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Improving durable solutions and peacebuilding through Human Security Business Partnerships in post-Peace Agreement Colombia

IMPLEMENTING UN AGENCIES IN COLOMBIA
UNDP, UNHCR

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Executive summary

The UNDP-UNHCR interagency project, “Improving Durable Solutions and Peacebuilding Through Human Security Business Partnerships in Post-Peace Agreement Colombia,” funded by the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund (UNHSTF), during this reporting period (1 March 2019 to 29 February 2020) was on track with respect to the timely implementation of some activities and delayed with respect to others, primarily due to matters relating to the agreements signed between the UNHSTF, UNDP and UNHCR (including different signing dates, leading to different start dates and delays in disbursements), leading to delays in the start of the project. Even so, progress has been significant, and much clarity has been gained regarding the strategic relationship between actors and processes, achieving a comprehensive framework of coordination and joint planning.

The delay in the disbursement of resources made evident the differences in the implementation methods of UNHCR and UNDP. UNHCR’s funding model allows the agency to begin project implementation upon signing the agreement, without requiring that it first receive the disbursement from the donor; furthermore, the agency’s strict 12-month program / financial cycle requires that implementation start as soon as possible. UNDP, on the other hand, needs donor funds to be disbursed in order to begin implementation of project activities (prior to receipt of funds, UNDP was able to carry out some actions relating to the preparation, organization, alignment with national and territorial priorities, and counterpart activities with additional funds). Having the aforementioned in mind, UNHCR began implementing some activities in March 2019; the UNDP-UNHCR official project launch was celebrated in July 2019, and the project activities under both agencies commenced in September 2019, which means that this first reporting period covers the different stages of preparation, project launch and implementation. In the same way, this has been a period of joint planning between the different actors which has allowed combined operations, identifying gaps and opportunities for intervention, and focusing on a search and achievement strategy for territorial solutions with a focus on human security.

This difference in the timing of the project implementation between the two agencies required additional coordination efforts, but also provided the opportunity for prior identification strategies, community prioritization and strengthening, and protection activities to commence early on at the local level. At the national level, the project engaged with the government and started dialogues with the private sector and universities. Additionally, on the ground it has been possible to work together with the advances made in terms of solutions for victims of the armed conflict, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host community members, socioeconomic reincorporation with the ex-combatant population, and guarantees and protection for human rights defenders.

The program relies upon a baseline of the project and has carried out strategic relationship and collaboration activities as much in the public sector as in the private sector and in relevant universities in the country. Internal coordination has also been achieved between the UNHCR, UNDP, LSE, and Peace Startup (PSU) teams which has allowed a blending of concepts, action lines, methodological focuses, and intervention strategies in each territory according to the local needs and bets.

A multilevel governance model has been created for the project that will allow direction and strategic monitoring of the project, and at the same time, ensuring the alignment of priorities with

the government, complementary with other strategic projects, and ensure a participatory and inclusive model between actors that enhance capacity building and promote horizontal, multi-actor dialogues and collaborative sustainable inclusive development schemes.

At the national level, a technical committee has been formed among UNHCR, UNPD, PSU, LSE, and ART and UARIV, to ensure a comprehensive intervention at the local level. An advisory group has been conceived which is made up of other government allies as well as those in the private sector and in universities. Hand in hand with LSE, steps have been taken to form a network of universities focusing on human security at the national and local level, that seeks to mainstream the human security approach in peace research. Moreover, virtual IT Platform has been launched (in beta version) to allow actors to connect and that gives ample and comprehensive information about the existing human security agendas and the opportunities for collaboration and investment in the local peace processes on the part of the different public, private, and international community actors.

The human security approach has also been mainstreamed in terms of human security agendas, brought together through the Development Programs with a Territorial Approach (PDET), which have become the roadmap of the State and the international community, with the signing of the new cooperation framework between UN and the national government (UNSDCF) for a 4-year period. At the territorial level, and with the changes from the government which have had been made at the departmental and local level in this period, have had an impact on the Territorial Level Development Plans and have supported the re-launching of multi-actor platforms that connect the public, private, civil society, and international community sectors to promote territorial economic development with a focus on human security. In parallel, other spaces for the protection and guarantees of human rights and democratic participation of the communities have been identified and promoted, taking into account that these territories have historically been excluded by violence and today, continue to be affected by the presence of armed groups and illicit economies.

In Nariño, actions have been carried out to support the processes of return and relocation of victims, supporting community protection needs and community action plans to promote self-management capacities for coexistence and local integration. Moreover, the institutional framework to frame comprehensive responses that enable socioeconomic stabilization has been strengthened. The project has been working with municipal, departmental, and local institutions to improve the application of protection frameworks that promote durable solutions, the updating of public policy instruments such as community relocation plans, and the consolidation of inter-institutional coordination mechanisms such as the Subcommittee for Victim's Reparations.

In Antioquia, UNHCR carried out activities in the municipalities of Ituango and Bello through its implementing partner Comfenalco. The lines of intervention have been focused on self-sufficiency, advocacy with the private sector, vocational training processes, and improvement of livelihoods with a Durable Solutions strategy and an Age, Gender and Diversity approach. In Dabeiba, UNDP has advanced on the implementation of collective reparation measures for victims and has supported reconciliation processes among the ex-combatant population and community receptors as well as an early implementation of socioeconomic processes for the ex-combatant population.

List of acronyms

ART	Agencia de Renovación del Territorio (Territorial Renewal Agency)
BAC	Banco de Acciones Comunales (Community Action Bank)
CTJT	Comité Territorial de Justicia Transicional (Territorial Committee for Transitional Justice)
GAI	Grupos Armados Irregulares (Irregular Armed Groups)
ICBF	Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar (Colombian Institute for Family Welfare)
JAC	Junta de Acción Comunal (Community Action Council)
LSE	London School of Economics
MPJT	Ministerio Público para Justicia Transicional (Public Ministry of Transitional Justice)
PACI	Proyecto de Acompañamiento Comunitario para la Integración (Community Engagement Project for Integration)
PSU	Peace Startup
PAIF	Programa de Atención Integral a la Familia (Program for the Integrated Attention to Families)
PDET	Programa de Desarrollo con Enfoque Territorial (Development Program with Territorial Approach)
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
UARIV	Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral de las Víctimas (Victim's Unit)
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHSTF	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security

1. Results

Objective 1: Strengthen capacities of the selected communities to dialogue and engage with institutions and the private sector, and meet community needs with respect to empowerment, community infrastructure and protection

During the reporting period, a project baseline was carried out that allowed for all the variables of the project to be reviewed by the different human security agendas (PDET, victim plans, reparation, return and relocation plans, ex-combatant reincorporation plans) that exist related to the implementation of the Peace Agreement to identify strategic intervention opportunities that can generate a catalytic effect.

The project baseline also allowed for all the primary sources that exist in relation to the issues of personal security, community security, environmental security and economic security in the five prioritized municipalities to be met. Additionally, the already identified territorial advances from both UNHCR and UNDP were considered in order to consolidate comprehensive interventions that complement actions and increase impacts in the prioritized territories.

In coordination with the national government through the Victims Unit (UARIV) and the Territory Renewal Agency (ART), prioritized actions have been agreed between the Government and the Project, through an institutional initiative called “Clicks for PDETs” that coordinates all the human security agendas of the territories based on 8 Pillars of the PDET that include all the human security dimensions . Through this mechanism, the national government has sought to coordinate with all international cooperation actors to find synergies and ensure there is alignment with government priorities as well as inter-institutional and multi-level coordination. As a result of these spaces for collaboration, technical working groups have been created to align the work of government entities as well as the international community, in which the participatory PDET process was included, and the Program permanently assists with regard to the economic reactivation of the territory (pillar 6) and on the issues of reconciliation and territorial peacebuilding (pillar 8).

Additionally, the Project has put in place a governance mechanism made up of UARIV and ART that allows, together with UNHCR, UNDP, PSU and LSE, to monitor all the actions of the Project at the national and territorial level and ensure their strategic planning and implementation, ensuring a territorial, participatory and multi-level coordination approach. The Project also contemplates the implementation of a community monitoring strategy that seeks to involve, in real time, the teams at the national and territorial levels, as well as the prioritized communities.

At the level of strengthening organizational and community capacities, the Project has started with the launching of territorial committees represented by women, youth, indigenous people, Afro Colombians, and peasant and productive organizations at the grassroots level and local institutions that will allow technical monitoring of the project, strengthening of its potential

for organization, enforceability of rights and citizen oversight in order to strengthen its capacity for dialogue and advocacy with public institutions and the private sector.

As part of the strengthening of victim organizations since March 2019, significant progress has been made in strategies to support the strengthening of victim organizations through the UNDP Project on reparations for victims (MPTF and EU) in Charco (Nariño) and in Dabeiba (Antioquia). In the first case, in the rural area of the municipality of El Charco (Nariño) during this period, the reactivation of the (1) Stabilization Roundtable for the Municipality was negotiated with the new local government, seeking to advance in solutions for the displaced population living in areas of invasion and in conditions of poverty, as part of the implementation of the Return and Relocation Plan for 84 displaced families. In institutional conversations, progress has been made with the Victims Unit (UARIV) in the negotiation for the construction of houses with a participatory approach and in the construction of a wastewater treatment system that will improve access to water and better sanitation conditions for the population in the process of relocation as well as for the host communities. For both initiatives, the delivery of an environmental license is required, which is currently being technically studied to ensure the viability of the intervention.

Additionally, UNHCR Nariño office has implemented two (2) sub-projects in the municipality of El Charco related to a) community strengthening for IDP households in the process of relocation and for host community households, with respect to self-management, community coexistence and institutional management; and b) a Community Engagement Project for Integration (PACI in Spanish) to expand the traditional Government House of the Río Tapaje Prodefensa Community Council, in order to strengthen organizational capacities with an ethnic focus.

The first sub-project regarding community engagement for the integration of the host community and the IDP population in the process of resettlement in El Charco, has an emphasis on strengthening livelihoods and the capacities of the municipal administration. The neighborhood of Porvenir (the host community) and the IDP community that is in the process of relocation (El Limoncillo), worked on social integration, strengthening organizational processes and plans for community actions to consolidate a project for collective life recovery, benefiting **1,065 people** (displaced population, host population and public officers). In the same way, two (2) community engagement referral pathways were created to develop and update a community action plan with a multisectoral emphasis and the implementation of workshops with different components such as health, education, strengthening of families, environment and livelihoods.

In the case of the process of relocation “El Limoncillo”, UNHCR Nariño enabled the participation of IDP leaders on the inter-institutional coordination spaces through the Committee for the Promotion of displaced families, in order to make their protection, economic and housing needs visible towards the national and local institutions. Promoting the Committee as an active part of inter-institutional coordination spaces in decision-making, resulted in participation in the validation of designs, the financial closure, and the general monitoring of the implementation of the relocation plan.

Additionally, **six (6)** additional municipality-level Community Action Boards (JAC in Spanish) were supported to update their documents in order to participate in the Community Action Bank (BAC in Spanish) implemented by the Ministry of Interior in favor of social organizations. The objective of the BAC is to encourage the JACs to participate for a community

economic benefit that favors family integration. This action was carried out with the support of the Municipality's Community Development Secretariat in conjunction with the same secretary who reports to the Nariño Government. The six JACs are part of the neighborhoods where the **84** IDP families are going to be relocated.

Strategic alliances were promoted between the municipality of El Charco and the Departmental Institute of Health for training in vector disease prevention. With the Community Development Secretariat of the Nariño Government, the organizational structures of the JACs of the **72** neighborhoods of the municipality were strengthened in accordance with Law 743 and the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF in Spanish) for the participation of children and adolescents in the ICBF Generation of Welfare program, strengthening leadership capacities in the municipality.

Finally, **four (4)** integration and coexistence activities were carried out between the host community and the families in the process of relocation during the reporting period. Within the health component, vector disease prevention days and health brigades for older persons were held. In the family strengthening component, the integration of communities revolved around workshops with children and adolescents in four modules: healthy lifestyles and nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, management of free time and healthy community coexistence, prevention of child labor and protection and management of digital information.

Regarding the second sub-project, UNHCR expanded the Government House of the Río Tapaje Prodefensa Community Council for IDP families in the process of relocation in the municipality of El Charco and who are part of the Community Council for the Defense of the Tapaje River, an ethnic community recognized as a forum for dialogue with black and Afro-descendant communities. This strengthens the community's own management capacity with respect to government institutions and other entities (including the private sector), to represent and support the population of the **eleven (11)** community councils that make up the larger council, improving the organizational capacity against protection risks that communities currently face and, at the same time, the council becomes an ally in promoting technical and vocational training processes for subsistence livelihoods that can benefit the population of various areas of the municipality. This project benefitted so far **12,495** people who are part of the minor councils of the entire Tapaje river that make up Prodefensa community.

In Tumaco, inter-urban displacement processes have been identified, as well as return and relocation processes for victims who need to be assisted. Additionally, there are processes of reincorporation of the ex-combatant population, although the protection risks are high due to the continued presence of illegal armed groups, made up of dissident groups from the FARC-EP as well as other groups that control local drug trafficking economies. UNDP has been accompanying the Territorial Roundtable of guarantees of Human Rights of the Nariño Pacific region based in Tumaco (December 2019), a space that was installed together with the Ministry of the Interior, the departmental government and social organizations due to the increase in cases of violation of human rights in this municipality. In reincorporation of ex-combatants, UNDP provided support through the project entitled Quick Impact Projects. With PBF resources, it was supported through a capacity building exercise for **35** ex-combatants with livestock projects having a significant impact on their families and host communities.

In Antioquia, exercises have also been carried out to identify actors, needs, and territorial priorities, which have led to the identification of some strategic processes that are vital to reinforce in order to generate transformational dynamics of human security that empower the agents of change. The same scheme of governance and capacity building of actors is being identified and implemented.

In Bello, as it is a targeted intervention in the peripheral area of the municipality where a large part of Colombia's displaced population and migrants are located, a strategy has been sought to promote processes of urban integration and access to basic services. In this municipality, meetings have been held with groups of women, youth, and migrants, around their most basic needs for protection and guarantees of human rights, and it has been detected that accompanying the drinking water management processes is strategic and unifies positions among the community. Moreover, UNHCR held meetings with family groups with the objective of facilitating a meeting place between young people and their families, so that they could identify their capacities and the opportunities generated by both institutional and community protection networks within its territory. In this space the potential of families to contribute to the development of their communities, with a focus on age, gender and diversity, was discussed.

In the municipality of Ituango, UNHCR Antioquia focused on the development of training processes, the empowerment of youth and the exchange with youth processes from other municipalities through an offered course. These activities favored the capacity and ability of this population to understand the importance of political participation as a right and of public policies as a tool to see these rights materialized through projects and/ or programs. A mapping exercise to identify needs of IDPs and host communities and possible actions to overcome them was consolidated with the youth platform and its coordinator. This was achieved through multiple focus groups in urban and rural areas, which allowed the subsequent approval by local authorities of the youth public policy.

Needs assessments of young people conducted in the municipality of Ituango and in Granizal, Bello, identified that IDPs between 14 and 29 years old and particularly those of working age, felt the need not only for psychosocial support that allowed them to process personal situations caused by displacement and armed conflict, but also to obtain tools for self-protection, improve the relationship with others on a personal and institutional level, as well as resolution and conflict management skills, which could facilitate the enforceability and access to their rights, altogether with the construction of a life project.

Moreover, an engagement methodology was implemented by UNHCR based on the Program of Comprehensive Family Care (PAIF in Spanish), through which an intervention process is being implemented within the framework of development and human security dimensions. This process supports the identification of protection needs, as well as the approximation to the calculation of the Multidimensional Poverty Index. This engagement methodology was developed in four stages: 1) conversational family partner: identification and multidimensional characterization, 2) construction and preparation of the family life plan, 3) home monitoring of the Intervention Plan, and 4) closing of the engagement and intervention of the project.

Finally, the concrete actions that allowed the implementation of the methodology for the improvement of the community environment were the following:

- *Soft skills training process and leadership.*
- *“Express to heal”*: Spaces for the expression of emotions, feelings and opinions.
- *Forum “new visions”*: which contributed to the construction of the territory and participation through the exchange of experiences among young people from different communities with similar problems.
- *Exchange between youth platforms*: a space for integration and training on issues related to Youth Public Policy was generated, which also enabled the dynamization of the processes that take place in the territory. These processes generate more environments of promotion and social impact for youth in Ituango and helped to include the public policy within the municipality's development plan.
- *Meetings between institutions and parents*: a space to consolidate strategies for the construction of a prevention and protection support network, which aims to generate safe spaces where young people have the possibility of approaching the municipality institutions, the officials and parents.
- *Family support model PAIF*: which supported the importance of strengthening and/ or generating new livelihood assets (strengthening of human, physical, financial and/ or social capital).
- *Board of women*: a space for participation and action in which a new vision of their role as women, mothers and protagonists of their own lives can be built. Issues of self-esteem, emotional intelligence, typology of gender-based violence and self-recognition were worked on.
- *Forums for personal development and human coexistence*: a space for raising awareness and family enjoyment with young people, women and beneficiary IDP and host community families, which included issues of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), citizen participation and access to routes to defend one's rights.
- *Parent forums "Families Building Future"*.
- *Teachers and officials' forums "Thinking about our young people"*.
- *Gatherings at homes for the improvement of conditions at the multidimensional level.*

In Dabeiba, in alliance with the Victims Unit, UNDP supported collective reparation actions with a participatory approach (as a quick impact project) such as the construction of the Tocunal communal house (1) and the adaptation and repair of soccer goals, arches, lighting, stands, floors and mesh in the recreational spaces of Cuchillón, Chambuscados, Montebello, La Balsita, La Paloma, Chachafrutal (2) The collective reparation measures in Dabeiba are part of a reparation plan that seeks to mitigate the damage caused to the civilian population in the framework of the armed conflict. They additionally have a development and reconciliation role that allows for the transformation of living conditions for inhabitants of the territory and the promotion of social cohesion. The process of civilian engineering works was accompanied by a social process of strengthening the victim's organization and enhancing social appropriation and monitoring of the public space in order to contribute to fostering the process of social fabric reconstruction. **1250** from victims, IDPS and host communities' benefits from these activities.

In addition, UNDP accompanied a “forgiveness event” between indigenous communities and FARC, supported and attended by the Municipal administration and the Victims Unit on 28 and 29 February 2020, making the indigenous peoples a target population for the HSTF intervention. The ex-combatant population in “Llano grande” is another target population for the intervention. UNDP has already been supporting processes of socioeconomic integration in this population through early intervention with quick impact projects that helped the FARC community put in place a community store which has served to supply the area with various basic needs products for consumption and agricultural distribution. Currently, medium- and long-term community-based ecotourism development projects have been identified and approved by the National Council of Reintegration composed by FARC-EP and the National Government. Thirty-five FARC ex-combatants will benefit from this project which seeks to generate income, as well as develop the region by potentially connecting different productive, environmental and cultural initiatives that have been developed in the area so far. Trainings in prevention of gender-based violence and good parenting guidelines have been developed both for the ex-combatants as well as for their families and host communities.

In the Antioquia department, during the reporting period, around **15** sessions of the Territorial Roundtable of Guarantees for the Work of Human Rights Defenders, Leaders and Social Leaders of Antioquia was supported by the participation of representatives from state human rights guarantor institutions, social human rights defender organizations, and the international community. In the Antioquia-Urabá area and in eastern Antioquia including the municipalities of Dabeiba and Ituango, respectively, two Guarantee Audiences were held to ensure surveillance, reporting and accompaniment of reported cases of rights violations in the region, and the establishment of guarantee measures so that human rights defenders may exercise their work freely without putting their physical and emotional integrity at risk.

Additionally, UNDP supported the impetus for the creation of the Comprehensive Public Policy on Human Rights of Antioquia 2019 - 2023, which is adopted by Departmental Ordinance 012 of 2019. On December 10, 2019, the campaign, Defending Your Life: “Your Voice Is My Voice”, was begun with a purpose to recognize and value the work carried out by human rights defenders in the Antioquia region.

Moreover, at the national level, UNDP has been supporting the Ombudsman's Office to ensure the implementation of the Early Warning System (SAT), a measure included in the Peace Agreement between the national government and the FARC that seeks to develop a rapid mechanism for detecting, reporting and mitigating threats and vulnerabilities that put the integrity of people at risk in targeted territories. As of the reporting date, 61 early alerts have been issued technically with territorial, gender, differential and ethnic focuses, of which 54.1% correspond to type of conjunctural alerts and 45.9% of imminence. Similarly, the relationship of these alerts with violations of human rights and IHL is as follows: 37% in response to life, personal integrity; 40% in response to personal liberty, the right to security, free movement and the right to not to be displaced; 20% in response to other alerts such as freedom of association, freedom of residence, freedom to not be disappeared; and 20% in response to the right to choose and be chosen. In response to these alerts, 68 evaluation reports of the institutional response to the alerts issued by the SAT and 68 reports of the Intersectoral Commission for the Rapid Response to Early Alerts (CIPRAT) have been incorporated, incorporating the evaluation model and follow-up to the state rapid response.

At the end of the reporting period, the growing situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic began to emerge, and the project team decided to invest the resources of quick-impact projects in investments that help both to address the health emergency in the targeted territories, as well as create productive supply conditions for the communities that, due to the health emergency and the consequent isolation measures, have affected food security, basic needs and goods, and supply, distribution, production and marketing chains.

The project has agreed with the local authorities, as well as with ART and UARIV, to ensure biosecurity and communication measures to address the risk to the project beneficiary population, and to invest in both connectivity processes and processes of supplying and reactivating local markets. This with the aim of generating trust with the new local governments and favoring participation and empowerment processes with the targeted communities as an entry point to promote multi-stakeholder dialogues and generate processes of strategic alliances for sustainable development and the construction of territorial peace with a human security approach and comprehensive risk management.

Objective 2: Develop and support initiatives that improve economic security based on the mutual interest of the private sector, institutions and communities, through the promotion of employment and innovative business solutions connected with local, national and international value chains and markets.

During the reporting period and based on the analysis of secondary sources carried out within the framework of the project, several investment and business opportunities and predominant production chains were detected based on the productive vocation of the territory.

In the framework of the Responsible Party Agreement between PSU and UNDP signed in the reporting period, an analysis of market opportunities was carried out, which was correlated with what the communities have prioritized and reflected in the different participatory human security agendas (PDET, plans of return, relocation and repairs and plans of reincorporation). This is to have clarity on investment opportunities and the creation of human security business partnerships. Blended finance schemes have also been explored and initiated that seek to guide investment strategies and ensure different models that allow the active involvement of the private sector and the possibility of adding value in the territories with schemes that establish investment and return guarantees.

LSE has developed a training strategy for all project stakeholders—and strategic guidance—to teach collaborative human security business partnerships schemes that take into account both the objective conditions of human security and those subjective, relational and generational elements of trust that allow generating strategic and collaborative relationships that foster territorial investment processes with positive social and environmental impacts.

In Nariño, the value chain opportunities that have been detected that contrasted with different public, private and social sectors of the territory are: In El Charco, there are business opportunities related to the environment, recycling, gastronomy, fruit and vegetable, fish, shrimp,

wood, services related to the ecological construction of housing, infrastructure and public goods. In Tumaco, given the number of productive processes that exist and entrepreneurship initiatives that occur but are not connected to each other in sustainable processes of productive linkage under joint schemes of regional competitiveness, the importance of promoting a collaborative innovation center was identified. The center should foster issues of employment and entrepreneurship in the region and connect the different productive initiatives of the territory, contributing technical, technological and innovation training topics. This has been identified by the hand of the local institutions and the Tumaco Chamber of Commerce, which visualizes the importance of reactivating the Pacific region's Productivity and Competitiveness Committee, and centralizing processes of entrepreneurship, employment and self-employment, and generating training and market connection between the private and public sectors and small producers or traders. The most promising production chains that are detected in the area are: fishing, shrimp, conch, coconut, cocoa, African palm, cultural industries, and crafts.

In Antioquia, in Ituango, the line of ecotourism, ethno-tourism, agrotourism, and tourism of historical memory have been identified. At a productive level, the line of coffee, cocoa, Sacha Inchi, sugar cane, raw cane sugar, beans, sisal and fruit and vegetables. In Dabeiba, coffee, beans, bananas, passion fruit, corn and sugar cane cultivation, fish farming, and ethno-tourism processes are identified. In both territories, the revitalization of community stores or supply tables to promote the reactivation of local markets is key both in response to the situation of COVID-19 and as an entry point into stakeholder relations processes and support for the development of strategies for Inclusive local economic development. In Bello, the priorities that are detected have to do with promoting strategies for labor insertion and access to employment with the help of the Employment Service provider in order to favor employability processes for the population that is in the peripheral areas of Bello. The proximity to Medellín amplifies the opportunity to promote income generation initiatives related to goods and services, manufacturing and technological industry, and community services in the area that ensure better coexistence, infrastructure and urban integration opportunities in these peripheral neighborhoods.

During the reporting period, UNHCR Nariño consolidated a partnership with Tumaco Workshop School (Escuela Taller) in order to promote technical assistance, employment and vocational training opportunities for income generation for the host community and IDP families in the process of relocation. Additionally, collaborative work agreements were promoted to better train the students to be able to confront different context realities. This project was implemented in order to improve livelihoods of IDPs and host communities through training in construction and infrastructure techniques. The partnership was developed within the framework of the Community Engagement project for the municipality of El Charco which also has an emphasis on strengthening livelihoods. In addition, collaborative work agreements were promoted between the Municipal Mayor's Escuela Taller and UNHCR, with the purpose of promoting relevance in the technical training processes, the levels of education of the training participants and the specific needs of for the development of internships.

Consequently, Escuela Taller (an initiative of the Ministry of Culture for training in traditional arts and crafts with an ethnic focus) offered construction trainings on preliminary mathematics and axes, foundations and drains. A total of **40** students aged between 17 and 22 years old participated, with almost **70%** of them being women. In addition, UNHCR strengthened the capacities of Escuela Taller as a private partner with the fencing of the building infrastructure,

thereby ensuring a safe space for the provision of technical training courses in Tumaco, as well as the partner's capabilities to offer training processes for other sectors in partnership with the Mayor of Tumaco and strategic private partners.

In Tumaco, the fencing of the Escuela Taller strengthened their operational capacities to promote technical training to multiple sectors. The improvement of the headquarters infrastructure represents an opportunity for its training offerings to be of quality, comply with security parameters and encourage coverage from the educational offerings throughout the Pacific region of Nariño. Until now, **1,100** people have benefited from this project as part of the training processes in Tumaco, fostering as well local entrepreneurship and the private sector growth

In Antioquia, UNHCR generated processes to strengthen skills and competencies to favor access to the labor market whether it is through formal employment or self-employment, in both municipalities of Bello and Ituango. Specific activities are described below:

I. Training in soft skills for employment, self-employment and associativity.

- ❖ Communication skills were developed to favor assertive communication, minimizing the incidence of interpersonal conflicts, in order to improve the work environment and the optimal development of institutional processes.
- ❖ The importance of creative thinking and the need to stimulate it in different contexts for the achievement of new work objectives were reflected.
- ❖ Strategies were designed with the participants which allowed the strengthening of collaborative and associative work and leadership.

II. Guidance, accompaniment and registration of resumes in the Public Employment Service.

- ❖ During the process of employability beneficiaries were accompanied through the design and registration of their resume in the Public Employment Service, having the opportunity to access job offers according to their abilities and experiences.

III. Youth exchanges of new visions

- ❖ In the case of the municipality of Ituango, a group of young people participated in an exchange with youth from other municipalities in the North of Antioquia, with the aim of transferring the necessary skills to generate associative processes that trigger income-generating activities.

IV. Entrepreneurship Diploma

- ❖ A 90-hour entrepreneurship certificated course was developed to generate a business mentality within the beneficiaries of the project, the topics addressed were:
 - i. Entrepreneurship
 - ii. Market analysis
 - iii. Legal analysis

- iv. Administrative analysis
- v. Financial analysis

All the training-oriented activities allowed the beneficiaries to increase their human, social and community assets, and initiate access to employability and entrepreneurship routes. In the municipality of Bello, specifically, the engagement with and strengthening of **24** grassroots businesses was carried out in the sectors of agriculture, gastronomy, clothing, beauty, hygiene, construction, photography and technical services, ensuring their sustainability. Close monitoring and evaluation have allowed the grassroots business units to remain functional and increase their income compared to the baseline that was developed for one of the ventures, while also identifying and solving psychosocial problems and improving access to rights and services so these do not affect business performance. In this scenario, the methodology implemented was the following:

- Definition of an Action Route
- Diagnosis
- Definition of an Action Plan (legal, administrative, financial and accounting).
- Follow-up visits to the action plan.
- Evaluation and closure of the process.

In the municipality of Ituango, a vocational training program was designed based on the development of ideas and business plans through methodologies based on experience, specialized technical services and consulting, while also providing psychosocial support. Some of the topics addressed in the training were:

- Basic concepts about entrepreneurship.
- Development of entrepreneurial skills.
- Basic finance.
- Business management.
- Formulation of business plan.

As a result, **five (5)** collaborative grassroots businesses in the urban and rural areas of the municipality of Ituango (around **32** young beneficiaries) were established and supported by seed capital, whose selection criteria was established according to the needs of the local market. The supported sectors were food, agriculture, specialized organizational services, and clothing. The establishment of productive units have become protective environments as well, mitigating the forced recruitment of young people in the municipality of Ituango by irregular armed groups. These new opportunities improve living conditions and generate income that allows basic needs to be met for the youth and their families.

Moreover, in order to provide sustainability to the productive units generated, approaches and alliances with actors of the private sector were made to a) strengthen and accelerate the success of the grassroots business units and to b) increase the demand of goods and services offered by the beneficiaries. In this sense, UNHCR Antioquia designed and organized an **Inclusion Award** event to recognize the entities that have adopted positive labor inclusion practices, contributing to the closing of access gaps that IDPs groups present. This approach concluded to be effective as **38**

participating companies recognized the processes of labor linkage and demand for goods and services provided by the displaced and refugee populations.

Furthermore, a total of **55** company representatives took part in a private sector outreach and advocacy breakfast organized by UNCHR in Antioquia. This advocacy breakfast generated a space for socialization, communication and dissemination of good practices and lessons learned. Topics discussed during the event included: discussions about human mobility and access to labor as well as economic inclusion for displaced persons and refugees, legal advice on hiring and documentation of refugees conducted by the legal office of the University of Antioquia and a conversation about hiring and employment opportunities by the Receta S.A, a company that hires displaced and refugee population. This networking will be reinforced for the establishment of specific actions for the benefit of the population of the municipalities of Bello and Ituango.

Moreover, UNDP has established a strategic alliance with ProAntioquia (an association of many of the most important companies in the region) to ensure the active linkage of the private sector in the most innovative business solutions. An initial strategic investment has been made in Dabeiba region, where companies linked to ProAntioquia have bought land to invest in an extensive productive business for ex-combatants and host communities in “Taparales area”. UNDP has contracted with Salvaterra Foundation to survey the Taparales property acquired by ProAntioquia, in order to analyze the capabilities of the land and the opportunities of investment.

Finally, a strategic partnership has been signed with PSU, Minka-Dev and UNDP to guarantee technical assistance in the analysis and technification of the prioritized value chains in order to generate business opportunities, filling the gaps and connecting with international, national and local market markets in an aggregated way, according to the strategic data of the ecosystem actors.

Objective 3: Strengthen the capacity of local institutions to create enabling environments that promote engagement with the private sector and local communities, and which permit local institutions to implement public policies on durable solutions and peace consolidation.

As mentioned above, the project has participated in the “Click for PDETs” Processes (Nariño-Pacific PDET, Antioquia-Urabá PDET, Bajo Cauca PDET and Antioquia-Northeast) which is a Government initiative to coordinate all institutional and international community actions around the priorities arising from the participation processes that were promoted through the PDETs (Development Plans with Territorial Approach) between 2018 and 2019, including consultations with more than 200.000 people at the local, municipal, and departmental levels in the 170 PDET municipalities in the post-conflict phase (around **5.000** in our prioritized PDET Municipalities).

Since the project began, it has been part of four socioeconomic reactivation territorial roundtables as well as in the reconciliation and construction of peace in the three PDET areas where the project has impact. In addition, UNDP is preparing to reactivate the Stabilization Bureau in El Charco and has supported the Guarantee Board for Human Rights Defenders in the Antioquia and Nariño

Pacific regions with more than **15** sessions in total during this reporting period and around **80** participants in total between national and local institutions, human rights defenders, and the international community.

In the Antioquia region, the formulation of the Comprehensive Public Policy on Human Rights has been supported. The policy seeks to position the importance of the prevention, promotion, and guarantee of human rights for human rights defenders, victims and returned population. Other coordination spaces for the returned populations have also been supported, such as the Antioquia Reintegration Platform where the public and private sectors already participate to support the socio-economic reintegration processes of these ex-combatant communities.

Finally, during this period of government change at the departmental and local levels (elections were held in end of October 2019), UNDP and UNHCR have provided support throughout the election cycle, providing technical assistance to outgoing governments on issues of accountability; victims, IDPs and solutions; participatory processes ; and supporting forums with candidates to ensure key agendas. And, with the new incoming governments, the formulation of their development plans for the 2019-2022 period has been supported. In this last exercise, the program has articulated both the need to adopt human security agendas and to create multi-actor coordination mechanisms to promote human security implementation and local economic development from a human security approach.

In addition, at the request of the same local governance, UNDP has been requested to provide technical assistance for the reactivation of the Municipal and Departmental Peace Councils, which are regulated bodies at the national, departmental and local levels that seek to develop policies, strategies, plans, programs and projects aimed at ensuring comprehensive peace in the territories. These spaces will follow up all the human security and stabilization policies that make up this program and seek to foster spaces for strategic alliances for the integral implementation of these policies at the territorial level.

UNHCR Nariño for its part, has advanced in (1) the consolidation of a departmental strategy for durable solutions and 2) Strengthening the preventative function of the Nariño Regional Prosecutor's Office including the Ombudsman of Tumaco within the framework of the Regional Commission and Subcommittees of the Public Ministry for Transitional Justice.

Firstly, the project for the design and consolidation of a Departmental Strategy for Durable Solutions in Nariño, under its institutional engagement, provided technical assistance to the Sub-secretariat of Peace and Human Rights of the Government of Nariño, the Victim's Unit (UARIV in Spanish), and the Mayor's Offices of El Charco, Tumaco and Pasto (the department capital) for updating and implementing return and relocation processes in targeted municipalities, including the management of multisectoral responses. Together, UNHCR and UNDP responded to the municipal government's request to catalyze and support the reactivation of the stabilization roundtable bringing together public, private, and civil initiatives focused on the economic reactivation of the municipality and the resettlement of IDPs informally located in the town hall.

This technical assistance was provided through three main processes: a) Document Management, b) Institutional Management and c) Engagement with participatory processes. The first two aimed at strengthening the comprehensive response plans, the third at promoting the

inclusion of the action plans in the new development plans of the municipal and departmental administrations whose mandate began on January 1, 2020. Beneficiaries were **25** public officers at the municipal (El Charco, Tumaco and Pasto) and departmental levels, and approximately 1,800 indirect beneficiaries, among them victims of displacement, mainly IDPs who are part of the prioritized return and resettlement plans.

One of the main emphases of the processes was related to strengthening the Territorial Transitional Justice Committees (CTJT in Spanish), as fora for inter-institutional coordination for the implementation of the return and resettlement plans for IDPs. This technical assistance included engagement with the CTJT in the management for the implementation and follow-up of the return plans from the organization and the linkage of all entities within the framework of the comprehensive reparations subcommittee at the departmental level, the technical roundtable on returns and resettlement and, the roundtable on income generation for the monitoring and management of comprehensive responses to emblematic cases.

Therefore, the project supported the "Capital Cities" Local Integration Plan by training **30** people in gastronomy, **30** in beauty services and **30** in tailoring. This support responds to a request from the local integration technical committee, seeking to generate a comprehensive and inter-institutional response to guarantee the right to income generation for part of the population included in that plan.

Secondly, to strengthen the preventative function of the Regional Prosecutor's Office of Nariño and the Provincial Prosecutors (including the Ombudsman of Tumaco) within the framework of the Regional Commission and Subcommittees of the Public Ministry for Transitional Justice (MPJT in Spanish), UNHCR assisted MPTJ entities with the formulation and adoption of the respective action plans for the 2019. A total of four (4) sessions and six (6) ordinary sessions were held at the Regional Commission MPJT of Nariño, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 578 of 2018, issued by the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, benefiting **101** public officials.

Hence, these instances became key components in the monitoring of the community return and relocation processes strengthened under this project, specifically in the monitoring of the creation of the implementation process carried out in the municipality of El Charco (Nariño), the follow-up—within the framework of the Regional MPJT Commission—to the fulfillment of the commitment assumed by the Government of Nariño regarding the construction of a perimeter closing wall for the Regional Center for Victims' Attention of Tumaco and follow-up on the operation of the Tumaco Regional Centers.

Additionally, strategic alliances were promoted between the municipality of El Charco and the Departmental Institute of Health for training in vector disease prevention. With the Community Development Secretariat of the Nariño Government, the organizational structures of the JACs of the 72 neighborhoods of the municipality were strengthened in accordance with Law 743 and the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF in Spanish) for the participation of children and adolescents in the ICBF Generation Welfare program, strengthening leadership capacities in the municipality.

Objective 4: Promote the analysis, public dialogue and strategic positioning of the Human Security Business Partnerships Framework in Colombia through knowledge management and knowledge sharing of experiences and lessons learned

Since the beginning of the project, the knowledge management strategy has been a cross-cutting element. An internal monitoring and follow-up mechanism has been created to allow challenges and lessons learned to be taken away from the implementation in order to progressively document the experience and draw meaningful lessons. This is because this collaborative experience between actors (UNHCR, UNDP, LSE, PSU and other strategic allies) is truly seen as being novel on its own, and it allows for the multiplication of strategic alliances in order to ensure the development of sustainable solutions in the territories from a varied perspective of reconciliation and territorial peace.

The alliance with LSE is fundamental to the development of this component, since this high-profile academic entity has provided a conceptual and theoretical framework for a Human Security Business Partnership that has generated a technical and methodological framework for the project, which seeks to theorize and extract public policy recommendations that will be capitalized by academia. With the support of LSE and PSU, a virtual IT platform has been built that seeks to provide truthful and relevant information on human security agendas existing in the territories and to foster strategic collaboration, as well as market connections around business opportunities that can be found with public and private actors, from a positive social and environmental approach.

In addition, LSE has promoted the creation of a national university network that seeks to connect universities around the human security approach by promoting the active linkage of academia in the search for solutions for sustainable development and peacebuilding. The university's network also links its formative, investigative, and social responsibility commitment capacities. During the reporting period, with the project organized an encounter that brought together more than 10 universities. The event boosted the importance of actively linking academia and collecting strategic information on the progress that academia has made on the construction of territorial peace. In this space, LSE was able to raise awareness about the academic approach to human security and was urged to create an academic network at the Antioquia and Nariño levels that would allow collaboration of the different territorial entities. Since then the ART has requested the promotion of a Network of Universities, and support for incorporating this initiative has been requested from the program in the context of the PDET processes.

LSE has also shared a practical guide to disseminate the technical and methodological concepts of constructing human security business partnerships, and that has served to train the work teams of UNHCR, UNDP, and PSU, as well as other territorial strategic partners. Likewise, LSE and the University of Rosario, have made progress in the preparation of an academic forum that seeks to bring together peace practitioners, civil society private companies, government, and academia around the issues of human security and the importance of multi-actor platforms in peacebuilding processes. This forum is now expected to be virtual and is tentatively scheduled for October 2020.

Finally, LSE and PSU have been actively linked to a national campaign that UNDP has led to coordinate public, private, and civil society actors around the health emergency response to COVID-19 and especially around the post-COVID economic reactivation. UNDP has also joined the LSE-led Better Together international campaign platform with PSU and multiple international companies of the world to make visible the positive experiences of private sector collaboration in crisis response.

Progress on advancement of the integration and mainstreaming of the human security approach.

There has been significant progress in the integration and mainstreaming of the human security approach with all the stakeholders involved in the UNHCR-UNDP intervention. National and municipal governments, private actors, and the community in general have broadened their understanding of security, which previously was carried out through a physical/military approach. Through the understanding of the dimensions of human security, it has been possible to begin to develop/enhance measures centered on people, appropriate to each context, oriented towards prevention and protection, and with strategic alliances between public institutions, private actors, academia, and members of the benefited communities.

The project has carried out a Human Security Business Assessment that has met all the variables of human security and the different related agendas, identifying gaps and opportunities in this framework. This exercise of secondary source analysis has served as the basis for carrying out planning exercises based on the human security framework and creating validation and prioritization processes for both the issues found and the initiatives to be prioritized in the framework of the project implementation. This has also allowed the design and implementation of not only a multi-actor participatory planning process, but also one of participatory monitoring.

Furthermore, the UN has signed the 4-year cooperation agreement between the national government and UNS (UNSDF) which has prioritized stabilization agenda implementation, including Territorial Approach Development Plans (PDET), return plans, relocation and reparations for victims, plans to reintegrate the ex-combatant population, and plans to replace illicit-use crops for peasant families.

In May 2019, UNDP and UNHCR project leads presented the Human Security approach in Antioquia and Nariño departments, and at the local level in the municipalities of Ituango and Dabeiba in Antioquia. Presentations were made to a range of groups, including representatives from government institutions, universities, civil society, community and beneficiary groups and the private sector. During the project launch in June 2019, the human security approach was explained in depth at launch events in Bogotá, Bello and Dabeiba, that were well attended by a range of actors.

In early January 2020, a participatory planning workshop was held with all UNHCR, UNDP, LSE and PSU project teams in order to appropriate concepts and methodologies related to a Human

Security Business partnership, cross-cutting the human security approach and participatory planning of a territory-specific intervention strategy with a human security approach, identifying risks, threats, opportunities and catalytic effects. This planning process was also carried out with strategic partners and institutional and private sector partners to ensure from the outset the multi-stakeholder approach.

Finally, the project has been able to make an impact on the territorial Development Plans with local governments where the guiding principles of human security have been cross-cutting, emphasizing lasting solutions for displaced populations. UNHCR and UNDP, together with IOM and other international NGOs, created a GP20 working group that was launched (together with similar exercises in other countries) for the Commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Forced Displacement, to call attention to the situation of forced displacement in Colombia, a phenomenon with more than 7.5M victims. The objective of this group is to make this phenomenon visible and to make public policy recommendations with governments at the national and local levels.

Progress on facilitating the scaling up and replication of the programme and its human security approach. .

The implementation of the pilot of Human Security Business partnerships through this intervention model in Colombia, is novel and innovative and seeks to be replicated in other municipalities of Colombia. Four of the five Colombian municipalities included in the project have been prioritized by the national post-conflict strategy. Because they are the municipalities most affected by violence, lack of state presence, and presence of illicit crops, they are the PDET municipalities. Three of the five municipalities were concentration zones (ETCR) for the demobilization of FARC combatants, and socioeconomic re-incorporation processes for ex-combatants are in place in those areas. In the five municipalities of the project, there are return, relocation or collective reparations plans for victims. The national government prioritized 170 municipalities for post-conflict implementation, which will be targeted for (through strategies for communication and knowledge management) replication and scaling of the combined lessons from the different phases implementation of the project.

The objective of the project is to generate innovative models, networks and multi-actor platforms so that these practices continue to exist and operate in a self-managed manner, so that they are consolidated for implementation of the peace agreement in Colombia. The project is committed to developing a comprehensive knowledge management strategy in order to identify policies, tools and methodologies that can be replicated in different territories. The project also plans to hold Forums where the active participation of the public sector, private sector, academia, and civil society will be sought, and at least one strategic public policy recommendation document will be developed in accordance with LSE. In addition, both UNHCR and UNDP will disseminate the lessons from the project in the different interagency coordination spaces within the frameworks of UNCT, GP20, and in the Protection and Early Recovery clusters.

Finally, it should be mentioned that this project supplements other projects promoted by the UNHCR and UNDP territorial offices on (1) issues of victim/IDP, refugee and migrant protection and (2) in other projects related to the reincorporation of ex-combatants, mechanisms guaranteeing

human rights, and early warning systems, return processes, and relocation and reparations to victims. This also includes other processes related to the Development Agenda with territorial focus that are advanced through the offices of UNDP and the Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO), and that are in coordination with the Click for PDETs framework. This will allow us to add efforts and resources to this initiative while significantly increasing impacts and scaling good practices.

2.Challenges faced and lessons learned

Challenges faced during the reporting period and mitigation measures

	Challenges faced	Mitigation measures
1.	The Covid-19 pandemic has had and is having a relevant impact in the development of the project due to the public health emergency and resulting isolation measures imposed by the Government.	The project is exploring how to shift project activities to a virtual format, which has led to a connectivity analysis of the prioritized territories, as well as a dialogue with the different actors regarding how to reprogram project resources to meet the most pressing needs in response to the Covid-19 crisis
2.	Change of Local and Departmental Administrations (elections held in October 2019; change of local government in January 2020)	The projects included activities and products related to the accompaniment of the handover processes between outgoing and incoming governments. The second phase of the projects include technical assistance components for new municipal and departmental development plans.
3.	Municipalities at risk of revival / reconfiguration of armed conflict and the presence of irregular armed groups.	Flexibility with the implementation of projects and strengthening of self-protection measures of the communities and linkage with guarantee measures for human rights protection. Institutional strengthening projects include improving the institutional response regarding prevention and assistance components, such as risk mitigation measures.
3.	Difficulty in the full implementation of gender and youth approach due to cultural norms in prioritized municipalities	Sensitization and equitable inclusion of women in technical training processes in activities traditionally associated with men. Promotion of a high level of participation of young women in training processes. Listen to their needs and interests and incorporate them into the accompaniment program and recreational activities.

5.	Risk of forced recruitment by armed actors present in the area.	Strengthen protection networks for families and institutional guardians, including educational institutions small businesses and cooperative / producers’ organizations, as well as among young people themselves. Offer income generation opportunities to cover basic needs.
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Lessons learned during the reporting period

	Lessons learned	Recommendations
1	The importance of developing early recovery strategies in the context of the COVID-19 crisis, and of taking advantage of the situation to define quick impact projects to support the communities, create trust and institutional confidence and respond to the most urgent needs.	Although field activities have been mostly suspended for a few months, which has somewhat delayed the project, a “virtualization” strategy has been developed to strengthen connectivity issues and shift project activities to a virtual format. Quick impact projects have been identified and prioritized to respond to the public health emergency and reactivate local markets through strengthening supply, distribution and marketing schemes for local products in the targeted areas.
2.	Difficulties in obtaining existing information and documentation on the human security agendas and compliance with existing plans	To support the new/incoming administrations to start from the documentation and ongoing management of existing plans for measures that give full compliance to the human security agenda, enhancing multistakeholder platforms for dialogue and common investments. To support local authorities to ensure that human security agendas are incorporated in their development plans and specific plans are designed from the municipal response capacities.
3.	To reinforce the inter-institutional coordination for the management, implementation and validation of plans with the communities from a multisectoral approach.	To support the administration to keep the inter-institutional technical roundtable alive, which constitutes an important setting for the coordination of actions on reintegration of ex-combatants, as well as assistance and reparation for victims/IDPs and host communities. To advocate for the inclusion of other institutions and allies that can guarantee the multisectoral approach to return and resettlement, reparation and reintegration plans and PDET initiatives.
4.	Challenges in the sustainability of the processes accompanied by changes in municipal and departmental government.	To advocate to support and update the institutional offerings during 2020 and the four-year period of the new government, to carry out technical assistance in inter-institutional management and to support municipalities in managing resources for the implementation of the actions included in the plans.

		To advocate for the inclusion of some institutions such as the Office of the Attorney General and the Ombudsman due to their role in monitoring return and resettlement plans, and because their institutional mandates do not follow the timeframe of the electoral processes.
5.	Methodological strategies adjusted to the population group	To strengthen methodological strategies, which allows to clearly and objectively direct the intervention, facilitating the work of monitoring and follow-up by the professionals that accompany the process, and enhance participatory multistakeholder methodologies that allow participatory planning and monitoring
6.	Prior recognition of the context and structure of the territory	To strengthen prior recognition of the context, which allows mapping actors, opportunities, ongoing processes, and the people-centered and context-specific formulation of actions to respond to the needs and interests, thus guaranteeing comprehensiveness and adherence to the process and avoiding duplication of actions.
7.	The development of sustainable livelihoods is a process that takes time	To ensure enough time for the development of medium and long-term livelihood strategies with a local development strategy focus in order to measure the impact and performance of livelihood actions which allows participants to be certain that the processes are comprehensive, linked to potential value chains and reflect the local economies of each context.
8.	Partnership with the private sector since the beginning of the intervention	To advocate for early involvement of private actors, which allows to engage and sensitize business actors regarding the positive aspects of hiring/ consuming service and products of vulnerable populations and create business opportunities. This in turn allows for the establishment of initial guidelines for sustainability and innovation issues.

3. Financial status

This narrative report is accompanied by the cumulative financial statements (from programme start date to progress reporting due date) of each implementing organization along with the following table. UNDP as lead agency consolidated the information provided in the certified cumulative financial statements into the below table.

Table 1: Financial status

Implementing Organization	Approved budget year 1 (A)	Funds received year 1 (B)	Approved budget year 2 (C)	Funds received year 2 (D)	Approved budget year 3 (E)	Funds received year 3 (F)	Total funds received to date (G=B+D+F)	Expenditure to date (H)	Balance of received funds (G-H)	Utilization rate (H/G)
UNDP	USD 649.742	USD 649.742	USD 952.779	USD 0	USD 0	USD 0	USD 649.742	USD 323.921	USD 325.822	50%
UNHCR	USD 245.400	USD 245.400	USD 154.615	USD 0	USD 0	USD 0	USD 245.400	USD 245.400	USD 0	100%
Total	USD 895.143	USD 895.143	1.107.395	USD 0	USD 0	USD 0	USD 895.143	USD 569.321	USD 325.822	64%

4. Promotional activities

During the project UNDP and UNHCR have been designing, planning and executing 5 types of activities to communicate and promote the project: 1) events, 2) promotion of the HSBP project, 3) publications and handout materials, 4) methodologies, and 5) the Human Security web platform.

Our main vision with the events and the promotion of the HSBFP project is to create a space of trust and mutual common interest with the actor's through open access to information. In these events we have presented the Human Security Business Framework approach and the main goals and expected results of the project. The dialogue has focused on the local human agendas to connect our project with the existing processes of the actors. The focus of the publications and handout materials is to provide a toolkit to share the knowledge and to guide the dialogue and business relation between the actors. Methodologies are documents to provide steps and tools to help the actors to collaborate and promote innovative strategies for territorial peacebuilding. Finally, we used the web platform to share the news, the data, and the potential alliances of the project.

1. Events

The following events were held:

- Project Launch in Bogotá, June 17th, 2019
 - Photos <https://bit.ly/3gX9xES>
- Project Launch in Antioquia, June 18th 2019
 - Photos <https://bit.ly/2ModWCC>
- Academic Roundtable, Bogotá. June 20th, 2019
 - Fotos <https://bit.ly/301GjyA>
- Round table with the private sector in alliance with Brigard & Urrutia, February 3rd, 2020
 - Invitation <https://bit.ly/2Mo96Fs>
 - Concept note <https://bit.ly/3crpxeE>
 - Photos <https://bit.ly/2yXmX2t>
- Academic Roundtable, Cali, February 4th, 2020
- January workshop with guests from the different municipalities and the territorial team of UNHCR and UNDP, January 30th and 31th 2020
 - Invitation <https://bit.ly/2U0LCKz>
 - Fotos <https://bit.ly/36YHhNI>
 - Presentation workshop with territorial team <https://bit.ly/2XvDnIZ>

2. Promotion of the HSBFP project

Provided below are some of the outreach materials developed during the reporting period:

- Project Logo <https://bit.ly/2z2cNO8>
- Link of resources of the different meetings <https://bit.ly/2yXcpQV>
- Participation in the communication of the Call for Life Helmets initiative in the framework of COVID 19 and Human Security <https://bit.ly/303m2J2>
- Support for the Better Together platform, which aims to capture and inspire action by companies to work with government, civil society and communities across the world <https://bit.ly/3dsPNXf>

3. Publications & Handout materials:

The following materials were developed, printed and disseminated.

- Fact Sheets
- Human Security Guide Logbook (“Bitácora”) <https://bit.ly/30dQAYH>
- Project Summary Brochure <https://bit.ly/2BsNu8H>

4. Methodology

- Communication strategy version 1.0 <https://bit.ly/301k77F>
- Design of methodology for the collection of subjective information in the territory <https://bit.ly/2Aw1m1p>
- Human Security Practical Guide by LSE Spanish version <https://bit.ly/2MAEgcZ>
- Human Security Practical Guide by LSE English version <https://bit.ly/3dwoWts>

5. Human Security web platform

Initial (beta) version of the Digital Communication Platform

- a. Mockups with initial version <https://bit.ly/2Aup1PQ>
- b. Website <http://alianzasseguridadhumana.org/>
- c. Observatory, which graphs of secondary information on the human security context and opportunities for each of the municipalities <https://bit.ly/2zKrXYJ>