period.
  - In PDET municipalities for 2021, 2,413 km have been improved and maintained, corresponding to 201% progress against the programmed goal of 1,200 km. During the four-year period, there has been an accumulated progress of 2,602 km, which corresponds to 89% of the fulfillment of the four-year goal of 2,920 km. These have been financed through other sources of resources such as: ISAGEN 3.1 km, Works for Taxes 77 km, Royalties 1,446 km, PGN- Colombia Rural 1065 km and Buffet Foundation 10km.
- In order to meet the goal for the four-year period, through the Rural Colombia Program, the agreements signed with the territorial entities have been executed in their four phases, namely:
  - Phase I: 280 Agreements (December 2019). Average progress 97%.
  - Phase II: 500 Agreements (December 2020). Average progress 7%.
  - Phase III: 285 Agreements (June 2021). Progress in contracting process by territorial entities.



- Phase IV: 251 Agreements (October - November 2021). Progress in the process of incorporation of resources and contracting by the territorial entities

### 6.2.3 Social Factors

- National Rural Social Housing Construction and Improvement Plan:** Implement the Rural Housing Public Policy through the structuring and implementation of strategies and actions to promote decent living conditions, reduce the qualitative and quantitative housing deficit, reduce poverty indexes and contribute to human, rural and sustainable development”.

#### Implementation:

- 12,331 housing solutions have been granted, 6,805 improvements, 5,526 new housing units.
- Delivery of housing subsidies for a value of \$406,114 million: \$123,544 million for improvement of existing housing and \$282,570 million for construction of new housing.
- 28% of the new housing units granted were built in 63 PDET municipalities, corresponding to 2,228 solutions.
- Under the " Vivienda Social para el Campo" ("Social Housing for the Countryside") program, Family Subsidies for Rural Housing (SFVR) were granted for the construction of new housing, benefiting 5,000 rural households with an investment of \$321,323 million (USD 84 million), in its first phase.
- In accordance with the judicial sentences attention route, 1,300 rural households in 23 departments have benefited, with a total investment of \$89,762 million (USD 24 million).
- Decent housing will be provided to 512 households in the process of reincorporation in 3 Territorial Areas for Training and Reincorporation (ETCR), with an investment of \$41,865 million (USD 11 million).

- System for the Guarantee of the Progressive Right to Food (technical closure):** To progressively guarantee the right to food of the rural population through the development of intersectoral, coordinated and articulated actions.

#### Implementation:


- As of November 30, 2021, the percentage of territories defined in the respective plan with food and nutrition security plans (municipal or regional) prepared and/or reformulated is 51.51% and corresponds to 17 territories.
- Aiming to provide school meals in educational centers located in rural areas of the country, as of August 30, 2021, 95 Certified Secretariats of Education<sup>3</sup> have effectively

<sup>3</sup> Amazonas, Antioquia, Apartadó, Arauca, San Andrés, Armenia, Atlántico, Barrancabermeja, Bello, Bogotá D.C, Bolívar, Boyacá, Bucaramanga, Buenaventura, Buga, Caldas, Cali, Caquetá, Cartagena, Cartago, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, Chía, Chocó, Ciénaga, Córdoba, Cúcuta, Cundinamarca, Dosquebradas, Duitama, Envigado, Facatativá, Florencia, Floridablanca, Funza, Fusagasugá, Girardot, Girón, , Guainía, Guaviare, Huila, Ibagué, Ipiales, Itagúí, Jamundí, La Guajira, Loricá, Magangué, Magdalena, Maicao, Malambo, Manizales, Medellín, Meta, Montería, Mosquera, Nariño, Neiva, Norte de Santander, Palmira, Pasto, Pereira, Piedecuesta, Pitalito, Popayán, Putumayo, Quibdó, Quindío, Riohacha, Rionegro, Risaralda, Sabaneta, Sahagún, Santa Marta, Santander, Sincelejo, Soacha, Sogamoso, Soledad, Sucre, Tolima, Tuluá, Tumaco, Tunja, Turbo, Uribe, Valle del Cauca, Valledupar, Vaupés, Vichada, Villavicencio, Yopal, Yumbo, Zipaquirá.



contracted school meals, under the current regulations, in official educational centers in rural areas, corresponding to 100% of the CTEs with rural educational centers<sup>4</sup>.

- At the end of the first semester of 2021, a total of 20,279,017 rations were delivered, through 6 attention periods that began on January 18 of the current year. According to the information reported by the ETCs in the SIMAT, 1,915,242 students were registered as beneficiaries of the PAE in rural areas. As for the municipalities that are part of the PDET territories, 923,078 beneficiaries of the PAE were registered. As part of the strengthening of the program, progress has been made in the following actions:
  - Each of the Territorial Entities Certified in Education that have rural educational centers (95 FTE) were accompanied and followed up to promote the timely start of the School Meals Program (PAE, *Programa de Alimentación Escolar by its Spanish acronym*) in rural areas.
  - As of December 30, 17 collective businesses belonging to ethnic groups are being strengthened through technical assistance for marketing, through the Colombian handicrafts and Colombia Productiva in coordination with UNDP, with an investment of \$800 million (USD 210,526), of which 14 collective businesses are in PDET municipalities, with an investment of \$659 million (USD173,421).
  - As of December 30, 2021, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism is advancing the development of instruments aimed at the implementation of commercial alliances and agreements, through the INNpulsA Agro Productive instruments, as follows: 5 projects to strengthen territorial marketers located in 5 PDET municipalities in the departments: Cauca, Tolima, Caquetá and Antioquia; with an investment of \$ 2,980,328,600 (USD784,297); and with Agro E at least 67 productive units located in 16 PDET municipalities have benefited with an investment of \$616,998,400 (USD162,368).
  - A program for the development and transfer of business models and/or logistical platforms to promote agricultural and agro-industrial marketing of the production of companies/associations of small farmers who are victims of forced displacement that would adopt a territorial marketing business model benefiting at least 500 families who are victims of displacement. With an investment of (784,297 USD), 5 territorial marketing companies will benefit, 5 of which are in PDET municipalities.


 **National Rural Health Plan (technical closure):** To make effective the exercise of the right to health of individuals, families and communities in rural areas of Colombia, ensuring coverage, access, opportunity and quality of health care, with a territorial, ethnic and gender approach, in order to achieve better health results and close the respective urban-rural gap.

<sup>4</sup> The universe of CTEs for the rural PAE corresponds to 95, since the Barranquilla CTE is not included because it does not have official educational centers located in rural areas.



### Implementation

- 78% of the Territorial Entities updated their Health Situation Analysis
- 32 departments have action plans for the Comprehensive Territorial Care Model (MAITE), which aims to bring the Ministry of Health and Social Protection closer to the regions.
- As of September 30, 2021, there were 72 public health service provider sites offering 296 services under the telemedicine modality in 52 PDET municipalities, 22.15% of the public sites offering telemedicine services are in PDET municipalities and 38.15% in PNSR municipalities
- During the 2021 fiscal year, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection made transfers of \$ 106,711,182,237 to 52 infrastructure, hospital equipment and assistance transportation projects in 42 municipalities prioritized by the PNSR.
- According to what is reported in the REPS, as of December 31, 2021, 4.2% of the country's authorized health service providers offer telemedicine and are in 370 municipalities in 32 departments and 6 districts (3368 health service providers with 12,257 authorized services). There are 331 public provider sites located in 220 municipalities.
- Allocation of resources to guarantee the provision of health services in the ETCRs, amounting to more than \$14,000 million (USD 3.7 million).
- Based on the tracer biologicals, 73,211 doses of BCG have been applied in newborns. (67.3% coverage), 73,217 doses of Pentavalent in the population under 1 year of age (67.3% coverage), 74,883 doses of Triple Viral in the population of 1 year of age (66.1% coverage) and 70,238 doses of Triple Viral Booster in the population of 5 years of age (59.2% coverage).
- Extramural vaccination campaigns have been implemented in dispersed rural areas and house-to-house vaccination campaigns have been implemented.

 **Special Rural Education Plan:** Strengthen comprehensive early childhood care in rural areas and the conditions for children, adolescents, young people and adults to follow educational trajectories with quality and relevance under a comprehensive perspective.

### Implementation

- For the 2021 fiscal year, the Rural Education Plan has an investment of 1.53 trillion (USD 402.2 million) in pillar 1.4, resources that are composed of the entities of the Ministry of National Education, School Meals Unit, Ministry of Sports and the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare. Of these resources for PDET municipalities, 479.731 billion (USD 126.1 million) were allocated.
- The MEN guarantees that official educational establishments have the necessary resources to finance the costs associated with the exemption from payment of academic fees and other complementary services on the enrollment that is attended.





- Thus, in 2021, 2,067,276 students in 6,489 official educational establishments in rural areas of the country were guaranteed exemption from the payment of academic fees and complementary services.
- Regarding PDET municipalities, 545,067 students were served in 1,872 official educational establishments.
  - This year, the resources of the participation for Education of the General System of Participation - SGP to provide free and universal education services in PDET municipalities were allocated \$1.98 billion (USD 521.8 million) in operating resources<sup>5</sup>.
  - 16,318 illiterate people over 15 years of age from the rural sector have been assisted in the Special Comprehensive Education Cycle (CLEI, by its Spanish acronym) 1 - SIMAT<sup>6</sup>, of which 5,566 are from rural areas of PDET municipalities.
  - 1,129 rural educational centers strengthened with flexible educational models between 2019 and 2021<sup>7</sup>. Of which, 740 schools are in PDET municipalities.
  - 1,915,242 students benefited from the PAE in the zone. As for the municipalities that are part of the PDET territories, 923,078 beneficiaries of the PAE were registered.
  - 500,771 rural boys and girls in early education as part of comprehensive care.
  - 192 reading rooms in the 170 PDET municipalities and 24 TATRs
  - Care plan for the First Thousand Days of Life in 30 PDET municipalities.
  - 199 thousand children enrolled in early childhood in comprehensive care.
  - More than 3,500 early childhood centers have received early childhood equipment.
  - 5,400 sites with pedagogical equipment to create meaningful learning.
- 🌱 **National Plan to Promote the Rural Solidarity and Cooperative Economy:** Consolidates different forms of associative work by or among small and medium-sized producers, based on solidarity and cooperation, to promote economic autonomy and organizational capacity, especially of rural women, and to strengthen their capacity to access goods and services, market their products and generally improve their living, working and production conditions.
- 🌱 **Implementation**
  - 253 municipalities with strategies to promote organizational processes through solidarity-based associativity implemented (local public procurement and solidarity-based farmers' markets).
  - 143 municipalities with strategies to promote organizational processes through associativity implemented in PDET municipalities
  - 330 solidarity organizations strengthened in productive and administrative capacities
  - 127 solidarity organizations strengthened in productive and administrative capacities in PDET municipalities.

<sup>5</sup> Correspond to resources from the General System of Participations transferred to the PDET municipalities.

<sup>6</sup> Preliminary figures

<sup>7</sup> Preliminary figures, November 30, 2021.





- 37 solidarity organizations created, supported and financed with an investment of \$ 1.462.644.110
- 11 solidarity organizations created, supported, and financed in PDET municipalities
- 46% percentage of women's solidarity organizations created, supported and financed.
- 28.3% percentage of women's solidarity organizations strengthened in productive capacities in PDET municipalities.

**Progressive Social Protection Plan to Guarantee the Rights of Rural Workers:** Strengthens the social protection and social security system, with a differential approach, considering the situation of women. Likewise, to promote the fundamental principles and rights at work, to help overcome poverty and inequality of the rural population, promoting integration and closing gaps between the countryside and the city to achieve the welfare of the population.

**Implementation**

- 51.11% of prioritized municipalities have coverage of employment routes. Target for the year 2021.
  - 52.94% of PDET municipalities are covered by employment routes. Target for the year 2021.
- 37.78% of territories defined in the respective plan have coverage of the Public Employment Service in rural areas with emphasis on the employment of women in non-traditional productive areas. Target for the year 2021.
  - 40% of PDET municipalities have coverage of the Public Employment Service in rural areas with emphasis on the employment of women in non-traditional productive areas. Target for the year 2021.
- 51.52% of prioritized municipalities have Public Employment Service coverage in rural areas, with agreements for the voluntary substitution of illegal crops, with emphasis on the employment of women. Target for the year 2021.
- 433 thousand people have been linked to the Complementary Social Service of Periodic Economic Benefits - BEPS in rural areas.
  - More than 73 thousand people have been linked to BEPS in the 170 PDET municipalities.
- 56 thousand people have met the requirements to be beneficiaries of BEPS group life insurance in rural areas to cover the risks of the labor activity of workers with an income below the current legal monthly minimum wage.
  - 6 thousand people have met the requirements to be beneficiaries of BEPS group life insurance in rural areas of 158 PDET municipalities.

**Other Social Factor implementations.**

- During the 2021 fiscal year, as of November 30, 2021, effective actions for the prevention and eradication of child labor<sup>8</sup> were implemented in 49 thematic municipalities, which corresponded to a total of 16,952 children. Likewise, actions

<sup>8</sup> Through different programs and services such as: the EXPLORA program for the promotion of children's development (in urban and rural modalities); the KATUNAA strategy for risk prevention; the Ethnic Generations program; and a modality for capacity building of children and adolescents with disabilities and their families.



were carried out in 30 PDET municipalities, which corresponded to a total of 12,481 children. These territories were prioritized within the framework of the ICBF's predictive model as territories with a high risk of presenting this problem.

- As of November 30, 2021, the ICBF has executed 444,341 quotas that have allowed the attention of 508,635 users<sup>9</sup> in the PDET municipalities, with the following offer:
  - Early Childhood (0 to 5 years of age and pregnant women): 335,342 quotas implemented; 338,415 users served in 170 PDET municipalities
  - Early Childhood (6 and 13 years old): 50,750 quotas implemented; 50,750 users served in 140 PDET municipalities.
  - Adolescents and youth (14 to 28 years old): 23,837 quotas implemented; 23,837 users served in 120 PDET municipalities.
  - Families and communities: 18,873 quotas implemented (families), 63,688 users served (family members) in 98 PDET municipalities.
  - Nutrition: 8,382 quotas implemented, 20,971 users served in 157 PDET municipalities, which are part of the strategy to prevent acute malnutrition (Bienestarina, Nutritional Recovery Centers, 1,000 days to Change the World), aiming to reduce mortality due to this condition.
  - Protection: 7,157 quotas implemented, 10,974 users served in 73 PDET municipalities, in care modalities and services within the framework of processes for the restoration of the rights of children and adolescents and the Criminal Responsibility System for Adolescents (SRPA), not including care provided by Mobile Units.
  - Nutrition: 8,382 quotas implemented, 20,971 users served in 157 PDET municipalities, which are part of the strategy to prevent acute malnutrition (Bienestarina, Nutritional Recovery Centers, 1,000 days to Change the World), aiming to reduce mortality due to this condition.
  - Protection: 7,157 quotas executed, 10,974 users served in 73 PDET municipalities, in care modalities and services within the framework of processes for the restoration of the rights of children and adolescents and the Criminal Responsibility System for Adolescents (SRPA), not including the services provided by Mobile Units, which are detailed in the following section).
- Familia en Acción ("Family in Action"): Incentives for the fifth payment of the ordinary cycle of Familias en Acción were delivered, for an accumulated total of 2,137,965 families in 2021, corresponding to health and education incentives, including families in rural areas.
- Jóvenes en acción ("Youth in Action"): As of November 30, 2021, 238,464 young people have pre-registered in response to the calls for applications made by the Entity through the channels provided by Prosperidad Social ("Social Prosperity"). Of the total number of pre-registered young people, 113,547 belong to training in SENA and 124,917 to training in Higher Education Institutions in agreement with Prosperidad Social. Similarly, the delivery of incentives corresponding to the fifth regular cycle of Jóvenes en Acción began, for a cumulative total of 482,144 young people benefited

<sup>9</sup> Source: ICBF - Directorate of Planning and Management Control - Social and Financial Goals - Attention, cut off November 30, 2021.



in 2021. In 2021 and as of November 30, 156,418 new enrollments have been granted, in this sense, during the President Duque's administration, 554,282 new young people have been enrolled, exceeding the goal of 500,000 new enrollments. This program includes students from rural areas.


- Because one of the dimensions of multidimensional poverty is housing and public services, Prosperidad Social ("Social Prosperity") made progress in direct housing improvements, including in rural areas.
- Finally, progress was made in productive inclusion interventions through the Familias en su Tierra (Families on their Land) program, aimed at returning or relocated displaced population households in rural areas, and IRACA, a program that benefits households of ethnic groups. These programs contribute to the reduction of deprivation in the work dimension of the multidimensional poverty index in rural areas.
- The national multidimensional poverty index - MPI as of 2020 is 18.1% with an increase of 0.6% compared to 2019
- The departments with the highest MPI as of 2020 are: Vichada with 75%, Guainía with 65.9%, Vaupés with 65.5%, La Guajira with 51.7% and Chocó with 49%.
- In 2020 the MPI established the following:
  - In the department of Cauca, corresponding to the Alto Patía - Norte del Cauca subregion, DANE established a figure of 14.9%;
  - In the department of Bolivar, corresponding to the Subregion of Sur de Bolivar, DANE established a figure of 28.1%;
  - In the departments of Caquetá and Huila, corresponding to the subregion of Cuenca del Caguán and Pie de Mote Caqueteño, DANE established figures of 26.1% and 23.4%.
  - In the departments of Cesar, La Guajira and Magdalena, corresponding to the Sierra Nevada-Perijá subregion, DANE established figures of 27.2%, 51.7% and 33.4%, respectively.
  - In the department of Córdoba, corresponding to the Subregion of Sur de Córdoba, DANE established a figure of 31.8%.
  - In the department of Chocó, corresponding to the subregion of Chocó, DANE established a figure of 49.0%
  - In the departments of Meta and Guaviare, corresponding to the Macarena - Guaviare Subregion, DANE established figures of 14.1% and 34.6%.
  - In the department of Nariño, corresponding to the Pacific and Nariño Border Subregion, DANE established a figure of 27.3%
  - In the department of Norte de Santander, corresponding to the Catatumbo subregion, DANE established a figure of 26.1%.
  - In the department of Sucre, corresponding to the Montes de María subregion, DANE established a figure of 38.1%
  - In the department of Tolima, corresponding to the Sur del Tolima subregion, the DANE established a figure of 19%
  - In the department of Valle del Cauca, corresponding to the Pacífico Medio subregion, DANE established a figure of 11.1%





- In the department of Arauca, corresponding to the Arauca subregion, DANE established a figure of 26.1%.
- In the department of Putumayo, corresponding to the Putumayo subregion, DANE established a figure of 14.1%

#### 6.2.4 Environment

 **Environmental Zoning Plan:** Delimits the agricultural frontier and updates and, if necessary, expands the inventory of areas that should have special environmental management, such as: forest reserve areas, areas of high biodiversity, fragile and strategic ecosystems, watersheds, paramos and wetlands, and other water sources and resources, with a view to protecting biodiversity and the population's progressive right to water, promoting its rational use.

#### Implementation:

- The PZA was adopted by Resolution No. 1608 of 2021.
- As of December 2021, 361 agreements have been signed with farming families that border or are within protected areas of the National Natural Park System with an investment of \$6,287 million pesos.
- According to the 2021 report, the Green Business Generation Program (PGNV) carried out the verification process of 395 Green Businesses. Of these, 173 Green Businesses (43.8%) are in PDET regions, specifically in 59 municipalities, 19 Environmental Authorities and 16 departments. In accordance with what is established in the indicator's technical sheet for the year 2021, the number of families benefited with income generation options from the productive activity of the Verified Green Business in PDET municipalities with areas of Special Environmental Importance - AEIA is 5,439 families benefited, according to the verification process of Green Business criteria.
- By 2022, the goal is to verify 235 green businesses within the framework of the PGNV intervention strategy.

#### **Other Social Factor implementations.**

- Between 2018 and 2019 in the framework of the Comprehensive Rural Reform (item 1.1.10) the Indicative environmental zoning of scale 1:100,000 of the 16 subregions and their respective 170 PDET municipalities including the Areas of Special Environmental Interest - AEIA they contain was obtained. Thus, 100% of the indicator represented in the indicative environmental zoning scale has been met, which has been updated and socialized periodically, thus serving as support for the formulation of the Environmental Zoning Plan-PZA (Indicator A.E.18)
- 50.71 priority hectares affected by illegal crops in National Natural Parks in the process of restoration, with an investment of \$7.2 million pesos





## 7 Women and Gender

### 7.1 Political decision

- The Government's High Instance for Gender was set up.
- Peace and gender budget markers were established in the National Development Plan Law to guarantee differential investment.
- The Directorate for Women, Gender, Victims and Ethnic Affairs of the Presidential Council for Stabilization and Consolidation (CPEC) was created.
- The CPEC supported the election process of the Special Women's Instance (IEM). 32 territorial assemblies and 4 national assemblies were held as part of this process.
- Since 2019, the Gender Technical Roundtable of the National Reincorporation Council (CNR) has been in operation with the participation of the ARN, the Stabilization Council and the component of people in reincorporation.
- Funding was obtained for the IEM through the Multidonor Fund with a project for 1.9 billion pesos until August 2021, and a new project for 1.33 billion pesos until December 2022.

### 7.2 Long-Term Planning

The 51 women and gender commitments have detailed planning. Of these, 9 have been finalized, 5 were completed during this administration. The remaining 42 have all made progress in their implementation and work plans for 2021 and projection for 2022.

### 7.3 Strong implementation

#### **Political and Legal Guarantees**

- **Political Decision.** Operation of the Integral Security System for the Exercise of Politics SISEP (Regulatory Decree 895 of May 29, 2017) and installation of its Women and Gender Operating Committee
- **Planning.** Integral Program of Guarantees for Women Leaders and Human Rights Defenders, adopted
- **Implementations.** 8,342 women have been trained in different training programs. These courses and workshops enable the empowerment of women leaders in the different territories to carry out political control and oversight actions, as well as to participate in electoral processes.

#### 7.3.1 *Victims*

- **Political Decision.** Progress was made in the design and implementation of the Operation Model with a gender differential approach, which includes the process of returns and relocations, as well as collective reparations
- **Planning.** Public policies have been reinforced from the participation process with victims: Strengthening the participation of women (representatives of women victims and HV sexual violence). Reinforcement of the collective reparation program, new procedure for returns and locations and the new participation protocol of the UARIV and Land Restitution.
- **Implementation.**
  - 265,610 women victims of violence have been assisted by PAPSIVI in 30 departments of the country.





- 60,735 women accessed the psychosocial rehabilitation measure through the Group Emotional Recovery Strategy implemented by the UARIV, out of a total of 92,093 beneficiaries.
- The participation of 4,056 women (equivalent to 56.58%) in the 463 decision-making spaces on collective reparation has been guaranteed.
- Accompanied 27 relocated or returned communities with a territorial and gender approach.
- 167,087 women have been compensated with an investment of close to \$1.43 billion.

### 7.3.2 Reincorporation

- ✦ **Political Decision.** The reincorporation policy with a gender focus was set forth in document CONPES 3931 through 18 specific actions. Functioning of the CNR's Gender Technical Committee. The creation of this committee responds to the provisions of the Agreement, Resolution 1325 and CEDAW. First gender mechanism in Colombia for mainstreaming the approach in the reincorporation process. Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security of the United Nations Security Council is the first instrument that recognizes the effects of armed conflicts on the lives of women and their role in conflict prevention and as actors of peace.
- ✦ **Planning.** The reincorporation roadmap (individual or collective) incorporates the gender approach in a cross-cutting manner and establishes the conditions for access to and compliance with social and economic benefits.
- ✦ **Implementation.**
  - Economic Sustainability: 2,448 women linked to lines of economic sustainability (productive projects and labor inclusion). 100% of the productive projects approved have a gender approach. 2,927 women with monthly allowance, equivalent to 90% SMMLV where \$49,980 million have been delivered since August 2018 to date. 2,309 women linked to productive projects, or in labor inclusion route (71%) that provides them with economic autonomy.
  - Comprehensive Health and Psychosocial Welfare: 3,223 women are affiliated and in an active state in the health system. 99% of reincorporation women are affiliated and in active status in the SGSSS. 1,222 women assisted in sexual and reproductive rights (Health for Peace Project and the British Council Project) for knowledge and decision making regarding their sexual and reproductive health
  - Economic Benefits: 94% of women in the reincorporation process are banked, while the commitment to financial inclusion in Colombia reached 85.9% of the adult population by June 2020.
  - Basic Income \$111,148 million pesos (USD 29 million), benefiting 92% of women in the reincorporation process.
  - Housing and Habitability: 501 subsidies were granted to women under the Special Rural Housing Program of the Ministry of Agriculture. 315 women in reincorporation located outside the former ETCRs are linked to housing programs or have registered ownership of real estate. 100 women in reincorporation located outside the former ETCR have been beneficiaries of housing subsidies.



- **Education:** 1,594 (48.7%) women have attained primary school or high school levels. 1,621 (50%) Women have been linked to job training programs. 1,861 (57%) women have been linked to academic training programs
- **Family:** 1,334 children in the TATRs have food assistance. 5,390 children of people in reincorporation assisted by the ICBF. 18 TATRs have adequate infrastructure for the care of boys and girls.

### 7.3.3 PDET

- **Political Decision.** In the Territorial Development Plans, 32% of the total number of initiatives with rural women and gender marking were included in the Territorial Development Plans
- **Planning.** After a process that involved the participation of 200,000 people, including 65,000 women, the communities and the Agency for Territorial Renewal (ART) identified 4,606 initiatives with a gender and rural women's label. More than 800 women's organizations were part of the process in the rural, municipal and subregional phases of PDET formulation.
- **Implementation.**
  - The 4,606 initiatives with a gender and rural women label were cross-referenced with Resolution 1325 of 2000 on women, peace and security. 78% of the initiatives with a gender and rural women label were identified as being related to one or more of the four pillars of the resolution: prevention, participation, protection, relief and recovery.
  - The implementation route has been activated for 1,459 initiatives with a gender and rural women's label, equivalent to 32% of the total number of initiatives with this label.

### 7.3.4 Voluntary substitution of illegal crops

- **Political Decision.** During the second quarter of 2021, the Directorate for the Substitution of Illegal Crops (DSCI) reported that it has a territorial gender team made up of 22 professionals from the 13 territorial offices and with coverage in the 14 departments where the IPICS is implemented.
- **Planning.** Gender Protocol of the Integrated Program for Illegal Crops Substitution (IPICS): operational instrument that seeks to promote the achievement of affirmative actions to close gender gaps among the Program's beneficiary families.
- **Implementation.**
  - Women members of the program have voluntarily eradicated 13,101 hectares of illegal crops.
  - 28,130 women have received Comprehensive Food Assistance payments out of a total of 30,265, representing 93% of the total number of women in the program.
  - 1,545 women coca leaf collectors have entered the intervention route of the program for coca leaf collectors, which corresponds to 27% of the total number of beneficiaries (5,680 community managers) of the IPICS.
  - 625 women have structured productive projects with a long-term vision in the departments of Antioquia, Caquetá, Guaviare, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo and Vichada.





### 7.3.5 Comprehensive Rural Development

- 9,484 rural women have received agricultural extension services (2019-2021) through the ADR.
- 373,843 hectares have been formalized and awarded to 26,464 rural women, these being 44% of the beneficiaries. More than 8,000 titles have been awarded to women.
- 826 women have benefited from the delivery of 1,472.84 hectares through the Land Fund as reported by ANT in March 2021.
- 521 families headed by rural women have benefited from the awarding of Land Subsidies, representing 51% of the beneficiaries. This action is carried out by the National Land Agency (ANT).
- In 2019, the Special Credit Line (SCL) for women was created for the purchase of land, as well as the soft credit line for women for agricultural services and the special credit line for women and rural youth.
- 736,716 women have accessed credit lines with Finagro, which has allowed them to access financing for planting and sustaining crops, rural activities, and the purchase of machinery, among others. This corresponds to 36% of the total number of beneficiaries, exceeding the four-year goal.
- A total of 213 improved housing units have been delivered to women (34% of the total number of beneficiaries) and 5,098 new housing units to women (48% of the beneficiaries).
- 111,782 women and their organizations benefited from legal conciliation and other mechanisms to resolve conflicts, including those related to land use and tenure<sup>10</sup>, thanks to the program of the Ministry of Justice and Law.
- 124,031 women have benefited from the Ministry of Education's training program, including 12,433 in non-traditional careers such as science, technology and mathematics. Of these 44,694 come from PDET municipalities and 28,738 from rural areas.
- 175,769 women and 100,541 girls have benefited from the Health for Peace Project, out of a total of 279,680 people.

## 8 Ethnic approach

### 8.1 Political decision

- We activated the Special High-Level Instance for Ethnic Peoples (IEANPE) and guaranteed its operation. The Presidential Council for Stabilization and Consolidation (CPEC) through the MPTF secured \$490,000 USD for the functioning of the IEANPE.
- The National Commission of Indigenous Women was created through the issuance of Decrees 1097 and 1158 of 2020.
- The ethnic law decrees that protect ethnic peoples and communities were extended until 2031.
- Congress approved the Electoral Code Reform Bill, which will allow the creation or relocation of voting stations in rural areas, benefiting ethnic peoples and communities
- During this administration, the National Planning Council incorporated into its regulations the inclusion of two representatives of the Rrom population as permanent guests.

<sup>10</sup> Figures as of June 2021.





- The Land Fund has a subaccount for ethnic communities.

## 8.2 Long-Term Planning

- 97 ethnic indicators - 14 completed, of which 8 were completed during this administration. The remaining 85 all have progress and work plans for 2021 and projections for 2022.
- 66 of the 97 ethnic commitments have a final compliance period from 2026 to 2031.
- The "Fondo del Buen Vivir" (Good Living Fund), now known as the "Banco de Proyectos" (Project Bank), was created with a budget of \$20,000 million pesos.

## 8.3 Strong implementation

### **Political and Legal Guarantees**

- **Political Decision.** The National Planning Council incorporated within its regulations the inclusion of representatives of the Rrom population as permanent guests. Within the framework of the implementation of the National Development Plan "Pact for Colombia, Pact for Equity", the Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies (MinTic) implemented, during 2020, approximately 3 billion pesos in actions such as content production, strengthening of communication collectives and promotion of own and appropriate media, for the benefit of ethnic peoples and communities.

### • **Implementation.**

- The School for the Training of Social Leaders was created, and 7520 credits (quotas in diploma courses and courses) were established for indigenous communities.
- The project "Strengthening of the Systems of Self-Government of Indigenous Peoples and Communities at the National Level" was built.
- Radio and Television of Colombia (RTCV) allocated 18 spaces for the dissemination of ethnic content.
- 121 people belonging to ethnic peoples and communities were trained by the Administrative Department of the Civil Service (DAFP) during 2020, thanks to the development of 14 training workshops on social control.
- The National Protection Unit (UNP) renewed the agreements with the Association of Indigenous Councils of Norte del Cauca (ACIN) and the Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC), to strengthen the indigenous guard and advance in the protection of leaders and members of the indigenous peoples belonging to these associations.
- The UNP has provided individual protection measures and shared schemes to 1,530 beneficiaries with ethnic affiliation. The measures delivered include 1256 protection vests, 101 support buttons, 1010 protection men, 243 conventional vehicles and 155 armored vehicles.

### 8.3.1 *Victims*

- **Political Decision.** Law 1448 on Victims and Land Restitution was extended for 10 years, together with the regulatory decrees in favor of the peoples and ethnic communities that regulate it. The operating model for Collective Reparation was designed and implemented incorporates the process of prior consultation with the Subjects of Collective Reparation (SRC) belonging to ethnic peoples and communities, to guarantee this fundamental right during the phases of the process.



- **Planning.** The Ministry of Health and Social Protection agreed with indigenous communities on the Psychosocial and Comprehensive Health Care Program for Victims with an ethnic approach.
- **Implementation.**
  - 2,700 people will participate in the processes of implementation of rehabilitation measures included in the Comprehensive Collective Reparation Plans (PIRC).
  - 55 Ethnic Subjects of Collective Reparation have a protocolized Comprehensive Collective Reparation Plan (PIRC).
  - The Collective Compensation measure has been implemented for 36 ethnic Subjects of Collective Reparation with protocolized PIRC.
  - Progress was made in the process of agreeing on actions contained in the municipal return and relocation plans with 141 ethnic communities, which corresponds to 65% of all cases being accompanied.
  - 32 individuals have completed their comprehensive reparation process with an investment of close to \$22,061 million pesos.
  - In November 2021, the first collective ethnic reparation was completed, whose beneficiary is the Community Council of Villa Arboleda in Putumayo.

### 8.3.2 *Reincorporation*

- **Political Decision.** The formation of the Ethnic Technical Committee was approved within the framework of the NRC.
- **Planning.** The Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization (ARN) agreed with the Commission for Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples (CDDHHPI), a special-exceptional Methodological Route, within the framework of the prior consultation process of the Special Harmonization Program for Social and Economic Reintegration and Reincorporation with an ethnic differential approach in its indigenous component.
- **Implementation.**
  - Of the 2,170 people in the reincorporation process who are self-recognized as members of ethnic communities, 1,095 are linked to 417 productive projects. 99% are affiliated to the health system and are banked.
  - 768 people with ethnic affiliation benefit from collective projects approved by the CNR and 390 people with ethnic affiliation are beneficiaries of individual projects.

### 8.3.3 *Development Plans with a Territorial Approach – PDET*

- **Political Decision.** The Special Consultation Mechanism is in operation in 12 PDET subregions: Sierra Nevada, Bajo Cauca, Chocó, Pacífico Nariñense, Montes de María, Sur de Córdoba, Arauca, Putumayo, Catatumbo, Sur del Tolima, Urabá Antioqueño and Alto Patía.
- **Planning.** All the ethnic authorities of the 170 municipalities prioritized for the PDETs were involved and recognized in the participatory process that took place during the design and formulation phase of these Plans. In this process, 1232 ethnic actors participated (715 Indigenous Councils and 517 Community Councils).
- 17,531 initiatives contained in the 16 PATR have an ethnic component.





**Implementation.**

- 8,381 initiatives defined in the 16 Action Plans for Regional Transformation (PATR) are "Ethnic Proprietary".
- 3,772 ethnic initiatives have an activated management route.
- Within the framework of the "Yo me subo a mi PDET" ("I get on my PDET"), strategy, 646 ethnic initiatives and 447 common ethnic initiatives were managed through the implementation of community execution initiatives that can be executed by the organizations, while improving their self-management capabilities.

**8.3.4 Voluntary Substitution of Illegal Crops**

**Political Decision.** The National Government agreed, issued and is implementing the guidelines for the care of the spiritual harmonies and thought of the indigenous peoples and communities

**Planning.** The PISDA that coincides with indigenous peoples linked to the IPICS program corresponds to the Alto Patía subregion, which includes the municipalities of Miranda and Jambaló. In these municipalities 68 initiatives were agreed upon, 16 of which address specific interests of the indigenous communities. During 2019, the socialization, validation and approval of the guidelines called by the indigenous organizations as "guidelines for the care of spiritual harmonies and the thinking of indigenous peoples and communities" was achieved at the 34th Ordinary Session of the Health Subcommittee of the Permanent Roundtable of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations held on December 12 and 13.

**Implementation.**

- 3,957 hectares of illegal crops have been voluntarily eradicated in ethnic territories.
- Of the 99,097 families linked during 2017 and 2018 to the IPICS program, 13,032 belong to ethnic communities. 10,906 have received at least one food assistance payment.

**8.3.5 Integral Rural Development**

The Ministry of Agriculture issued Decree 1824 of 2020, which regulates the clarification of titles of colonial and/or republican origin.

A total of 589 Special Credit Line (SCL) operations have been granted for NARP communities (with a credit value of \$6,345 million (USD 1.7 million)) and subsidies (with a credit value of \$1,415 million (USD 372,368), of which 587 are for small producers, with a credit value of \$6,225 million (USD 1.6 million)).

4,463 families of indigenous peoples have benefited from the constitution of 48 reservations, corresponding to 73,191.31 hectares, thanks to the legal guarantees provided by the National Land Agency to ethnic peoples.

5,586 families of indigenous peoples have benefited from the extension of 21 reservations, corresponding to 174,361.84 hectares, thanks to the legal guarantees provided by the National Land Agency to ethnic peoples.

2,685 families from black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquero communities have benefited from the collective titling of 25 community councils, corresponding to 8,266 hectares, thanks to the legal guarantees provided by the National Land Agency to ethnic peoples.



- 69 procedures have been completed for indigenous communities, benefiting 10,049 families, with a total formalized area of 247,553 hectares.
- 205 children of ethnic origin, 152 indigenous and 53 NARP, have been attended in the Nutritional Recovery Centers. These are a modality of intramural care in coordination with the health sector, which seeks the recovery of the nutritional status of children under 5 years of age with moderate and severe acute malnutrition.

## 9 Humanitarian Demining

The Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines is a mission of the Colombian State, led by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace from the Office of the President of the Republic. In 20 years of work, this is the government with the greatest operational performance, the greatest territorial impact and the greatest fulfillment of goals and commitments with the community.

The Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines (AICMA) is part of the Colombian State's obligations to the affected communities and the State's commitment to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and on their Destruction.

### 9.1 Political decision

- The Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines was incorporated within the NDP in its Chapter XI, as a tool to achieve stabilization in the territories.
- With Decree 1784 of 2019, the Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines (AICMA) is incorporated into the mission of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP).

### 9.2 Long Term Planning

- AICMA's Strategic Action Plan has 3 pillars with annual intervention and implementation plans.
- All these plans are based on two instruments: i) The Oslo Action Plan (2019) and ii) The National Development Plan (2018-2022).

### 9.3 Strong Implementation

- With the humanitarian demining program in areas of illegal crops, created and implemented, it has been achieved:
  - As of December 31, 2021, for the 56 IPICS municipalities, 32 municipalities of the Program have been reached with Humanitarian Demining and Information Qualification interventions through Security Councils: 24 of them assigned to Humanitarian Demining Operations and 8 of them declared free of Antipersonnel Mines.
  - As of December 31, 2021, within the 56 municipalities of the IPICS program, 9,096 Mine Risk Education activities have been carried out, benefiting 222,236 people.
  - As of December 31, 2021, within the 56 municipalities of the IPICS program, 34 municipal Comprehensive Assistance Routes for Victims have been updated.





- Percentage of territories of ethnic peoples and communities prioritized in point 6.2.3 of the Final Peace Agreement, free of APL and UEM, cleaned up in the terms agreed
  - Since the implementation of the indicator in 2017 to date (December 31, 2021), consultation processes have taken place with 4 of the peoples prioritized in point 6.2.3 of the Final Agreement in the departments of Nariño and Meta. The consultation processes are highlighted, as they imply a previous stage to carry out the Humanitarian Demining activities once the municipalities where the prioritized peoples are located have the security conditions to carry out the activities.
  
- 100% of the territories of ethnic peoples and communities are free and sanitized of MAP-MUSE with immediate attention in the territories prioritized in the Ethnic Chapter.
  - As of December 31, 2021, associated to territories with ethnic belonging, located in municipalities subject to intervention through Humanitarian Demining operations and Information Qualification processes through Security Councils that have security conditions for the development of activities; 211 are declared as free of Antipersonnel Mines, according to the municipalities in which they are located. Nineteen (19) more territories have coordination processes and are in the development of activities.
  
- 100% of the territories of ethnic peoples and communities are free and cleared of MAP-MUSE with immediate attention in the territories prioritized in the Ethnic Chapter.
  - As of December 31, 2021, associated to territories with ethnic belonging located in municipalities subject to intervention through Humanitarian Demining operations and Information Qualification processes through Security Councils; 211 of them are in municipalities that have been declared Free of Antipersonnel Mines.

