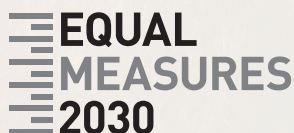


MONITORING REPORT



The women of
"Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres"
in the implementation of the
Peace Agreement 2020:
The resistance of hope
Progress and challenges of
the gender approach within
territories, for the fulfillment of
the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.

Supported by:



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands

INTRODUCTION



3rd
year
consecutive

Presentation of the infographic of
the implementation process of the
Peace Agreement

130
special
measures

in the **Final
Agreement 2016**
– Targeting women

17
(SDG)



in relation to the
fulfillment of the
Agenda 2030

in particular

SDG



Peace, Justice and
Strong Institutions

SDG



Gender
Equality

2020

4th year of
the Peace
Agreement
implementation

a significant year for women's rights because of the

20 years



United Nations
Resolution 1325

on women, peace and security

25 years



Beijing Declaration and
Platform for Action for
Gender Equality

The difficulties surrounding the **implementation of the Peace Agreement** persist this year. The government agenda advances at a **slow pace, modifies language and key concepts** for the protection of human rights, continues its **objections to peace**, and **fails to provide effective solutions to the worsening hostile** context for the exercise of women's leadership in the territories.

CONTEXT OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION



The impact of COVID-19 on women and girls

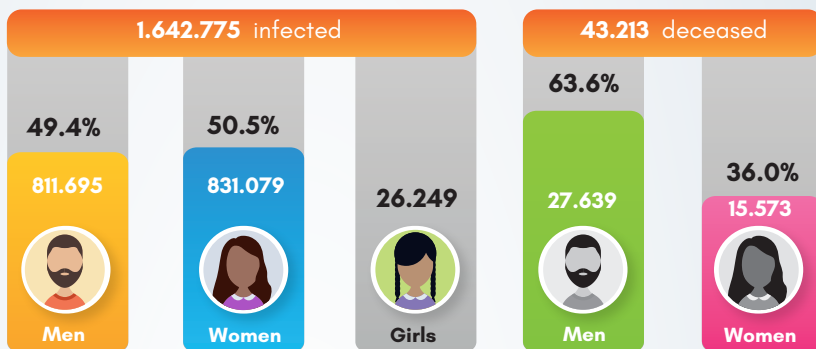


The main and most
significant event that
marked Colombia's
agenda and the world's
was the arrival of the
COVID-19 pandemic

It affected the **implementation
of the Peace Agreement**,
evidenced the fragility of life,
the large gaps that exist
between countries, territories,
and human beings, especially
women and girls

And the urgent
task still pending
of achieving
**sustainable
development**
for humanity

Report of infected and deceased persons until December 31, 2020



Source: National Health Institute -INS. COVID-19 in Colombia. Report 31-12-2020.
<http://www.ins.gov.co/Noticias/Paginas/coronavirus-casos.aspx>

Female employment

The unemployment rate for women doubled during the pandemic:



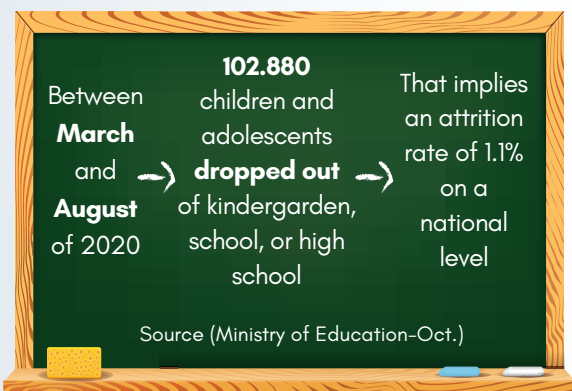
294.000 fewer jobs
 =
 ↓
 - 46.7%

Source: UNWOMEN based on DANE/GEIH 202

The jobs with the largest reductions correspond to **day jobs and informal services**, the women who reduced their employment the most were those engaged in **domestic work**

72.1% of people dedicated to domestic jobs in 2020 **were women**

Education



Sexual and reproductive health

3.517 girls between the ages of 10 to 14 years old gave birth between January 1st and October 31, 2020 in Colombia



1.444 of which 1,444 have completed primary school

Source: DANE

The **pandemic** will result in a setback of approximately **10 years** on the **Equality Agenda** and the **2030 Agenda** for girls and women worldwide, and on the achievement of **stable and lasting peace** if the necessary policy changes are not made for their specification and acceleration.

"The pandemic highlighted the need for leadership in the communities, for us to organize ourselves as women and start to listen to each other and work together to influence the processes, because if we stop we will fall". Female member of the PDET motor group - Briceño - Bajo Cauca.

HOW IS THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FINAL PEACE AGREEMENT GOING FOR WOMEN?



The trend maintains.
Colombia is

lagging in the fulfillment

of the **existing gender**

measures since the beginning of the implementation

32%
of the gender measures have not yet begun to be implemented
(42)

Compared to
21%
of **measures not started** in the overall implementation of the Agreement

Source: Kroc Institute. Special Report on Gender Mainstreaming. 2020.

<https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/201207-Corrected-Informe-de-Genero-2020.pdf>

As of
December 31
the progress is at

32.3%
in relation to the **51 gender indicators** of the PMI

and
13.3% in relation to **the ethnic focus of 100 ethnic indicators PMI**

FSource: DNP, SIPO. How are we doing in the implementation of the Implementation Framework Plan (PMI)? By PMI classifier (232* indicators) <https://siipo.dnp.gov.co/inicio>



The non-compliance of **ethnic progress** deepens the conditions of vulnerability and violence experienced by **women and girls of Afro-Colombian, indigenous, Palenquero and Room descendants**

In addition to these indicators

there is a **backlog of 38 %**

in the legislative progress needed to advance in the implementation

the most critical point being the **Integral Rural Reform**

with **41 regulations** pending approval

Source: Congress of the Republic. #Don't mess up peace. How is peace going? Implementation figures report 06. <https://www.juanitaenelcongreso.com/post/sexta-informe-de-seguimiento-a-la-implementacion-del-acuerdo-de-paz>

This result negatively affects one of the fundamental objectives of the Agreement:



The **realization of the rights** of women, girls, boys and adolescents and the **transformation of the structural causes** that gave rise to the conflict



as well as the **progress of equality** of women and girls, the **fulfillment of the Agenda 2030**, in particular, **SDG 5** and **SDG 16** for Colombia



and compliance with **Resolution 1325** especially its **paragraph 8b** which urges the parties to implement agreements to support local women's peace initiatives and to participate in all implementation mechanisms of peace agreements.

Source: United Nations. Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000. 31 October 2000
<https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2006/1759.pdf>

POINT 1. INTEGRAL RURAL REFORM



It is presented as one of the structural points of the Agreement to make progress on the **Equality and Sustainable Development Agenda**, and the **fulfillment of the Agenda 2030** for Colombia, due to its multiple impacts on each of the **17 SDGs**, and the potential for improving the structural living conditions for **women and girls** in remote regions.

In comparison to the general implementation, **the delay for women continues**. According to SIPO as of **December 31** progress on implementation was **23.8%** for the Implementation Framework Plan as well as for the **52 NDP indicators**, the lowest of all the items.



Source: DNP.SIPO. How are we doing in the implementation of the Implementation Framework Plan (PMI)? By PMI classifier (232*indicators) <https://siipo.dnp.gov.co/inicio>

Hectares delivered to **rural women** through the Land Fund by 2020:



47.6

hectares delivered to **11 women** only

=

30% from the total of beneficiaries



A **very low number of female beneficiaries** in comparison to

70%

of hectares delivered to men



48 grants delivered to **women** correspond to

42%

of the beneficiaries

Not reaching **parity** with the total benefited population



No progress has been made in the creation of the **Integral Land Subsidy (SIAT)**



Hectares formalized for rural **women farmers**:

4715,6

=

47%

the **principle of parity** is still not achieved



There is no progress in the delivery and improvement of **housing for rural women farmers**; and the Rural Housing Public Policy with a **gender focus** is still under construction.



120.294 women have had access to soft credit (credit on FINAGRO terms)



= **34.7%**

of all individuals

natural person
(345.869)

who have had access to this type of credit (cutoff as of 09/30/2020)

8 women's solidarity organizations have been created, with the participation of **128 women**, including **31 indigenous women**, **58 *NARP**, **72 victims**, **95 heads of household**, **8 with disabilities**



*From the name in Spanish "Negras, Afrocolombianas, Raizales y Palenqueras"

141 women (47%) are **being trained**

of the total number of people trained as of September 2020.

in **conciliation processes in law** in **30 municipalities**



2020 recorded a **poor execution**, accompanied by the tendency to **benefit a lower percentage of women** compared to the rest of the population. These 2 facts are compounded by the **low execution** of the institutional budget for the year 2020 in the following entities



Rural Development Agency - DDR **(43.6%)** National Land Agency-ANR **(65.5%)**

which deepens the difficulties already evidenced.

Source: Congress of the Republic. #Don't mess up peace. How is peace going? Implementation figures report 06.
<https://www.juanitaenelcongreso.com/post/sexta-informe-de-seguimiento-a-la-implementacion-del-acuerdo-de-paz>

By connecting the implementation progress and the **2030 Agenda**, it can be drawn that although there have been contributions to the indicators, **these are not enough** to significantly impact the fulfillment of the SDGs. This might be even further **delayed by some years** than the tendencies projected.



OI
1.2.1 - 1.4.2
GII
1b



OI
5a.1
5a.2



GII
8c



GII
11a

OI (Official Indicator)
IIG (2019 SDG Gender Index Indicator by EM2030
www.data.em2030.org)

The Agreement's principle of **comprehensiveness, well-being and good living** seeks to ensure access to the public good of health for women, children and men.

10.000
subdermal
implants have
been delivered



26
prioritized
hospitals



to improve access to
long-acting
contraceptive methods
for women
in rural areas.

Delivery of
26
clamp
sets



to local hospitals
for **IUD** insertion
to the same number
of municipalities.



434 health professionals from **26 hospitals** were trained to improve the processes of prenatal care, obstetric delivery, family planning counseling, code red, and prevention and care of sexual violence.

The Health for Peace project extended actions to the **145 additional PDET** municipalities during the **Covid-19 emergency**.

26 health professionals were hired , to provide support to local hospitals in the provision of **sexual and reproductive health care**.

Twenty-six epidemiological surveillance teams have been formed for the same number of municipalities, which include epidemiologists, nurses, community managers, psychosocial community managers and psychosocial professionals.

An **ultrasound scanner** was delivered to a hospital in San Francisco de Asís, in the department of Chocó, to **strengthen maternal health care**.

Source (Presidential Advisory Office for Stabilization and Consolidation. Advances in the Implementation of the 51 Gender Indicators of the MIP Quarter: July – September 2020 <http://www.portalparalapaz.gov.co/>)

These contributions are insufficient to counteract the **backwardness of the territories**, the **historical debt** in the area of health for **women** and **girls** in the country, and to meet the goals for the indicators proposed for 2030:



OI (Official Indicator) **IGI** (2019 SDG Gender Index Indicator by EM2030 www.data.em2030.org)

Territorially Focused Development Programs (PDET)



As of December 2020, the implementation level was at

28.6% of the **59** considered indicators

Source: DNP.SIPO How are we doing in the implementation of the Implementation Framework Plan (IMP)? - By classifier MIP (232*indicators) <https://siipo.dnp.gov.co/inicio>

In the PDET projects, a decrease of



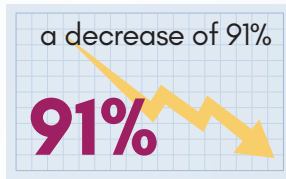
46%

was registered in the delivery of projects for **2020** compared to the same period in **2019**

In the subregions of Montes de María, Pacífico Medio and South of Bolívar, no infrastructure has been built

In **2020** **53** projects were initiated

a decrease of **91%**



→ compared to

544 projects started in **2019**

No projects were started in the subregions of Sierra Nevada, Perijá and Zona Bananera, Montes de María, Urabá Antioqueño, Chocó, Pacífico Medio, South of Tolima, Putumayo, and Arauca.

Regarding connectivity

only **5%** of the people

of PDET municipalities have access to **fixed Internet**

The subregions with the largest connectivity gap (**people with fixed internet**) are:

1.5%

Pacífico y
Frontera Nariñense

2.1%

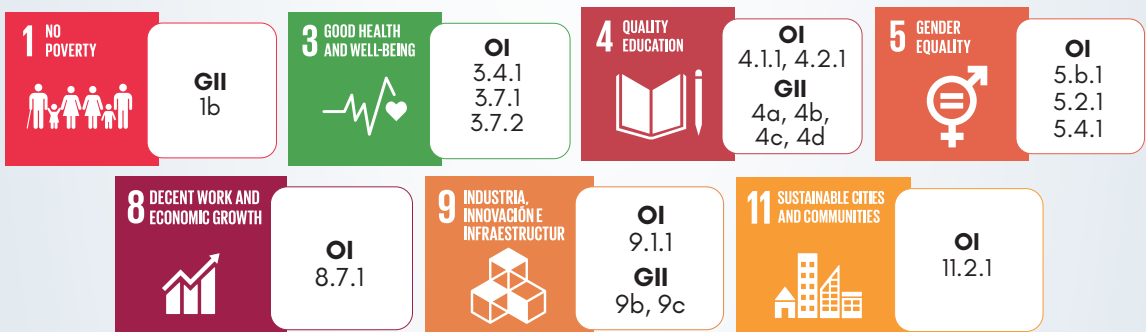
Chocó

2.6%

Montes
de María

Source: Congress of the Republic. #Don't mess up peace. How is peace going? Implementation figures report 06.
<https://www.juanitaenelcongreso.com/post/sexta-informe-de-seguimiento-a-la-implementacion-del-acuerdo-de-paz>

This delay in the **completion of projects** and **improvement of connectivity** in the PDET regions has a **negative impact** on the progress of the following indicators of the **2030 Agenda**, increasing the number of years the country will take to reach its commitments to the SDG goals:



OI (Official Indicator) **IIG** (2019 SDG Gender Index Indicator by EM2030
www.data.em2030.org)

Accelerating these investments will not only make possible to boost regional economies but also to confront the impacts of the pandemic especially for school-age **children and adolescents**, as well as **female leaders** who participate in local peace-building scenarios.



Only **8** of the **16 National Sector Plans** for the **Integrated Rural Reform** have been approved.

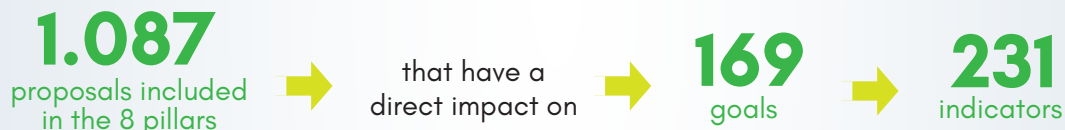


The **15 roadmaps** for the stabilization of the **PDETs** are pending the government's approval. They incorporate the execution of the **4606 women and gender branding initiatives**.



Source: United Nations. Security Council. United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia.
Report of the Secretary-General. December 29, 2020.
https://colombia.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/sp_n2037704.pdf

All of the above negatively impacts the fundamental objective of the Peace Agreement, the Equality, and the 2030 Agenda, as there are:



as well as the complementary indicators included in the **2019 EM2030 SDG Gender Index**.

Source (Ruta Pacífica. Women of Ruta Pacífica in the implementation OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT 2019)

Women and gender branded initiatives and development plans

1,458 initiatives with **women** and **gender** branding from the Development Programs with a Territorial Approach (PDET) were included in the municipal development plans, as well as **192 initiatives** with **women** and **gender** branding included in the Departmental Development Plans.

The 3 subregions with the **most initiatives included** in the Municipal Development Plans are:



The 3 subregions with the **least number of initiatives** included in the Municipal Development Plans are:



The pillars with the most initiatives included in the Municipal Development Plans are:

Pillar 6

Economic reactivation and agricultural production



403
initiatives

Pillar 4

Rural education and early childhood development



228
initiatives

Pillar 8

Reconciliation, coexistence and peace building



168
initiatives

Pillar 6 and **Pillar 8** coincide with the pillars with the greatest number of initiatives that contribute to the fulfillment of the **2030 Agenda goals** with **202** and **164** initiatives respectively. This is a very positive aspect since the goals of the development agenda will be more likely to be achieved.

Ongoing strengthening of **22 women's organizations** and **1 LGBTIQ organization** in **19 municipalities** in the subregions of Chocó, Montes de María, Middle Pacific, Sierra Nevada-Perijá-Zona Bananera, Southern Bolívar, Urabá Antioqueño, Bajo Cauca Antioqueño and the pacific and border region of Nariño. These organization are developing the following projects:

Pillar 8

Reconciliation, coexistence and peace building



14
projects

Pillar 3

Rural health
2 projects



Pillar 7

System for the progressive guarantee of the right to food and nutrition



2
projects

Pillar 1

Social management of rural property and land use



3
projects

Pillar 5

Rural housing, drinking water and basic rural sanitation



1
project

The inclusion of the **initiatives in the Development Plans** is as a **strategic opportunity** to strengthen the **implementation of the Peace Agreement**, and the **realization of the 2030 Agenda** in some specific indicators. Women's organizations will now monitor the implementation of the initiatives in order to achieve effective compliance




OI (Official Indicator) IIG (2019 SDG Gender Index Indicator by EM2030 www.data.em2030.org)

POINT 2 PARTICIPATION

The refusal to approve the **16 Special Transitory Peace Circumscriptions** for victims by the Government and the Congress of the Republic in the 2020 legislature continues. At the end of the year, the **State Council** was expected to issue a pronouncement following the demand of some political sectors to save its approval made on **November 30, 2017**.

In the Congress of the Republic, **gender parity was approved** in the electoral code's reform for the lists of political parties running for elections for public corporations where **5 or more seats** are elected. This approval goes against the spirit of the initial proposal that demanded closed lists with parity and alternation for all public corporations. It is not enough to close the existing gaps in **political participation**.




El futuro es de todos

Mininterior

formed


624
women

In the schools of political leadership



150

members of the citizen oversight committees, including women and people from ethnic communities.







The **first female president** of the National Council for Peace, Reconciliation and Coexistence and its National Committee was elected. She is an **Afro-Colombian woman** who represents the interests of black communities.

Parity and equal representation in the institutions for the implementation of the Agreement is not yet achieved, such is the case of the **Follow-up Commission, Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI)**, or the **National Commission for Security Guarantees** (including representatives of the government and civil society). Also in the **Truth and Reconciliation Commission (CEV)**, with the nomination of a man to replace the commissioner Ángela Salazar, who passed away due to COVID-19. The plenary is now composed by **4 women** and **7 men**.

Obstacles to women's participation persist, associated with **cultural stereotypes** about female leadership and the **double and triple workload** with caregiving tasks that must be assumed. This aspect increased notably during the pandemic, as women did not have the necessary conditions for their participation in the virtual spaces due to:



-  Lack of internet access in rural areas
-  Lack of equipment and cell phones
-  Lack of money for the purchase of data plans
-  Overburdening of care and domestic tasks due to lockdowns

All of the above is **contrary to the spirit of the Final Peace Agreement** as well as to the progress of the Equality and Sustainable Development Agenda, as it hinders the achievement of the following **indicators**:



OI (Official Indicator) **GII** (2019 SDG Gender Index Indicator by EM2030 www.data.em2030.org)

and **paragraph 1** of the United Nations Resolution 1325
On women, peace and security



"Member States should ensure that **women's representation is increased** at all decision-making levels of national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for **conflict prevention, management and resolution.**"

Source (United Nations. Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000.31 October 2000. <https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2006/1759.pdf>)

"The biggest challenge was being able to sustain ourselves in the participation processes and continue to have an impact even though we could not mobilize and learn to communicate in a different way in a territory that today has no connectivity".
Female member of the PDET -Briceño-Bajo Cauca motor group.

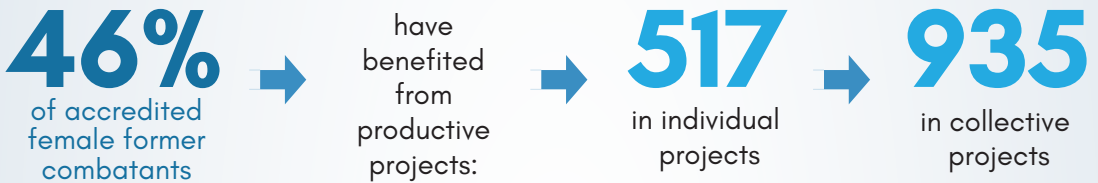
POINT 3 END OF CONFLICT



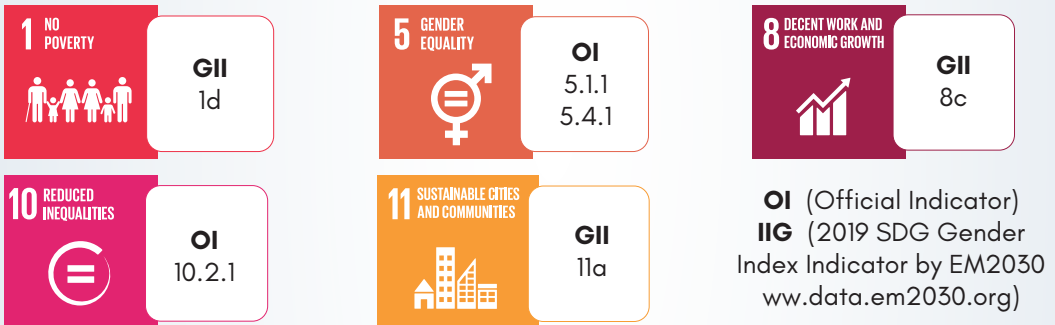
For the second year in a row, it continues to be one of the **most challenging points** in its implementation, despite the progress made in the reincorporation of female ex-combatants.

Reincorporation

Economic and social



Guaranteeing the rights of **female ex-combatants to work** and **to be included in the labor and productive world** is in line with **the spirit of the Agreement** to achieve **reconciliation** and **non-repetition**, while at the same time adding to the efforts of the 2030 Agenda indicators.



Despite this progress, there are still **obstacles to women's participation** in the decision-making bodies of these processes due to the **increased caregiving tasks** they have significantly assumed during the pandemic.

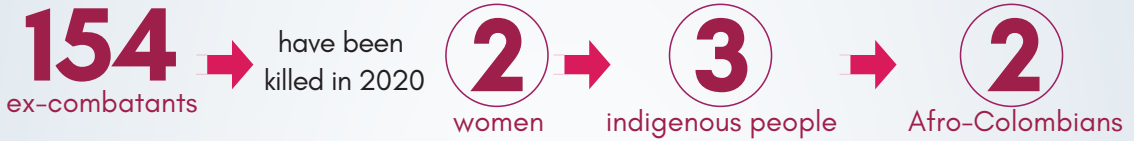
Health of female ex-combatants



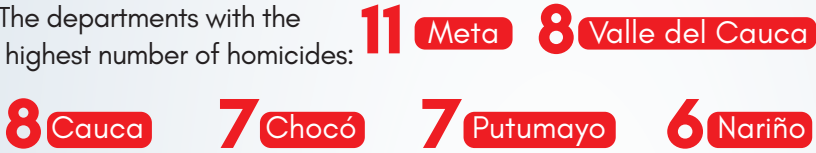
During the pandemic, **visits and health brigades** to the ETCR were maintained. **Eighty percent** of the **people who were benefited** are members of the community, of whom **64% are women**.



Security guarantees for ex-combatants



The departments with the highest number of homicides:



These homicides occur in **75%** of the cases in **rural areas** of municipalities with **illicit crops**.

This means that in **2020 there was no progress** in the protection of **ex-combatants**, as the statistics remained similar to 2019.

Since the signing of the Peace Agreement:



There were **1.000 unevaluated requests for protection** at the end of December 2020 at the National Protection Unit.

Source: United Nations. Security Council. United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia. Report of the General Secretary. December 29, 2020. https://colombia.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/sp_n2037704.pdf

Situation of women leaders

So far in 2020, the following has been reported



Departments with the highest number of homicides:



There are **74 homicides** in the process of verification

In **2020, massacres reappeared in the country**, which had decreased significantly in previous years. There have been **69 massacres** in which **269 civilians** were killed, including **24 children and adolescents** and **19 women**.

Source: United Nations. Security Council. United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia. Report of the General Secretary. December 29, 2020. https://colombia.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/sp_n2037704.pdf

This continues to be the **most critical and important point** for guaranteeing a **stable and lasting peace in the medium and long-term**, and the realization of the Agenda for Sustainable Development. This setback in safety and security **negatively impacts** the following indicators:

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



GII
10b

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



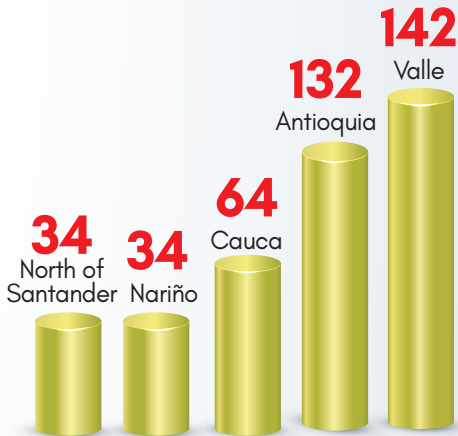
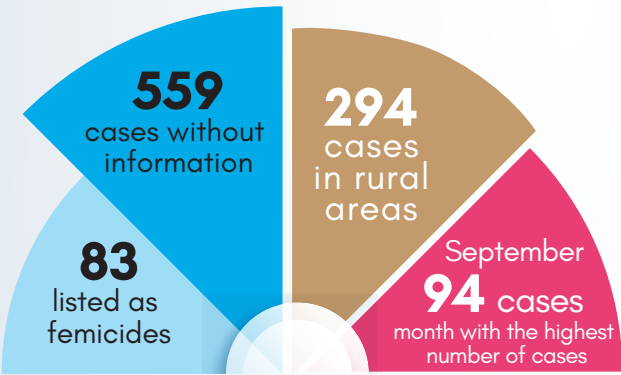
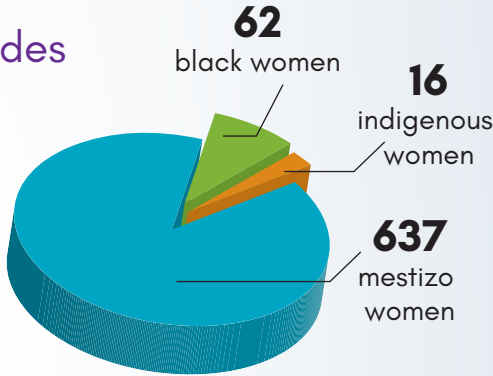
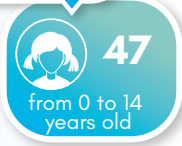
OI
16.1.1, 16.1.2
16.10.1
GII
16d

OI (Official Indicator)
IIG (2019 SDG Gender
Index Indicator by EM2030
www.data.em2030.org)

Violences against women

In 2020 there were

865 feminicides



Source: Institute of Legal Medicine. Fatal injuries from external causes in Colombia (January–December) Year 2020 preliminary January 2021

During the pandemic, there was an increase in **calls for domestic violence**.



Source: (UNWOMEN based on DANE/GEIH 2020).

As well as a deterioration of security in the territories, since these murders and massacres occurred during the quarantine and confinement periods.

The **failure** of the state to respond effectively to the **protection of women's and girls' lives** and safety has negative impacts on



OI
5.2.1
GII
5b



GII
11c



OI
16.1.4,
16.2.3

OI (Official Indicator) IIG (2019 SDG Gender Index Indicator by EM2030
www.data.em2030.org)



United Nations
Resolution 1325

On women, peace and security

Paragraph 10 "Urges all parties of an armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict.

Guarantees for participation:

February	November	November	December
The National Action Plan 2019-2022 for the Comprehensive Program of Guarantees for Women Leaders and Human Rights Defenders was launched. The pilot programs in Montes de María, Putumayo are activated.	The National Protection Unit presented a new protocol for risk analysis with a gender focus.	Senator Griselda Lobo, the first congresswoman from the FARC party presided over a plenary session of the Senate.	The Integral Security System for the Exercise of Politics created a gender roundtable, which will focus on measures to protect female members of political parties.

Source: United Nations. Security Council. United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia. Report of the Secretary-General. December 29, 2020. https://colombia.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/sp_n2037704.pdf

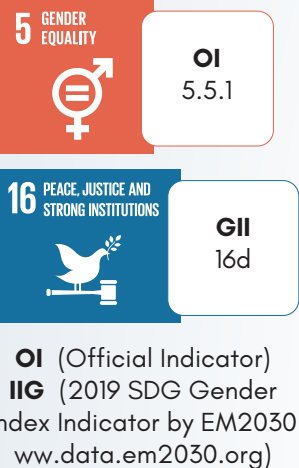
The Technical Gender Roundtable of the **National Council for Reincorporation (CNR)** has maintained its role as an **effective space for dialogue** during implementation, despite the limited funding to fulfill its mandate.

The **Technical Committees of the Integral Security and Protection Program for Communities and Organizations in the Territories** were reactivated, although they still do not have sufficient resources for the full implementation of the program.

Source: Kroc Institute. Special Report on Gender Mainstreaming. 2020.
<https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/201207-Corrected-Informe-de-Genero-2020.pdf>

The **National Council for Peace and Reconciliation** prepares the **Public Policy for Reconciliation, Coexistence, and Non-Stigmatization**, which does not have resources for its implementation in 2021 as part of point **3.4 of the Agreement**.

This progress is insufficient vis á vis the **State's debt to women** in protecting them as defenders and leaders and add obstacles to the achievement of a **stable and lasting peace**, as well as to the progress of the indicators:



and to the realization of



which in **section 8c** urges governments to "take measures to ensure the protection of and respect for the human rights of women and girls, particularly concerning the constitution, the electoral system, the police, and the judicial system"

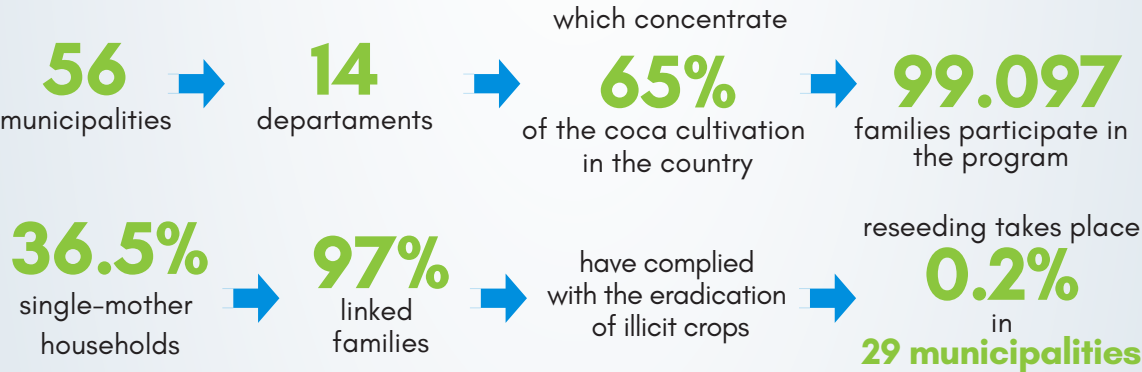
POINT 4 SOLUTION TO THE ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

Implementation lags persist in 2020 in the community phase of the PNIS program. This has hindered progress on commitments to **health** and **child care systems**.

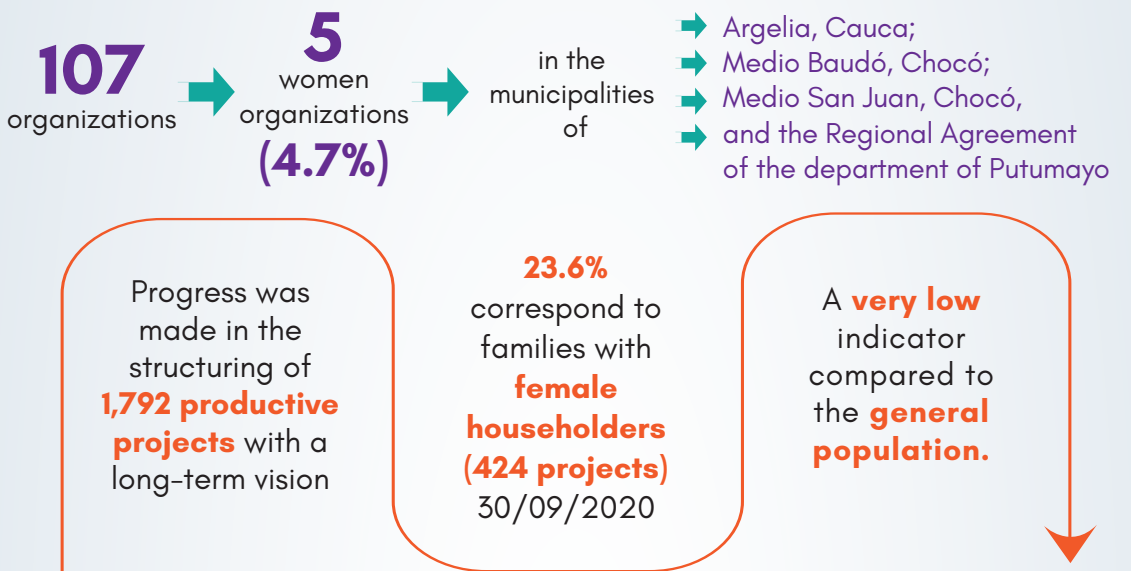
Source: Kroc Institute. Special Report on Gender Mainstreaming. 2020.
<https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/201207-Corrected-Informe-de-Genero-2020.pdf>.

This situation was **aggravated by the pandemic** due to the difficulties in reaching the most remote villages which **lack connectivity and communication infrastructure** to be able to participate virtually in the implementation process. This is compounded by **security difficulties** in some territories where armed groups have imposed curfews and quarantines on the communities.

Progress is being made in the implementation of the **PNIS**



The Municipal Collective Conciliation Agreement was reached with the participation of:



The **protocol for the incorporation of a gender perspective in the diagnosis, preparation, implementation, and monitoring of the PNIS** is still under construction.

The **variables and gender analysis structure** required for the elaboration of **follow-up reports on the progress** of gender analysis in the **PNIS** is still under construction.



11,873 women with disorders because of psychoactive substance use receive treatment, corresponding to **32%** of beneficiaries as of Sept. 2020.

Source: Presidential Advisory Office for Stabilization and Consolidation. Progress in the Implementation of the 51 Gender Indicators of the MIP Quarter: July - September

In general, **this point remains a pending debt** as the government maintains its decision to **eradicate the crops with glyphosate**, not to implement this point in a comprehensive and accelerated manner with sufficient resources, and without an effective response to the deterioration of the security and protection of the communities in the **PNIS territories**. This panorama, if not corrected, **will lead to obstacles** for the **achievement of peace, guaranteeing rights, and transforming the conditions** that gave rise to the conflict, while at the same time impeding the progress of the following SDG indicators.



OI (Official Indicator) IIG (2019 SDG Gender Index Indicator by EM2030
www.data.em2030.org)

POINT 5 VICTIMS



It remains as the **point with the greatest progress** for **women's and gender rights measures**, with

46.3% progress in the **3 pillars** and **38 indicators** that make up the PMI

The challenge remains to **concretize** and **advance** in the process of **integral reparation**, which only reaches **35.4%** of progress within the point as of December 31, 2020.

Source: DNP.SIPO How are we doing in the implementation of the Implementation Framework Plan (PMI)? - By PMI classifier (232*indicators) <https://siipo.dnp.gov.co/iniciorecuperado> de <http://www.portalparalapaz.gov.co/>)

The Commission for the Clarification of the Truth (CEV)

In 2020

6607
interviews

12.996
people, of which

1) **8,741** people are victims, who reported **28,810** incidents of violence and **21,612** victims. Of these victims, **7,033** are women and girls, who reported **11,016** incidents of violence and **8,560** victims.

2) **3,751** responsible persons and civil third parties.

3) **430** belong to ethnic groups.

The number of interviews mentioning sexual violence as a victimizing event is **863**, corresponding to **986** events and **915** victims.

In total, in 2020 the victims identified themselves with the following gender identities



With regard to **sexual orientation**:



During 2020, the following was carried out

The CEV developed a document with the **route of analysis, discussion, and the methodological proposal**, for the analysis and writing of the final report



- A **document** containing the **prioritization of cases, patterns, and explanatory contexts** to be worked on for the Final Report.



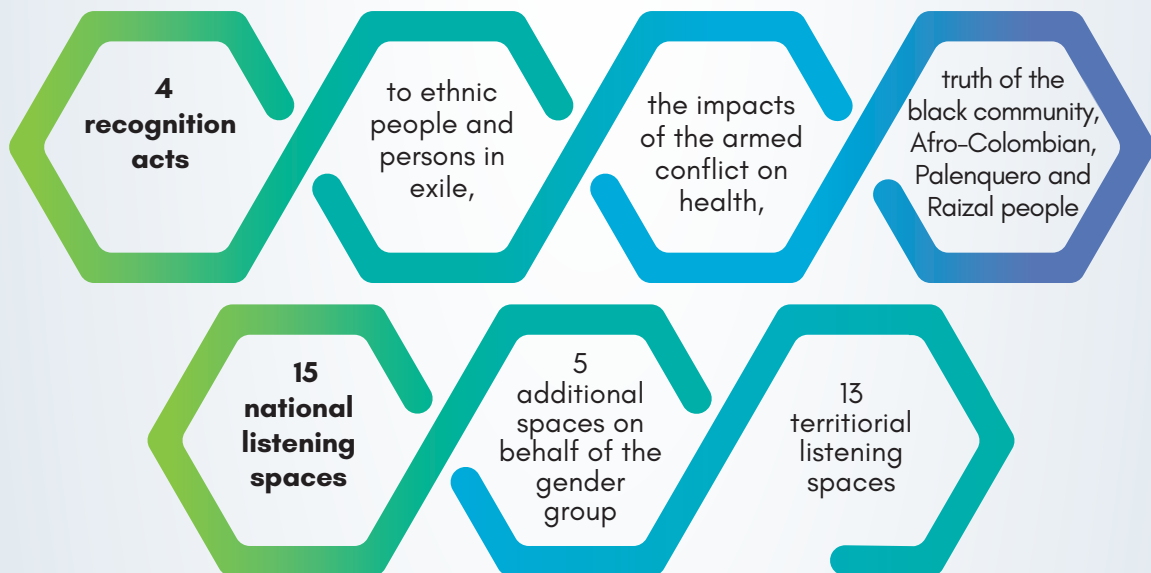
As part of this legacy, the **presentation** illustrates the ***SIM's work process** in terms of cataloging and curatorship of documentation.



- Receipt of **30 reports**, of which **20** are from diverse **women's organizations**.



*From the name in Spanish "Sistema de Información Misional"



Plural listening processes **people with disabilities** as well as progress in the construction of **input on disability and armed conflict** to be part of the final report.

Unit for the Search of Disappeared Persons

In **2020**, **7,794** search requests were received in:

876 Antioquia **455** Santander
114 Meta **242** Valle del Cauca

of which **4.082** people
were disappeared
between **1995** and **2009**

258
information contributions
for their localization



The Ex-FARC
has provided
41%
of information



Followed by
22.1%
of information from
civilians

42
reports



have been received from
civil society and organizations whose
aim it is to find disappeared persons.

2883
persons



search for their loved ones

769
missing
recruited persons



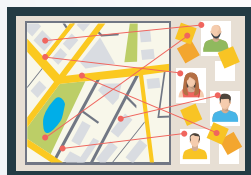
21.8%
of them
are women



33.2%
of them are
11 to 15 aged

The **Advisory Council of the Unit** was elected, composed of **6 organizations** of
disappeared **persons** and **relatives of disappeared persons** and **8 state entities**.

14
regional search
plans have been
generated in
the country



83
dignified deliveries of the
bodies of missing persons
have been made to their families

Development of a National Search Pact.

It advances the **construction of guidelines to address gender-based violence** as one of the **reasons** for the disappearance of **women, girls,** and the **LGBTQ + community.**

Gender-based violence is identified as a means by actors against women to **impede the process of searching** for missing persons.

It is recommended that disaggregated **information** is provided by **sex, gender identity** and **age.**



Source (Accountability Report of the Search Unit as of September 30, 2020<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iC9bLKsOfBk&feature=youtu.be>)

👉 **Special Jurisdiction for Peace**

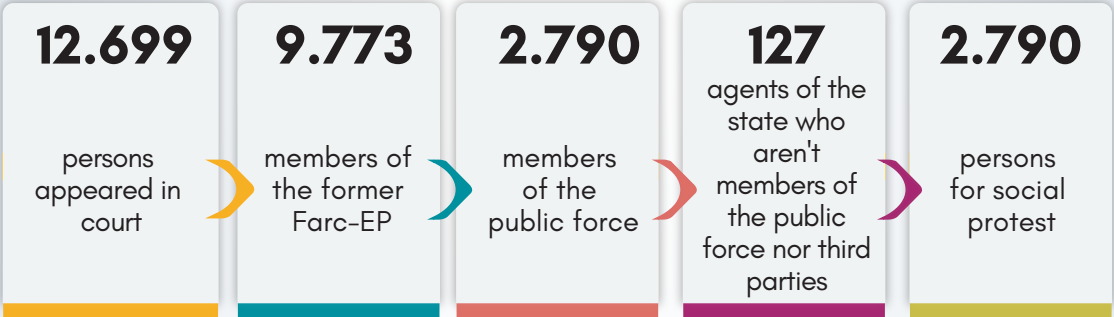
The JEP ends the year with:

308.141 accredited victims among which are

**Indigenous
cabildos**

**Mixed and women
organizations**

**Community
councils**



The following have been carried out



Creation of protocols:



Sexual Violence Protocols in a participatory manner with the **women's** and **LGBTQ+ social movement**



Communication protocol



Protection Protocol and Risk Monitoring System for the Presence of Risks for Victims



Submission of **47 reports** from the organizations, including the expansion of the **case 004 Situation in Urabá** by Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres.

Source: 2020 Accountability Report. The JEP moves forward. December 11, 2020 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=28f4zzgraMo>

These advances are positioned as a crucial aspect for the **satisfaction** of the **rights to justice, reparation, and guarantees of non-repetition** for the women and men of the country, leading to the construction of the pillars for peaceful coexistence and a reconciled society medium and long term. It also contributes to the indicators



GII
16d



OI
17.16.1
17.18.1

OI (Official Indicator)
IIG (2019 SDG Gender Index Indicator by EM2030 www.data.em2030.org)

CONCLUSIONS



The **Peace Agreement is ratified and endorsed as the decisive instrument** to advance in closing the gaps experienced by the **most remote regions of the country**, including **women** and **girls** in their diversity. It is essential to accelerate the implementation of **gender** and **women's** rights measures in a comprehensive and adequately resourced manner, on an equal footing with men, as men continue to be the main beneficiaries in each of the points of the Agreement. It is also key to generate **territorial progress reports** to identify **progress and obstacles** in the territorial implementation, a gap that has been observed in the process of elaborating this infographic.

Implementing the **Agreement** in an **accelerated and comprehensive** manner is the most relevant strategy to reactivate the economy and life in the territories **impacted by the pandemic**, which highlighted social and territorial inequalities. As well as the close relationship between **life and sustainable and egalitarian development** for all people, and especially for **women** and **girls**, who have assumed the greatest impacts of this crisis.