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Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Directorate of Political Affairs, Human Security Division HSD

SDC/HSD
COUNTRY
STRATEGY

Swiss International Cooperation: Humanitarian Aid Peace and Human Rights Global Programme Water **Colombia**

2017–2020



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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC – Humanitarian Aid and Global Programme Water

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is Switzerland's international cooperation agency within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). SDC is responsible for implementing the Federal Council's foreign policy on humanitarian aid and development. Swiss Humanitarian Aid is involved in protecting the interests of vulnerable population groups prior to, during and after periods of conflict, crises or natural disasters. The Global Programme Water works worldwide to promote a globalisation conducive to development. For the Dispatch for 2017–20 Switzerland's international cooperation efforts aim to reduce poverty and global risks, alleviate suffering, and promote peace and respect for human rights.

Directorate of Political Affairs DP – Human Security Division

The Human Security Division is responsible within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs for the promotion of peace and human rights as set out in the Federal Council's foreign policy strategy. This focuses on the security of individuals and protecting people from violence, war and despotism.

SDC/HSD Cooperation Strategy 2017–2020

SDC/HSD overall objective

Focus on contributing to the protection of populations affected by armed violence and sustainable peacebuilding

Domain 1

Protection of affected population

Domain 2

Peacebuilding and Human rights

Domain 3

Inclusive and sustainable economic development
(contribution to shared objective SECO/SDC)

Development challenges and response

Introductory remarks

For the first time the three different Swiss cooperation entities – SDC, HSD and SECO – will work together under one cooperation strategy in Colombia. All three entities are integral part of the Swiss Embassy in Colombia. The country context, development cooperation context and overall goal and Swiss priorities are common to all. Each entity will contribute to the overall goal: Colombia with sustainable peace and economic development that offers opportunities for all. They will do so in accordance with their specific core competences and cooperation modalities, allowing for a tailored response to specific development challenges and opportunities in Colombia.

SDC and HSD will focus on contributing to the protection of populations affected by armed violence and sustainable peacebuilding; whereas SECO will build on this ground work to further promote inclusive and sustainable economic development¹.

The SDC and HSD cooperation in Colombia is aligned with the priorities defined by the Colombian Government in the National Development Plan, the national roadmap for international cooperation and potential future peace agreements (see result framework Annex 1). SDC and HSD will also build on the results from the past (see table on next page).

This programmatic part of the Swiss Cooperation Strategy 2017–2020 includes the following 3 domains:

- Domain 1** Protection of affected population (under the responsibility of SDC and HSD)
- Objective: Respond to protection and humanitarian needs of communities and human rights defenders affected by armed violence
- Domain 2** Peacebuilding and human rights (under the responsibility of SDC and HSD)
- Objective: Establish the basis for lasting peace and early recovery through participation, reconciliation and reconstruction
- Domain 3** Inclusive and sustainable economic development (under the responsibility of SECO and SDC)
- Objective (shared SECO/SDC): Take action on climate change by fostering integrated urban development and contribute to sustainable natural resource management, inclusive by tackling global water challenges

¹ SECO specific development challenges and cooperation responses, as well as programme implementation and financial resources are presented in a separate programmatic part.

Cooperation Strategy 2014–16: main results per domain

Domain 1 Provide basic services for victims of armed violence	Domain 2 Strengthen human security and the protection of civilians	Domain 3 Strengthen partnerships for global solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Basic needs of 211 000 victims of the conflict (51% W, 49% M) (IDPs, resident communities affected by the conflict) were assisted with food and/or shelter by ICRC and WFP. ● SDC supported the development of reconstruction and rehabilitation processes where almost: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1000 people improved their habitat (57% W, 43% M); ● 5300 people improved their nutrition and food security (52% W, 48% M); ● 58 000 people improved their WASH conditions (50% W, 50% M); ● 900 people employed or having a productive activity (46% M, 54% W) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 90% of the target (17 500 people: 51% W, 49% M) benefitted from protection mechanism and prevention from internal displacement. ● 150% of the target² (520 victims of APM/UXO: 30% W, 70% M) were protected and assisted to access the official network of services. ● 65% of the target (1130 minors: 53% W, 47% M) was protected from the risk of recruitment or utilization by the illegal organized armed groups. ● Substantial progress was made in the integration of the Do No Harm approach in the land restitution process (context analysis tool integrated in Land Restitution Unit; tools for Transitional Justice appropriated by land restitution officers and judges. Promotion of civil society ownership in Transitional Justice Committees in Meta department). ● A dialogue process between the Security Sector and the National Centre for Historic Memory (NCHM) has been established and a holistic focus of the Dealing with the Past approach has been promoted in different spaces (indigenous communities, Security Sector, NCHM). ● More than 6000 representatives of the civil society could participate in a dialog with the Government on the peace process and their expectations regarding their participation in the implementation of a Peace Agreement. Government members involved in the peace process have been trained in topics of ceasefire and DDR. ● Inclusions of human rights-based approach in development plans and improvement of the protection of Human Rights Defenders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leadership and recognition of Switzerland in the promotion of the Water Footprint, in association with business sectors and state institutions, achieving Public Private. ● Partnerships with 11 multinationals, political advocacy, strengthening of capacities and visibility on results in different national and international events and platforms. Commitment of multinational and Colombian companies regarding the implementation on Business & Human Rights practices was enhanced.
<p>Partners involved in the above mentioned results have integrated a gender focus, promoting affirmative actions as well as a diversity focus according to age and ethnic background giving privilege to the most vulnerable categories such as pregnant and lactating mothers, mother heads of households and elders.</p>		

2 The target was overachieved due to additional approved projects that reached more beneficiaries than expected.

Domain 1

Protection of affected population

Challenges

Even in case peace agreements with guerrilla groups are adopted and implemented, armed violence is expected to persist due to the presence of other non-state armed actors, especially in peripheral regions and poor urban areas. Socioeconomic opportunities for the underprivileged population and State presence in isolated rural areas are unlikely to improve rapidly, with armed violence being fueled by illegal economies (i.e. illegal crops, drug trafficking, illegal mining). Several regions will remain affected by violence and human rights violations (i.e. social control by armed groups, threats and attacks against human rights defenders, limitation on mobility and access, use and recruitment of minors, selective killing, disappearance, sexual gender-based violence, threats, extortions, presence of anti-personnel mines), which requires protection and preventive actions for the affected populations and those defending and representing them. While national institutions and frameworks exist to address these protection and humanitarian needs, their capacities to respond to challenges in peripheral regions need to be strengthened.

Objective and Focus

The Swiss cooperation will respond to immediate humanitarian and human rights protection needs of the affected populations as well as support preventive actions to alleviate risks and vulnerabilities linked to the persistence of armed violence and the possible impact of natural disasters. Priority is given to rural areas, where State capacity to respond remains weak and interventions through multilateral and bilateral partners will remain essential to save lives, improve protection conditions and mitigate the impact of the armed violence.

Proposed measures by the Swiss cooperation

- Provide humanitarian assistance according to needs.
- Strengthen human rights protection and protection of communities and persons at risk of the consequences of armed violence (including forced displacement, recruitment/utilization of minors, threats and attacks against social leaders), focusing on self-protection mechanisms and prevention at the community level.
- Support mechanisms for protection and security of social and political movements.
- Support comprehensive mine-action processes (including humanitarian demining, mine risk education, recovery efforts in highly affected communities and assistance to victims of anti-personnel mines, addressing the needs for the survivors and their families/caretakers to access comprehensive assistance).
- Support local mechanisms to prevent risks of sexual and gender-based violence.
- Support humanitarian coordination with national and international partners.
- Implementation of the Swiss Guidelines on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, in particular through the strengthening of national protection mechanisms and policy dialogue.

Contribution to Colombia's country objectives

The measures planned under this domain will provide a response to immediate needs for assistance and protection arising from persisting situations of armed violence, where institutional response is insufficient. This allows communities and human rights defenders affected by armed violence to be better protected and thus to participate in peace-building and development processes.

Subdomains

- Protection of communities and persons at risk (i.e. rural communities, IDPs, women, minors, HR defenders)
- Mine action: mine risk education, protection and assistance, and humanitarian demining
- Humanitarian emergency assistance

Domain 2: Peacebuilding and Human rights

Challenges

Building lasting and inclusive peace will be a long-lasting challenge for Colombia. A part of the Colombian society will likely remain skeptical about the possible success of the peace process. There is a strong need to build trust between different sectors of society, through positive changes on the ground and reconciliation efforts. A potential future peace agreement will likely contain a complex set of accords to be implemented at different levels, with a particular focus on conflict-affected regions and victims' rights. Colombia will need to resolve structural issues in peripheral regions, such as the weak presence of State institutions and underdevelopment. In order to build sustainable peace, the country will also have to deal with its past of grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and strengthen the mechanisms of political and citizen participation. Fulfilling the rights of 8 million victims and promoting reparation and reconciliation will be particularly challenging. With only gradual improvements in socio-economic conditions, social tensions and conflicts in the regions are likely to increase.

Objective and Focus

In this domain, the Swiss cooperation will contribute to the strengthening of national and local institutions as well as civil society in their roles to support peacebuilding. Tangible interventions that improve the living conditions of the populations affected by the continuing armed violence will be implemented, attending priority needs, such as basic socioeconomic necessities, income generation as well as safer access and better livelihoods. Swiss cooperation will also focus on strengthening political and citizen participation, with special attention to women's participation, and facilitating the restoration of confidence between the State and local communities. A comprehensive approach to dealing with the past and transformation of social conflicts will be critical, especially in regions that have experienced a strong presence of armed actors. Through a contribution to the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peacebuilding, Switzerland may continue to support the Government to enable an opportune management of the most critical risks in conflict-affected regions.

Proposed measures by the Swiss cooperation

- Enable positive changes in the conflict-affected regions by supporting projects that improve basic services for communities.

- Support the improvement and access to sustainable livelihoods and better living conditions (i.e. access to water and sanitation, housing, social infrastructure) and strengthening of capacity of local institutions to deliver services sustainably and in a participative mode.
- Support participation of society in peacebuilding and democratic decision-making, including through the strengthening of participatory mechanisms, capacity-building, the empowerment of civil society and building bridges between different sectors of society.
- Support to mechanisms for dealing with the past (i.e. truth seeking, transitional justice, missing persons) by promoting a holistic approach and effective participation of civil society, women, private sector and State institutions.
- Facilitate the restitution of land, as part of victims' reparation, as well as an important basis for lasting peace through continued support to the implementation of the Victims and Land Restitution Law and mechanisms for Territorial Peace by promoting Do No Harm as a principle of intervention.
- Strengthen processes and mechanisms for the effective transformation of social conflicts that help to improve the reconciliation and effective peacebuilding.
- Support multi-stakeholder initiatives that foster dialogue between the private sector, civil society, governmental institutions, academia and international organizations, with a particular emphasis on the effective application of human rights related guidelines.
- Fostering involvement of Swiss businesses in Colombia in peacebuilding efforts.

Contribution to Colombia's country objectives

The planned measures contribute to the Peace and Equity pillars of National Development Plan 2014-2018, the Victims' and Land Restitution Law (1448/2011) and the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and to potential future peace agreements. The focus on reconstruction interventions will involve the strengthening of local and national institutions for the provision of basic services to local communities in conflict-affected regions.

Subdomains

- Dealing with the past
- Peacebuilding at the territorial level
- Private companies, human rights and peacebuilding

Domain 3:

Inclusive and sustainable economic development

The domain “inclusive and sustainable economic development” has a total of three objectives. The first objective of this domain (“Take action on climate change by fostering integrated urban development and contribute to sustainable natural resource management, including by tackling global water challenges”) is shared between SECO and SDC Global Programme Water (GPW). SDC-GPW is active in the subdomain “Valuing water for more sustainable business”. The remaining objectives are covered by SECO alone, and are listed in a separate programmatic part of the Swiss Cooperation Strategy 2017–20.

Subdomain

- Valuing water for more sustainable business

Challenges

Pressure on global natural resources, especially in developing and emerging countries, is recognized as a key issue in terms of sustainability and the fulfilment of human rights. Colombia is the second-most bio-diverse country in the world, half covered by forests and rich in terms of water availability (6 times the world average). Nevertheless, sustainable natural resource management is a major challenge. In terms of reaching equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking water, as well as water for agriculture, industry and for ecosystems, the main challenges are: i) geographic concentration of the water demand and inefficient use of water in economic activities (80% of the population is located on territory that only provides 21% of the total superficial water supply); ii) critical water pollution with a deficient monitoring system³; iii) high deforestation rates (124.035 hectares in 2015 - IDEAM), and degradation of land and ecosystems that preserve availability and ensure water quality, and rising impacts from climate variability and climate change.

Committed partnerships among different actors, including the private sector, are key to foster good governance and efficient resource management. In this domain are brought together the core competencies from SECO and from SDC –GPW.

Objective and Focus

The aim is to build and strengthen strategic partnerships for sustainable natural resource management, with a global perspective. In that sense, the SuizAgua Colombia initiative works with Ministries of Environment and Agriculture, the National Business Association,

multinational companies and research centers to use the water footprint to promote corporate water stewardship strategies, identify and advocate for stronger water criteria in the agricultural sector, introduce a verifiable investment mechanism for investing in ecosystem services and setting-up a community of practice to influence water management positively in Colombia and through partners in the Latin American region.

Proposed possible measures by the Swiss cooperation

- Valuing water for more sustainable business (SDC-GPW)
- Sustainable energy supply (SECO, cf. separate programmatic part)
- Resource-efficient private sector (SECO, cf. separate programmatic part)
- Integrated urban development (SECO, cf. separate programmatic part)

Contribution to Colombia's country objectives

Measures under this objective contribute to the transversal green growth agenda contained in the National Development Plan. Low carbon development (20% reduction target), reduction of environmental impacts from industrial activities, sustainable use of natural capital, integrated urban development and reduced vulnerability against climate change are main elements of this agenda. In the water domain, the actions developed will also contribute to the National Policy for Integrated water Resource Management, in particular regarding efficient and sustainable water use, as well as characterizing, quantifying and optimizing water demand.

3 Colombia, National Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies - IDEAM (2015). National Water Study ENA 2014.



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1
Promotion of hygiene in the indigenous community of Quiparadó.

2
Meeting of "Voices of Women for Peace".

3
Technical exchange in Latin America on water footprint.

Programme implementation and management

Implementation modalities

Acknowledging the importance of aid effectiveness principles, SDC and HSD will aim to align their interventions with the priorities of the partner country. All interventions will be designed taking into account the context. Switzerland will continue to work closely with partners to ensure harmonization and coordination with national priorities and to foster the effective participation of communities. Throughout the implementation of the Cooperation Strategy 2017–20, Switzerland will work at the national, regional and local levels, using the following modalities:

Direct actions: Based on political and operational criteria, Switzerland may implement projects directly. The added value of direct actions is to enable Switzerland to technically support national capacities and to reinforce policy dialogue with the Government. Adequate political support, human and financial resources are needed for such engagements.

Financing of multilateral and bilateral programmes and projects: The financing of programmes and projects will be an important modality of support to humanitarian, early recovery and peacebuilding needs. These programmes and projects will be implemented by bilateral (government institutions at the national and subnational level; non-governmental organizations; and public-private partnerships) and multilateral partners.

Expertise: For complex implementation processes and institutional reforms, the Government and other national and multilateral actors need adequate technical expertise. Switzerland can provide such expertise in the form of secondments, the use of (Swiss) experts as well as by networking with relevant stakeholders and promoting cooperation between Colombian and Swiss institutions.

Contribution to peacebuilding fund: As part of its support to peacebuilding, Switzerland may continue to contribute to multi-donor trust funds established for that purpose and actively participate in its governing bodies at technical and steering committees. Switzerland will decide year by year on possible further contributions, taking into consideration the results of external and internal evaluations. All decision will be taken in coordi-

nation with other donors and the Colombian government.

Policy Dialogue: Through open dialogue with Government institutions at all levels and relevant persons and organizations of civil society, Switzerland supports human rights, peacebuilding and development processes at national and subnational level.

Humanitarian and human rights advocacy: Switzerland will use different spaces (bilateral meetings with government institutions, Cooperation Group [GRUC], Humanitarian Donors Group, Humanitarian Country Team) to promote the visibility of the humanitarian and human rights situation and, if adequate, raise concerns about particular issues. Also, the Swiss cooperation will support the monitoring, analyzing and disseminating of information about humanitarian, peacebuilding and development needs. This will contribute to more strategic decision making and better alignment of different actors (international cooperation, State institutions and civil society).

External coordination: Harmonization between international actors and alignment with national stakeholders is essential for enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of international cooperation. Through active participation and leadership in the coordination spaces (such as the GRUC and its subgroups; the Humanitarian Demining Initiative for Colombia), Switzerland contributes to the coordination of interventions.

Internal coordination: Articulation among the Swiss cooperation actors in Colombia will take place primarily through the active use of synergies and complementarities, based on a clear division of tasks, which will be operationalized in the following manners:

- Thematically:
 - Protection of affected population (SDC, HSD)
 - Peacebuilding and human rights (SDC, HSD)
 - Land and water management issues (SECO, SDC)
- Geographically: coordination among interventions at the subnational level

Geographic focus: While parts of the Swiss cooperation will be implemented country-wide, SDC and HSD will give special attention to conflict-affected areas. The strategy will continue to foster coordination among partners in the same geographic zones (exchange with national and subnational institutions).

Conflict Sensitive Programme Management (CSPM) will continue to be applied systematically to accomplish the results more effectively, make strategic choices that contribute to a positive change, to avoid the escalation of tensions and to contribute to peace building, especially at the community level.

Cross-cutting issues

The promotion of human rights and gender equality will continue to be addressed as a crosscutting theme throughout all Swiss-supported interventions. Activities will be planned and monitored based on sex-disaggregated data and appropriate elements of gender analysis. Gender mainstreaming in humanitarian and recovery settings guarantees not only an adequate response for the population in need, but also increases the chance to overcome previous vulnerabilities and discrimination patterns, especially for women and girls. Prevention of unforeseen negative side effects on gender roles and dynamics (do no harm) and targeted measures of woman empowerment will be applied where necessary and appropriate in all domains of interventions. Women's participation in peacebuilding will be essential to overcome deeply anchored patterns of violence and to promote sustainable and inclusive peace. Specific activities will support, for example, the access for women to decision-making processes at the local and regional level, or the opportunities for women to become "entrepreneurs". Gender relations and roles will have to be taken into account when promoting reconciliation and peacebuilding interventions.

In the area of governance, the focus of the Swiss cooperation will lie on strengthening accountability, non-discrimination and participation of society across the different areas of intervention. Activities to actively tackle patterns of exclusion at the local, regional and national levels will be included in the Swiss strategy, with the aim of helping to address the root causes of conflict. Encouraging different forms of involvement of public entities in projects will be increased when relevant, including through co-financing of projects. Similarly,

Swiss cooperation will promote collaboration and rapprochement between communities and authorities to ensure effective participation in peacebuilding and development at the local and regional level.

Conflict Sensitive Programme Management (CSPM), as an approach, will be integrated in the implementation of the Swiss Cooperation Strategy throughout all areas (human resources management, relations with partners, policy dialogue, security, and communication). In the context of the peace process, Switzerland remains concerned about the continuing presence of armed violence. Therefore, all projects will include a comprehensive conflict and context analysis in order to identify possible peace-building actions and community conflict management wherever possible. Thus, Switzerland will encourage the building of bridges between communities and the State, and promote social cohesion within the Colombian society. Beyond the implementation of a systematic "Do No Harm" approach, Switzerland will foster dialogue between different segments of the Colombian society and actively promote a peacebuilding agenda (see also Annex 2).

Different analytical and evaluation instruments will continue to be implemented, such as the actors/context analysis and the beneficiary assessment at the project level. Moreover, in the area of security, with the aim of minimizing risks (natural and caused by human factors), different preparation steps will be implemented as follows: 1) regional rapid response group that respond to disasters; and 2) a Security Management Plan (SMP) updated regularly by the Embassy of Switzerland in Colombia.

Accountability and monitoring

The monitoring of the SDC/HSD Country Strategy aims at the overall steering of the various domains on an annual basis. It provides the key information for reporting and communication towards different target groups, as well as for strategic decision making. It further delivers important facts for learning on relevant topics of humanitarian aid, peace-building and human rights work in Colombia with partners, experts and the Swiss cooperation team.

Strategic steering is based on the following three levels of observation (see also Annex 3):

Country context

The Swiss cooperation in Colombia has an integrated set of tools for the context analyses at its disposal. Context monitoring is done through the bi-annual MERV (monitoring system for development – relevant changes) with participation of all Embassy divisions and the annual human rights report. The MERV tracks the evolution of political, economic, social, security and environmental changes at country level that may have affected the Swiss cooperation. Partners also follow up context related to their projects which is included in this dimension of the monitoring process.

Country Strategy

This dimension has two different levels of observations:

A The Results Framework (see Annex 1) forms the principal reference to measure progress and performance of the SDC/HSD Country Strategy based on planned outcomes and indicators at the level of the Swiss portfolio as well as at the level of country development results – e.g. pro-

gress in the peace process, human rights. Partners are included in this process and will contribute to results measurement through their project reporting. The Annual Report is the main instrument to account for results. It will allow self-evaluation and strategy adjustments if required. A summary of the annual report will be produced for the wider public and for discussions with the Colombian authorities. A mid-term review of the current Country Strategy will be conducted to define the future engagement of the Swiss cooperation in Colombia⁴.

B The Portfolio management refers to overall management of the Swiss cooperation programme and to all projects cycle management process (including financial aspects and aid modalities) which influence results. Data gathered by projects provide info on outcomes and progress of the SC per domain. It includes transversal themes integrated in the Swiss portfolio such as governance, gender equality and conflict sensitive approach. A rolling operational plan will be established and periodically reviewed.

Management

The performance of the strategy is reviewed through an annual external audit process and an internal FDFA audit process. Additionally, three instruments are used to monitor management and safeguard administrative and financial accountability: 1. Internal control system (ICS) compliance report, 2. Office management report (OMR) and 3. Financial report. The security management plan (SMP) that includes the local risk assessments is reviewed and updated regularly.

4 During the course of the Country Strategy, SDC will consider an Exit Strategy. Scope, timing and modalities will depend inter alia on context and institutional developments.



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1
Public-private Alliance for strengthening corporate water management.

2
Women are participants and protagonists of processes for improving food security in different parts of the country.

3
The visit of the Swiss Ambassador in Pichilin illustrates the work of Switzerland in formerly conflict-affected communities.

Financial resources

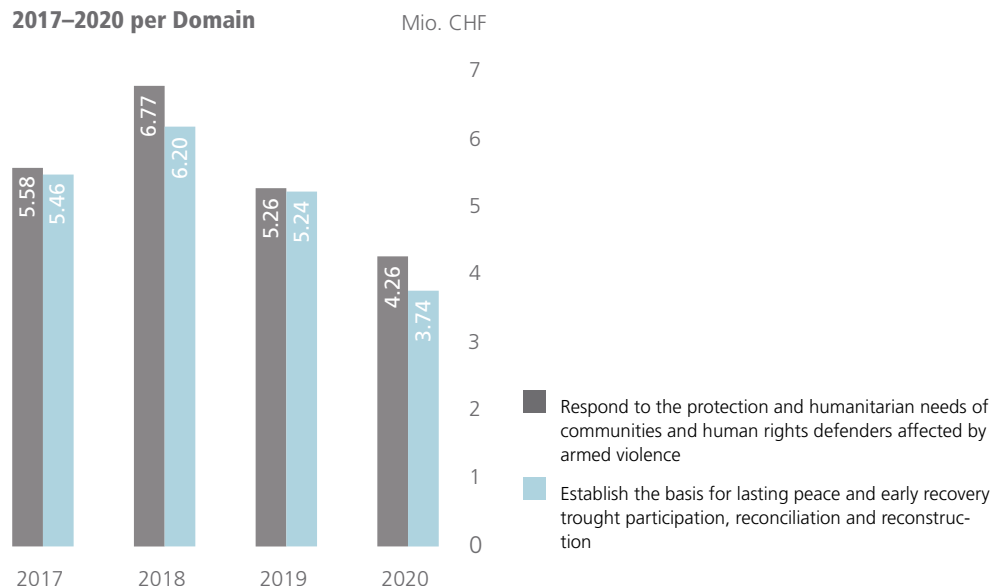
The foreseen contributions to Domains 1 and 2, under the responsibility of SDC/HA and HSD, amount to a total of CHF 41.86 million over the four-year period of the Country Strategy. This amounts to a yearly average of CHF 10.44 million. For SDC, this account to an approximate reduction of 20 percent to the Country

Strategy 2014-16, of which 17 percent will be contributed by HSD and 83 percent by SDC/HA. Additionally, SDC/GPW will make available around CHF 1.97 million in strategic partnerships for better water management under Domain 3, in coordination with SECO. The financial details per domain are as follows:

Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	%
1 Respond to the protection and humanitarian needs of communities and human rights defenders affected by armed violence	5.71	7.2	5.0	4.01	21.92	52.37
SDC/HA*	5.01	6.50	4.30	3.31	19.12	45.68
HSD	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	2.80	6.69
2 Establish the basis for lasting peace and early recovery through participation, reconciliation and reconstruction	5.38	6.52	4.64	3.40	19.94	47.63
SDC/HA ¹	4.28	5.42	3.54	2.30	15.54	37.12
HSD	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	4.40	10.51
Totals per year Domains 1 and 2	11.09	13.71	9.64	7.41	41.86	100
3 Take action on climate change by fostering integrated urban development and contribute to sustainable natural source management	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.48	1.97	
Totals per year domains 1, 2 and 3- SuizAgua	11.61	14.20	10.12	7.89	43.83	

* without contributions to Swiss NGOs

Financial resources 2017–2020 per Domain



Human resources

SDC: 1 Swiss staff and 10 local staff (including 5 project staff).

DHS: 1 Swiss staff, 2 local staff and 2 secondments.

Financial and administrative services are integrated in the general management of the Embassy.

Domain of intervention 1

Protection of affected population

Respond to protection and humanitarian needs of communities and human rights defenders affected by armed violence

	(2) Contribution of Swiss Programme	(3) Country development or humanitarian outcomes
<p>Subdomain 1.1 Protection of communities and persons at risk (i.e. rural communities, IDPs, women, minors, HR defenders)</p> <p>Outcome 1.1.1 Minors at risk of forced recruitment/use by armed groups, communities and individuals at risk of armed violence/displacement and human rights violations have access to adequate and gender responsive protection mechanisms.⁵</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number⁶ of communities located in areas affected by armed violence that are implementing self-protection mechanisms to mitigate forced displacement risks (SDC) <i>Baseline:</i> 5 communities implement self-protection mechanisms (reached 22.397 people 50% women, 50% men) (2015) <i>Target value:</i> TBD by end 2016 Number of minors that have developed capacities to implement prevention and self-protection measures against risks of use and forced recruitment by IAG (SDC) <i>Baseline:</i> 673 minors (48% men, 52% women) (2015) <i>Target value:</i> TBD by end 2016 Number of minors that have been protected in coordination with official protection mechanisms (SDC) <i>Baseline:</i> TBD by end 2016 <i>Target value:</i> TBD by end 2016 Number of women organizations that have been strengthened to prevent risks of SGBV (SDC) <i>Baseline:</i> 1 <i>Target value:</i> TBD by end 2016 Number of self-protection mechanisms for communities and human rights defenders in coordination with national protection mechanisms (HSD) <i>Baseline (2015):</i> Protection mechanisms for communities in Buenaventura and Chocó supported. <i>Target Value:</i> % of project beneficiaries that consider that their community protection mechanisms have been effective. 	<p>Description of how (1) contributes to (3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy activities will be implemented and technical assistance will be provided to improve prevention and protection mechanisms, such as Early Warning Systems / Contingency Plans / Community Protection Plans Protection mechanisms (protection route, individual and community prevention plans) will be strengthened, in coordination with responsible authorities to protect minors and youth in high risk of recruitment/use by illegal armed actors Gender and ethnic conditions, such as specific GBV and SGBV risks, ethnic and gender discriminations, women and girls specific necessities will be considered in the protection mechanisms Technical expertise on protection and self-protection mechanisms for human rights defenders and communities at risk will be provided Dialogue among human rights defenders and communities in risk will be promoted to learn from their best practices and lessons learned on protection mechanisms Cases of concern will be discussed with national and local institutions Dialogue between the institutions and human rights defenders on protection and self-protection will be promoted National protection mechanisms will be strengthened <p>Description of factors that influence positively or negatively:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of the armed violence decreases and the communities are better protected The humanitarian space allows access for governmental institutions and bilateral partners, especially to isolated areas highly affected by the armed violence The State responds effectively to new victims of the armed violence and new protection issues 	<p>National Systems <i>National Plan of "Attention to and Comprehensive Rehabilitation of Victims" Policy for Victims Attention and Land restitution. Law 1448 2011</i> <i>Act 4912/2011 (National Protection Unit)</i> <i>Plan of Department for Social Prosperity (DPS) for the prevention of use and recruitment by all armed groups</i> <i>National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights</i></p> <p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate and strengthen tools of comprehensive protection to minors in their living space, mainly in zones where IAG are present, use and recruit them The Colombian State adopts actions to prevent forced displacement and protect victims' rights (of armed conflict) in the frame of the public policy for attention and reparation of victims. The Colombian State adopts special measures for persons, groups or communities under extreme or extraordinary risk to safeguard their rights <p>Specific objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differentiated schemes of protection are implemented for the security of victims who, individually or collectively, have suffered damage due to War Crimes or Human Rights violations in the context of the armed conflict, including leaders and representatives of displaced population or land claimants who are in extreme or extraordinary risk Differentiated schemes of protection are implemented for the security of vulnerable groups (children, minors, ethnic groups, gender minorities and others) <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of municipalities with capacities to formulate contingency plans (as required) Annual number of victims who are protected by the National Protection Unit Number of municipalities/departments with strategy to prevent forced recruitment and use of minors <p>Baseline (2014)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 489 municipalities with capacities to formulate contingency plans 2.718 protected victims (2015) To 2015, 17 departments have developed strategies, plans or projects to prevent forced recruitment

<p>Risks (mainly country risks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violence by armed groups (including violence related to remnant internal conflict) keeps producing protection concerns such as new displacements, increase of GBV and SGBV cases, new threats for youth and minors, in particular in rural communities Increase in insecurity and threat rates towards former combatants, threats and violence against human rights defenders, land restitution leaders 	<p>National Systems</p> <p>Targets (2014–2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of municipalities supported (as required) 100% of the victims (including minors) that are in extreme or extraordinary risk are protected (annual aim)
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5 Protection mechanisms to be developed/strengthened may include: self-protection and community plans, specific protocols for Human Rights defenders, protection routes for minors (community and official), prevention of SGVB risks, amongst others.
6 All quantitative indicators will be desegregated by sex and ethnicity

Subdomain 1.2

Mine action: Mine Risk Education, protection and assistance, and humanitarian demining

Outcome 1.2.1

Communities located in areas affected by mines benefit from a comprehensive mine action process (including MRE initiatives, assistance and rehabilitation, humanitarian demining).

Indicators

- Number of people/communities located in areas affected by APM/UXO, that apply their increased knowledge to prevent risks of APM/UXO accidents (SDC)
Baseline: 6.800 people (56% women, 44% men) (2014)
Target value: TBD by end 2016
- Number of civil victims of APM/UXO (and their caretakers) that have improved their health conditions in a comprehensive way by access to:
 - Emergency assistance services
 - Physical rehabilitation processes
 - Psychological and psychosocial attention (SDC)
Baseline: 400 civil victims (42% women, 58% men) (2015)
Target value: TBD by end 2016
- Number of civil victims of APM/UXO and their families, including those located in areas of humanitarian demining, that have increased their socioeconomic status (SDC)
Baseline: 78 civil victims (30% women, 70% men) (2014)
Target value: TBD by end 2016
- Areas in m² affected by APM/UXO that have increased their security conditions by humanitarian demining processes (SDC) that includes:
 - Non-technical surveys
 - Clearance activities*Baseline:* 0
Target value: TBD by end 2016

(2) Contribution of Swiss Programme

Description of how (1) contributes to (3)

- MRE processes will be conducted
- Information of new APM/UXO victims will be permanently updated on the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA)
- Advocacy activities will be implemented to strengthen the mine action national legal framework
- Civil victims and their family members/caretakers will get direct attention (physical and psychosocial rehabilitation)
- Civilian demining capacities will be established in prioritized regions, to develop Non-Technical Survey (NTS) and clearance activities

Description of factors that influence positively or negatively:

- Limited number of bilateral partners to implement initiatives in APM/UXO issues and humanitarian demining
- Threat levels for victims decrease, as well as the number of accidents by explosive devices
- Slow advances in humanitarian demining accreditation for NGO's

Risks (mainly country risks)

- The assistance of new APM/UXO victims is not a priority for the public policies
- Humanitarian demining activities are not a priority for the public policies
- Changes in the political situation or in security conditions

(3) Country development or humanitarian outcomes

National Systems

Strategic plan 2016-2018 of the Directorate for Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines (DAICMA)
National Mine Action Plan 2016-2021
Rapid Response Strategy of the Office of the High Counselor for the Post conflict, Human Rights and Security

Outcomes

- Mine awareness is raised and safe behaviors are promoted in mine-affected territories to mitigate risks related to the presence of APM and UXO
- Services for a comprehensive rehabilitation and socioeconomic inclusion are provided to landmine victims timely and with high standards
- The humanitarian demining sector in Colombia is effectively and efficiently implementing a humanitarian demining plan to address the humanitarian impacts and development blockages caused by APM/UXO in a coordinated manner with the territories.

Specific objectives

- Reduce social, economic and environmental impact generated by APM/UXO in the territories
- Municipalities with high impact of UXO/APM with ongoing Humanitarian Demining operations after the signature of a peace accord with FARC-EP

Indicator

- Public information campaigns and raise-awareness activities developed in coordination with local authorities and schools.
- Risk management plans developed with communities.
- Number of victims who have been registered on the official system and have access to the attention mechanisms.
- Number of municipalities that have been declared free of suspicion of antipersonnel mines.

Subdomain 1.3

Humanitarian Emergency Assistance (HEA)

Outcome 1.3.1

The population affected by armed violence has access to HEA to cover basic needs.

Indicator

- Number of people affected by new emergencies (forced displacement or restriction of mobility) that have been supported with food security and shelter in the initial months of the humanitarian crises

Baseline: 2.11.000 people (51% W, 49% M) (population reached between 2014 and 2015)

Target value: TBD by end 2016

(2) Contribution of Swiss Programme

Description of how (1) contributes to (3)

- HEA programmes are implemented to complement the State assistance particularly in remote areas where the presence of official institutions and other humanitarian actors is scarce or limited by access
- Innovative methodologies of assistance (such as cash based transfers) are implemented by bilateral partners or governmental institutions in order to overcome paternalistic approaches

Description of factors that influence positively or negatively:

- Gained access to communities in different regions highly affected by the armed conflict
- The “post-conflict” makes the humanitarian situation even less visible and the relevance of humanitarian assistance and protection of civilians is questioned
- UARIV, UNGRD and URT remain robust institutions, however facing operational weaknesses in the territories
- Risks (mainly country risks)
- Despite ongoing peacebuilding processes, violence continues and even increases, due to territorial rearrangement processes involving post demobilization groups (GDPF), ELN and sectors of FARC that did not adhere to the negotiation process
- International cooperation funds for emergency humanitarian attention decrease, despite of a persisting humanitarian crisis

(3) Country development or humanitarian outcomes

National Systems

National Plan of “Attention to and Comprehensive Reparation of Victims” Joint Responsibility Decree 2460 of 2015

Outcomes

- Guarantee basic humanitarian conditions through the delivery of humanitarian assistance to victims of forced displacement
- Restore the victims’ rights through assistance and care, providing the conditions for a dignified life and secure their social, economic and political rehabilitation

Specific objectives

- The humanitarian assistance to victims aims to provide assistance to, protection of, and attention to victims of the armed conflict through a differentiated essential support specific to the vulnerabilities of the victims, as soon as the violations of the rights take place or are known to the authorities

Indicators

- Households (HH) victims of forced displacement who receive HEA
- Municipalities with Contingency for Humanitarian Emergency Assistance Plan, in pursuance of the joint responsibility Decree 2460 of 2015

Baseline (2014)

- 100% of HH victims of forced displacement have received HEA

Target (2021)

- 100% of HH victims of forced displacement are attended

Baseline (2014)

- More than 17 departments and 60 municipalities have improved their knowledge and prevention capacities, through public information campaigns and awareness activities
 - Almost 3.600 people of ethnic communities of 6 departments and 14 municipalities were trained in MRE
- ##### (2015)
- 165 victims were registered on the official information system.
 - 5 municipalities have been declared free of suspicion of antipersonnel mine (2015)
- ##### (2016)
- 25 municipalities with ongoing humanitarian demining operations

Target

- 100% of victims of APMUXO received attention
- 199 municipalities (type 1) intervened by 2019 with aim of completing clearance operations by 2021 (44 of them as part of the immediate post-conflict rapid response intervention). (To be confirmed by 2017)

Subdomain 1.3

Humanitarian Emergency Assistance (HEA)

Outcome 1.3.1

The population affected by armed violence has access to HEA to cover basic needs.

Indicator

- Number of people affected by new emergencies (forced displacement or restriction of mobility) that have been supported with food security and shelter in the initial months of the humanitarian crises

Baseline: 2.11.000 people (51% W, 49% M) (population reached between 2014 and 2015)

Target value: TBD by end 2016

(2) Contribution of Swiss Programme

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(4) Lines of intervention (Swiss Programme)

Descriptive text pinpointing lines of intervention leading to outcome achievement

If appropriate intermediate results/key outputs or required performance milestones to be included

- International protection interventions through multilateral and bilateral partners (ICRC, UNHCR, OCHA, WFP, Alianza por la Solidaridad, Diakonie, Handicap International, etc.), will remain key to save lives in areas affected by armed violence and natural disasters.
- UMAIC data management system – which is supported by the Swiss cooperation – will contribute to monitor, analyze and disseminate humanitarian, peacebuilding and development needs, and also the international community's response. This will lead to a more strategic decision making and a better alignment of different actors (international cooperation, state institutions and civil society).
- Through the interventions, communities and human rights defenders affected by armed violence will be better protected and thus able to participate in the implementation of peacebuilding and local conflict transformation and development processes.
- Policy Dialogue: open dialogue with Government institutions at all levels and relevant persons and organizations of civil society.
- The Swiss cooperation in Colombia will continue to work in a comprehensive way to meet the multifaceted challenges in the country and support reform process with all relevant stakeholders, basing cooperation on experience, expertise and principles, safeguarding economic and political independence of the projects and initiatives.
- The Swiss cooperation will maintain humanitarian advocacy within donor platforms (humanitarian and development actors), HCT and with government institutions, in order to give more visibility to the humanitarian situation which could deteriorate in some areas.
- Switzerland will continue to proactively implement its Guidelines for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders.
- The actions will be aligned to Governmental and donors priorities, looking for complementarities especially at the local and regional level.

(5) Resources, partnerships (Swiss Programme)

Planned financial resources per domain and per period, if available/appropriate: information on co-financing – Other aspects of partnership (joint results, complementary support)

SDC Resources

Multilateral channel approx: 11.5 Mio. CHF (Domain 1: 2017: 3.4 Mio. CHF; 2018: 3.5 Mio. CHF; 2019: 2.4 Mio. CHF; 2020: 2.2 Mio. CHF)

Bilateral channel approx: 7.57 Mio. CHF (Domain 1: 2017: 2.08 Mio. CHF; 2018: 2.67 Mio. CHF; 2019: 1.66 Mio. CHF; 2020: 1.16 Mio. CHF)

HSD Resources

Multilateral channel approx: 0.8 Mio. CHF;

Bilateral channel approx: 2 Mio. CHF

Human resources

A) SDC Human resources for field: 1 Swiss staff and 10 local staff (including 5 project staff)

B) HSD: Human Security Advisor, 1 NPO; 1 Assistant

(6) Management/performance results, including indicators (Swiss Programme), see chapter 6 of CS

- Switzerland responds to the context with flexibility and maintaining the instruments for guaranteeing the rights of victims of violence.
- The ability to respond with agencies such as the ICRC and other UN agencies on issues such as forced recruitment of minors by illegal armed groups, Comprehensive Action against Anti-personnel Mines guarantees access to communities and maintain the human rights based approach.
- Relevant access to Government institutions at highest and intermediate levels and to CSO.
- The contributions to multilateral peace funds allow influence policies and / or programmes to be implemented at territorial level.
- Through participation in the coordination spaces with other donors, a common position from the international community is also promoted including mutual accountability.

Planning instruments:

- Joint SDC-HSD annual planning (January) containing annual management objectives and mid-year review of the plan (June)
- MERV twice a year (April and October) involving all parts of the Swiss Embassy and an annual human rights report
- Joint (SDC-HSD) annual report (submitted in early November)
- Operational steering and reporting of projects through established monitoring system (field visits, reports, audits)
- External project evaluations
- ICS, OMR

Domain of intervention 2

Peacebuilding and Human rights

Establish the basis for lasting peace through early recovery, participation, reconciliation and reconstruction

Swiss portfolio outcomes	Contribution of Swiss Programme	Country development or humanitarian outcomes
<p>Subdomain 2.1 Dealing with the Past</p> <p>Outcome 2.1.1 Victims' needs are considered by dealing with the past mechanisms that promote reconciliation.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of participation of State institutions, civil society, women and private sector in truth seeking processes. (HSD) <p><i>Baseline 2015:</i> Limited participation of state institutions, civil society and private sector in truth seeking processes. <i>Target:</i> Increased participation of state institutions, civil society, women and private sector to contribute to truth seeking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of land claimants actively engaged with public institutions implementing judicial orders. (HSD-SDC) <p><i>Baseline [July 2016]:</i> 1905 sentences uttered including thousands of judicial orders. <i>Target:</i> Increased number of judicial orders being implemented with land claimants' active participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial Sentences of land restitution that are enhanced to promote adequate reparations measures. (SDC) <p><i>Baseline [2015]:</i> 190 of 1.800 land restitution sentences revised, identifying sub rules of jurisprudence: Good faith, context and notorious fact, megaprojects and mining. <i>Target:</i> tbd by November 2016</p>	<p>Description of how (1) contributes to (3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting state institutions, civil society and the private sector to improve their conceptual clarity on truth seeking • Facilitating access to tools enabling them to participate constructively in mechanisms for dealing with the past • Strengthening truth seeking mechanisms with a holistic dealing with the past approach • Promoting dialogues between different actors on the importance of truth seeking for reconciliation in the country • Improving the institutional capacities to implement sentences • Strengthening land claimants to participate in the implementation of their land restitution sentences • Supporting national institutions' coordination efforts • Improving national institutions capacities to involve land claimants in the implementation of the land restitution • Land restitution processes are strengthened by improving the institutional response and the uttering procedure of sentences <p>Description of factors that influence positively or negatively:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous experiences on transitional justice might affect actor's willingness to participate • Risks (mainly country risks) • Polarization within the Colombian society may hinder peacebuilding and reconciliation • Security threats to participants in dealing with the past activities • Land restitution process is ineffective 	<p>Outcome: National Development Plan. Historical memory initiatives on the internal armed conflict. Baseline: 45 initiatives supported by the CNMH. Target: 120 initiatives supported by the CNMH by 2018</p> <p>Outcome: Land Restitution restores legal and material use of lands and territories forcibly abandoned or dispossessed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 1448/2011 • Conpes 3712 • Conpes 3726 • National Plan of "Attention to and Comprehensive Rehabilitation of Victims" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the victims who are claiming for land restitution with legal support for the construction of an evidentiary expedient that will be prove for the final judgement • Judges will assess evidence and determine to whom belongs the property in dispute <p><i>Indicator:</i> number of Victims with land restitution judgments <i>Target:</i> 90,395 requests for land restitution; 186.302 returned hectares and 3,575 judicial sentences (May 2016) 360,000 attended claims for land restitution (2020)</p>

Subdomain 2.2

Peacebuilding at the territorial level

Outcome 2.2.1

Communities benefit from effective, participative and inclusive peacebuilding activities, including improvement of living conditions, to enable positive changes in the territories.

Indicators:

- Degree of implementation of effective participation mechanisms in peacebuilding.

Baseline:

111 current participation mechanisms, with relatively minor impact.

Target:

Increased effectiveness of participation mechanisms.

- # of people located in priority areas for 'territorial peace' with sustainable livelihoods:
 - a. habitat
 - b. access to water and sanitation
- # of WASH participative projects (aqueducts, treatment plants) viable and co-financed by the Vice Ministry of Water and Sanitation
- c. food security
- d. income generation (SDC)

Baseline [2015] in target municipalities

- a. *habitat*: 338 people of 720 target population (146 M; 192 W) with decent housing
- b. *access to water and sanitation*: 57.908 people of 15.000 target population (29.369 M; 28.539 W) with access to drinking water
- c. *food security*: 17.000 people in need of access identified by the assessment of ASIR-SABA project
- c. *food security*: 5.308 people of 2.730 target population (2.589 M; 2.719 W) with access to food in adequate quality and quantity
- d. *income generation*: 886 people (416 M; 470 W) employed or having a productive activity

Description of how (1) contributes to (3)

- Rehabilitated housings provide dignified accommodation for the most vulnerable people (such as women and ethnic communities)
- Authorities of targeted municipalities support multi-sector approaches for their livelihoods' recovery
- The authorities, CSOs and communities improve their knowledge to implement ER
- Returns, local integrations and relocations are supported with a focus on local development
- Social processes surrounding the management of community water systems in areas affected by armed conflict facilitate the reconstruction of social fabric towards a post-conflict scenario
- The technical assistance support to the implementation of rural policy on water and sanitation facilitates the flow of budget from the central to local levels, promotes institutionalization through the adequacy of the organizational structure of municipalities and governorates, as well as the adaptation of conventional projects to conditions in rural areas
- The establishment of effective participatory mechanisms and enhanced capacities for participation will facilitate the inclusion of local communities' views and will promote dialogues and foster changes that benefit underprivileged sectors of society, including women and girls in the conflict-affected regions

Description of factors that influence positively or negatively:

- The State progressively reaches difficult access areas with return programmes (rehabilitation of basic infrastructure: housing, water, food security)
- The humanitarian space allows access; the State recognizes victims of generalized violence in view of their rehabilitation and reintegration and implements multi-sector and sustainable programmes with that aim
- CONPES 3810 was approved and ASIR-SABA is a pilot of the implementation of the rural policy
- Fostering civil society and women's participation in peacebuilding
- Strengthening civil society's technical capacity on peacebuilding

National system:

- Potential future peace agreements
- Law 1527 / 2015 on political participation
- Rapid Response strategy of the High Counselor for Post-Conflict, Human Rights and Security
- National Development Plan (2014–2018)

Outcomes: Law 1527: Fostering social and political participation. Promoting, protecting and guaranteeing the citizen's right to participate in the political, administrative, economic, social and cultural life in the country as well as controlling the political power

Indicator:

- 111 current participation scenarios

Specific Objective: Concrete projects of income generation, extension of credit services and technical agricultural assistance are stimulated in post-conflict territories,

National system: CONPES 3810 de 2014

Outcome 1: Promote access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation in rural areas, through solutions according to the characteristics of those areas that contribute to improving the living conditions of the population

Specific objectives:

- a. To strengthen the institutional and state scheme of intervention in rural areas
- b. Promoting sustainable schemes of the supply of drinking water and basic sanitation in rural areas, including health promotion and disease prevention programmes
- c. To invest in infrastructure in line with the rural context
- d. Promote effective health and environmental management practices

Indicators:

- a. Habitat
- Proportion of house improvements executed – Pacific (Programme: Pacific Region – Housing)
- b. access to water and sanitation:
 - Proportion of people from rural areas with potable water (# households with potable / # households goal)
- c. food security
 - Proportion of people from rural areas with sanitation systems (# households with sanitation / # households' goal)
 - food security
 - Proportion of indigenous and Afro families with food security, productive projects and strengthened at community level (Programme: Assistance to Vulnerable Populations)
- d. income generation
 - # of victims of forced displacement attended by the intervention line of employment (Programme: Assistance and Reparation for Victims)

Baseline [2015]

- a. Habitat
 - 37% (1.059) of house improvements executed – Pacific Region
 - Fulfil the agreements of the dialogue processes.
- b. access to water and sanitation:
 - Proportion of people from rural areas with potable water (# households with potable / # households goal)

Target:
tdb by end of 2016

- a. habitat
- b. access to water and sanitation
18.548 people in addition (9.426 M; 9.254 W) with access to drinking water and sanitation systems
- c. food security
- d. generated employment

- Degree of participation of Colombian civil society and women organizations in peacebuilding activities (HSD)

Baseline 2015: Limited participation and ownership of civil society during the peace process.

Target: Number of civil society organizations and women's groups effectively participating in peacebuilding activities.

- Capacity level of stakeholders participating at dialogue processes that lead to effective transformations (HSD)

Baseline 2015: 1712 protest episodes in Colombia. 52 negotiation tables discussing to fulfil the agreements reached after the protests.

Target: improved capacity of stakeholders, including women, to transform social conflicts at the negotiation tables.

- Strengthening participative mechanisms that promote effective changes in the regions
- Promoting the active participation of civil society in the ceasefire monitoring
- Providing Swiss technical expertise on peacemaking mechanisms
- Facilitating dialogue between stakeholders in the peace process

- Providing stakeholders involved in social conflicts with adequate capacities and tools to participate in transformation processes
- Strengthening dialogue scenarios with adequate process design, technical capacities and follow up mechanisms
- Promoting dialogue between key actors who have previously been improbable to engage with each other
- Promoting reconciliation between different actors and sectors

Description of factors that influence positively or negatively:

- The progress in the implementation of the first phase has positioned the project within government bodies and the civil society platforms
- There are great expectations from civil society on their role in peacebuilding
- Currently, participation and social dialogue hardly leads to transformations

Risks (mainly country risks)

- Violence continues and even increases, due to territorial rearrangement processes involving different armed groups
- Delays in procedures or funding sources for projects
- Lack of continuity of staff in public institutions
- Weak inclusion of the project in the Development Plans
- Participants in peacebuilding activities are not perceived as legitimate representatives of society
- Participatory mechanisms are considered ineffective in contributing to effective and positive change

- Proportion of people from rural areas with sanitation systems (# households with sanitation / # households' goal)
- c. food security
- 2,36% (726) of indigenous and Afro families with food security, productive projects and strengthened at community level
- d. income generation
- 83.367 victims of forced displacement attended by the intervention line of employment

Target value – [2018]

- a. Habitat:
 - 2.860 house improvements
 - b. access to water and sanitation:
 - 1.496.000 people from rural areas with potable water (# households with potable / # households goal)

In target municipalities – ASIR/SABA [2019]

Outcome Statement National Development Plan Reinforce democratic institutions for the promotion and respect for Human Rights; the organization of inclusive social agreements and the peaceful management of conflict

Specific objectives:

- Managing local conflicts with an integral approach
- Strengthening of the autonomy of the ethnic groups' processes to guide, decide, administrate and design their collective life plans in their territories

Indicator:

- Baseline:*
- 52 dialogue tables settled (2016)

Target Value:

- Fulfill the agreements of the dialogue processes

MUNICIPALITY	RURAL POPULATION	ACCESS TO WATER			ACCESS TO SANITATION				
		BASELINE (2015)	GOAL (2015)	GOAL (2015)	BASELINE (2015)	GOAL (2015)	TARGET		
		CURRENT COVERAGE	# PEOPLE	COVERAGE	CURRENT COVERAGE	# PEOPLE	COVERAGE		
CALOTO	17'507	30%	5'252	15%	2'623	11% sewerage, 74% individual sanitation solutions	1925 people with access to sewerage	Optimisation of 2 residual water treatment plants	
SANTANDER	40'385	35%	14'134	25%	10'096	14%	5'653	3%	1'211
TRUJILLO	10'184	74.1%	7'546	100%	10'184	30%	3'055	40%	4'074
BUGA	15'364	73%	11'216	Implement purification systems in five (05) rural aqueducts		68%	10'448	60% of rural households with basic sanitation solution	8'976

Source: Information gathered by the regional project team (May 2016)

- c. food security
- 30.726 indigenous and Afro families with food security, productive projects and strengthened at community level
- d. income generation
- 116.924 victims of forced displacement attended by the intervention line of employment

Subdomain 2.3

Business, human rights and peacebuilding

Outcome 2.3.1

Private companies have improved their accountability on their efforts to respect human rights. (HSD)

Indicators:

- Number of companies reporting the implementation of Guías Colombia

Baseline 2015: No companies are currently reporting.

Target: At least 30% of Guías Colombia members reporting

Description of how (1) contributes to (3)

- Supporting the implementation of verification mechanisms within Guías Colombia to show the impacts of private companies' efforts to respect human rights
- Promoting multi-stakeholder initiatives in the area of business, human rights and peace
- Facilitating civil society dialogue with private companies on their sustainability and human rights reports
- Building bridges between the Government's efforts on peace building and the companies activities on due diligence on human rights
- Implementation of the Swiss National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights
- As a measure of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (Swiss NAP), provide guidance to Swiss companies investing in Colombia on enhanced human rights due diligence and conflict sensitivity
- *Description of factors that influence positively or negatively:*
- The launch and implementation of the Colombian and Swiss National Action Plans⁷ will accelerate state and business implementation of the UN Guiding principles on business and human rights
- Peacebuilding will involve the private sector
- Risks (mainly country risks)
- Companies are reluctant to reveal their activities
- Voluntary initiatives cannot provide the necessary incentives for companies to cooperate

Outcome:

The Colombian State improves the protection of Human Rights and contributes to the business respect for human rights in Colombia

National system: National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights

Specific objectives:

- Improve the coherence between governmental policies and international standards on business and human rights
 - Improve the respect for human rights in private and public business activities
 - Foster the access for effective remediation when human rights are violated in business activities
 - Support and promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts caused by business activities
 - Contribute to the achievement of a lasting peace in Colombia and to the implementation of the public policies directed to ensure it
 - Strengthen and develop the capacities for the effective participation of the civil society regarding business activities
 - Contribute to the implementation of due diligence and multi-stakeholder initiatives contributing to networking between stakeholders and contributing to responsible investment in Colombia
 - Contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals
 - Maximize sustainability and Human Rights as business' competitive advantages
- Indicator:**
- Baseline:**
- National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights launched
- Target Value**
- 4 evaluation reports of the National Action Plan (2019)

⁷ The Swiss National Action Plan is due to be adopted by the Federal Council at the end of 2016.

(4) Lines of intervention (Swiss Programme)

Peacebuilding will be a comprehensive effort that includes all sectors of society. Building bridges between actors that did not cooperate in the past will be crucial for establishing the basis for lasting peace.

UMIAC data management system – which is supported by the Swiss cooperation – will contribute to monitor, analyze and disseminate humanitarian, peacebuilding and development needs, and also the international community's response. This will lead to a more strategic decision making and a better alignment of different actors (international cooperation, state institutions and civil society). Dealing with the past will be a transformative element for Colombians. The Victims' Law, The Truth Commission and the Special Jurisdiction for Peace will summon everyone directly or indirectly involved in the armed conflict. This is an opportunity to assign responsibilities or clarify inaccurate claims. It will also empower victims demanding satisfaction to their rights. Women have specially suffered the consequences of the armed conflict and their contribution to memory will be most important. The territories will face major challenges to transform their communities as well in terms of governance, access to basic services, and improvement of livelihoods as prevent the appearance of new armed actors. At the local level new capacities to resolve conflict in a peaceful manner will be required, transforming social unrest into constructive dialogue will promote alternative ways of solving disagreements. Female leadership is notorious in the regional scenarios, working closely with women and women organizations will facilitate facing numerous challenges. Private companies' responsibility to respect human rights will advance peacebuilding creating empowering environments for communities. Colombia's National Action Plan on business and human rights set guidance for companies on this issue.

(5) Resources, partnerships (Swiss Programme)

Budget 2017 – 2020

- A) SDC: total approx. 15.54 CHF (Domain 2: 2017 4.28 Mio. CHF; 2018: 5.42 Mio. CHF; 2019: 3.54 Mio. CHF, 2020: 2.3 Mio. CHF)
 B) HSD: total approx. CHF 4.4 Mio

Human resources

- C) SDC Human resources for field: 1 Swiss staff and 10 local staff (including 5 project staff)
 D) HSD: Human Security Advisor, 1 NPO; 1 Assistant

(6) Management/performance results, including indicators, see chapter 6 of CS

- Switzerland takes advantage of the integration of cooperation instruments and the impact of policy dialogue with the authorities and state agencies whenever possible. Through joint field missions, the items of the cooperation agenda with those authorities are addressed.
- Include different actors involved in dealing with the past also facilitates peacebuilding. Thus, the involvement of the public forces, the government, the private sector and civil society is a strategy to encircle the efforts towards peace.
- Flexibility of partners to adjust projects according to the dynamism of the contexts in the focused areas allows responding appropriately to changes.

Planning instruments:

- Joint SDC-HSD annual planning (January) containing annual management objectives and mid-year review of the plan (June)
- MERV twice a year (April and October) involving all sections of the Swiss Embassy
- Joint (SDC-HSD) annual report (submitted in early November)
- Operational steering and reporting of projects through established monitoring system (field visits, reports, audits)
- External project evaluations
- ICS, OMR

Annex 1

Results framework for 2017–2020

Domain of intervention 3

Inclusive and sustainable economic development

Take action on climate change by fostering integrated urban development and contribute to sustainable natural resource management, including by tackling global water challenges (Shared by SDC-GPW and SECO)

Subdomain 3.1 Water (SDC-GPW)

Valuing water for more sustainable business

Outcome 3.1.1

A critical mass of committed companies and business partners lead a strategic scaling-up of corporate water footprint (WF).

Indicators

- # of companies involved
- # of cubic meters of water either saved or depolluted.
- # countries involved in the development of WF knowledge products

Baseline:

- 11 companies in 2015
- 3 countries involved (Colombia, Peru, Chile)

(2) Contribution of Swiss Programme Description of how (1) contributes to (3)

Policy influencing: Working with public institutions in charge of water, environment and agriculture, the project will: i) introduce stronger water management criteria for agricultural planning; ii) contribute to the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme; and iii) develop a practical and innovative pilot of Water Benefit Certificate (WBC)

Leveraging partnerships

- Connecting and engaging diverse stakeholders: empowering water champions and leaders from the private sector with influencing power, such as multinational companies, the National Companies Association (ANDI) and the CEO Water Mandate. Business cases of water footprint reduction

(3) Country development or humanitarian outcomes

National Policy for Integrated water Resource Management
 Objective 2: characterize, quantify and optimize the water demand in the country.
 National Water Plan (2022 targets):

- 2.3 Efficient and sustainable water use

<p>Target value: 20 companies in 2019 m³ (tbd) (it depends on the business sector) At least 5 countries</p> <p>Outcome 3.1.2 Public institutions design and apply an innovative scheme of Water Benefit Certificates, as well as introduce water criteria in agricultural planning and water quality monitoring.</p> <p>Indicators # of families beneficiaries of WBC # of products developed with public institutions</p> <p>Baseline: 1 WF assessment in the National Water Study (ENA)</p> <p>Target value: 35 Families; 3 products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging research centers, NGOs and institutions involved in water management and ecosystems conservation. <i>Knowledge and innovation</i> Testing water economic tools, such as WF and WBC, focusing on sharing experiences and knowledge Encouraging innovative ways to communicate and to gain public awareness <p>Description of factors that influence positively or negatively</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate interest in applying an internationally recognized tool such as WF ISO 14046. Although, it is still evolving There is a well-timed opportunity for a regional think tank on corporate WF use There is a need for agriculture and livestock sector water management improvement as the largest water consumer (70%; IDEAM, ENA 2014) <p>Risks (mainly country risks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in the political situation or in security conditions Economic slowdown influences private sector engagement Multiple partners engagement is challenging 	<p>The Ministry of Environment (MADS), through its Green Business Office, has the intention to formalize investments on ecosystem services mechanisms</p> <p>The Rural Agriculture and Livestock Planning Unit (UPRA), of the Ministry of Agriculture, is mandated to define the criteria for efficient land use and planning</p> <p>National Water Plan (NWP):</p> <p>2.1 Characterization and quantification of demand in priority basins. Indicator: water consumption by sectors in m³/sector GDP input</p> <p>IDEAM is mandated to develop the National Monitoring Programme on Water Quality</p>
<p>(4) Lines of intervention (Swiss Programme) SDC's Global Programme Water (GPW): Direct action. Public-private partnership for development. With the relatively complex multiple partner architecture but outcome-specific, the intention is to maximize the acquired driving forces. At the heart of the intervention are the competences, knowhow and commitments from a network of previous and new partners, enriched by the added value and engagement of subcontractors, backstopping entities and international discussions: Substantial policy dialogue with Government institutions, private business and civil society will be crucial. The whole intervention and relation with counterparts will encompass "Do no harm" and Gender equity approaches, in order to reach positive transformations, conscious of existing inequities and power relations. Gender equity approach will be applied and monitored specifically in CWS water basin interventions and beneficiaries of the WBC.</p> <p>(5) Resources, partnerships (Swiss Programme) GPW, Embassy of Switzerland, SDC Colombia Human resources: Director of Cooperation 5%; NPO Senior 100%, Head of Finance 5%; Office and finance assistant 5% SDC's GPW Resources: approximately 2 Mio CHF Counterparts: 2'8 Mio CHF (Partners: IDEAM, UPRA, ANDI, companies, Alianza BioCuenca (water fund), German Cooperation – GIZ, among others)</p> <p>(6) Management/performance results, including indicators (Swiss Programme), see chapter 6 of CS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management/performance results to be included in the Annual Report (Country and GPW). External end of phase evaluation to assess the outcomes and impacts of the SuizAgua Colombia intervention and recommend potential second generation interventions. MERV twice a year (April and October) involving all sections of the Swiss Embassy. Operational steering and reporting of partial actions through established monitoring system (field visits, coordination meetings, reports, financial audits). ICS, OMR, Audit of the Office. 		

Dimension	Monitoring area	Instrument	Periodicity
Country context	Overall country context for the Swiss Cooperation Strategy	MERV	Biannually: April and October
Country Strategy	Results framework Swiss programme outcomes Country development outcomes	Stakeholders' analysis and actor mapping	After two years
	<i>Portfolio</i> Transversal themes: governance, gender equality, conflict-sensitive approach (DNH) Risk analysis	Monitoring of the country strategy	Annually: September
		Annual report	Annually: September
Management		Mid-term review	After two years ⁸
		Rolling operational plan (yearly plan of operation, project monitoring system, incl. annually beneficiary assessments)	Monthly
		Project and partner risk assessment: anticorruption measures	Before starting projects or according to needs
		Regional rapid response mechanism (Grupo de Intervención y Apoyo Rápido – GIAR)	In case of emergency
		Internal DFPA audit report	After 4 years
		External audit report	Annually
		Security management plan (SMP) (review and update)	Bi-annually or according to needs
		Security clearance for project monitoring missions	By mission
		Internal control system (ICS) compliance report	Annually: August
		Office management report (OMR)	Annually: August
	Financial report	Annually	

In blue, the fields of observation and specific measures to CSPM approach

The monitoring system of the SDC/HSD Country Strategy is based on three different dimensions as described above. It is set in accordance with institutionally defined frameworks and instruments (see more details in Chapter 5).

The Portfolio management includes financial aspects (budget allocations, thematic and geographical distribution, allocations and disbursements), aid modalities (mandates, contributions and other types of projects) and transversal themes of high relevance for the implementation of the strategy (gender equality, governance and CSPM approach). According to the CSPM approach, the risk analysis will consider the portfolio and management dimensions.

Operational steering and reporting is done through an established project monitoring system which is based on SCO monitoring matrix, field missions, partner dialogues, project audits and bi-annually projects reviews or evaluations.

⁸ During the Mid-term Review the Result Framework will be adjusted. Baselines and targets that could not be identified during the time of elaborating this strategy will be defined.

Risks	Impacts	Mitigation
Risks of context		
Armed violence and insecurity persists in the rural parts due territorial disputes between different organized armed groups, continued use of Antipersonnel Mines – APM, and "other situations of violence"	Armed violence persists in rural areas, possible displacement of rural communities Access to the communities is challenging, with gaps of assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts / dialogue with Public Forces about security management • Incidence with institutions and visibility in the HCT, HDG, GruC • With partners: context analysis and access, visibility of community protection issues and support of community self-protection mechanisms
Colombian government does not recognize the new victims, because of other situations of violence	Decrease of support of international cooperation, gaps of assistance	Humanitarian incidence with the institutions responsible for victim's assistance via the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)
Weak governance (especially at the local and regional.) accentuated by deficiencies in the electoral system	Coordination difficulties between governmental levels Corruption Persistence of low trust towards State institutions	Contribution to Peacebuilding Funds Efforts with civil society (about accountability) Promoting coordination with institutions Institutional strengthening Set-up of multi-stakeholder dialogue spaces
Emergencies caused by high impacts of climate phenomena	Feeble capacity of the local authorities to respond Fiscal risk	Promoting coordination with state entities in charge of response to disasters (UNGRD) Contribution to multilateral organizations (WFP, OCHA) and CBPF Strengthening contingency planning with the responsible institutions and ev. adaptation projects (SECO)
Regional situation: Venezuela suffers political and economic instability.	Humanitarian crisis in response to cross-border migration of Colombian and Venezuelan citizens. Increasing vulnerability of host communities.	Contribution to humanitarian organizations
Programmatic risks		
Modest performance against outcomes due to safety and access concerns	Modest achievements.	Establish "exit" criteria in high-risk contexts (rural areas with high levels of violence and low presence of state institutions) and report on the challenges.
Access of partners to areas of intervention is difficult (by insecurity)	Opening of new areas is challenging	Strengthening of the CSPM monitoring with, DNH as issues to strengthen
Difficult co-financing of bilateral projects due to apathy from donors	Limited number of bilateral partners to implement programmes	Flexibility on financing top limits Coordination with donors
Institutional Risks (Switzerland)		
Other emergencies limit the resources available Coordination costs between the Embassy programmes	Lack of resources to fund programmes and loss of visibility / credibility	Visibility of the challenges and the results

AGH-E	Action Against Hunger – Spain (<i>Acción Contra el Hambre – España</i>)	GPDP	Post-demobilization groups
ANDI	The National Companies Association (<i>Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia</i>)	GPW	Global Programme Water (SDC)
APC	Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation (<i>Agencia Presidencial de Cooperación Internacional de Colombia</i>)	GRUC	Donor Coordination Group (<i>Grupo de Cooperantes</i>)
APM	Antipersonnel Mines	FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (<i>Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura</i>)
ASIR-SABA	Proyecto ASIR – SABA (<i>Agua y Saneamiento Integral Rural – Saneamiento Básico</i>)	HA	Humanitarian Aid
CA	Circa (approximately)	HALO	Hazardous Area Life-support Organization
CADIS	Center for Life Cycle Assessment and Sustainable Design (<i>Centro de Análisis de Ciclo de Vida y Diseño Sustentable</i>)	HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
CAF	Andean Development Corporation	HD	Humanitarian Demining
CBPF	Country Based Pool Funds	HDG	Humanitarian Donors Group
CHF	Swiss Franc	HEA	Humanitarian Emergency Assistance
CONPES	National Council on Social and Economic Policy – Public policy document (<i>Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social – Documento de política pública</i>)	HH	Households
CS	Country Strategy	HR	Human Rights
CSO	Civil society organizations	HSD	Human Security Division
CSPM	Conflict Sensitive Programme Management	IAG	Illegal armed groups
CWS	Country Water Stewardship	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
DAICMA	Directorate for Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines (<i>Dirección para la Acción Integral contra Minas Antipersonales</i>)	ICS	Internal Control System
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration	IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
DNH	Do No Harm – approach	IDEAM	Colombian Institute for Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Research (<i>Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales de Colombia</i>)
DPS	Department for Social Prosperity (<i>Departamento para la Prosperidad Social</i>)	IDP	Internally Displaced People
DP	Directorate of Political Affairs	IMF	International Monetary Fund
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	IMMAP	Information Management and Mine Action Programmes
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office	IMSMA	Information Management System Mine Action (<i>Sistema de Gestión de Información sobre Actividades relativas a Minas Antipersonal</i>)
ELN	National Liberation Army (<i>Ejército de Liberación Nacional</i>)	INDEPAZ	The Institute for Development and Peace Studies
ENA	National Water Study (<i>Estudio Nacional del Agua</i>)	ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ER	Early recovery	IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
EU	European Union	M	Men
FARC	Revolutionary Colombian Armed Forces (<i>Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia</i>)	MADR	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (<i>Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural</i>)
FDFA	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	MADS	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (<i>Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible</i>)
GBV	Gender-based violence	MAPP-OEA	Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia – Organization of American States (<i>Misión de Apoyo al Proceso de Paz – Organización de Estados Americanos</i>)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	MERV	The Swiss cooperation's context monitoring system
GIZ	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (<i>German Cooperation</i>)	MIO	Millions
GOC	Government of Colombia	MRE	Mine Risk Education
		NCHM	National Centre for Historic Memory (<i>Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica</i>)
		NDP	National Development Plan

NGO	Non-governmental organization	UMAIC	Colombia Information Management and Analysis Unit (<i>Unidad de Manejo y Análisis de Información Colombia</i>)
NPO	National Programme Officer	UN	United Nations
NTS	Non-technical Survey	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
NWP	National Water Plan	UNGRD	National Unit for the Management of Disaster Risk (<i>Unidad Nacional para la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres</i>)
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ODA	Official development assistance	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (<i>Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia</i>)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
OMIR	Office Management Report	UNMPTF	United Nations Multi Partner Trust Fund
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	UNOHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (<i>Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos – OACNUDH</i>)
PRM/US	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration/US Department of State	UNWFP	United Nations World Food Programme
PSA	Payment for ecosystem services (pagos por servicios ambientales)	UPRA	Rural Agriculture and Livestock Planning Unit (<i>Unidad de Planificación Rural Agropecuaria</i>)
QUIPS	Quick Impact Projects	JRT	Unit for Land Restitution (<i>Unidad de Restitución de Tierras</i>)
SCO	Swiss Cooperation Office	USD	United States Dollar
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
SDC/HA	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation – Humanitarian Aid	W	Women
SDC/GPW	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation – Global Programme Water	WA	Water
SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
SECO/WBF	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs / Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research (<i>Eidgenössisches Departement für Wirtschaft, Bildung und Forschung</i>)	WBC	Water Benefit Certificate
SECO/WE	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs / Economic Cooperation and Development (<i>Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung</i>)	WBF	Eidgenössisches Departement für Wirtschaft, Bildung und Forschung (<i>Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research</i>)
SDGS	Sustainable Development Goals	WF	Water Footprint
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence	WFP	World Food Programme / United Nations World Food Programme
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprise		
SMP	Security management plan		
TBC	To be confirmed		
UARIV	Unit for the Attention and Integral Reparation of Victims (<i>Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a Víctimas</i>)		

Imprint

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Editing / Coordination

SDC Humanitarian Aid and Global Programme Water

DP Human Security Division

Layout

Stämpfli AG, Bern

Graphic design

vollprecht gestaltung, Basel

Photos

Swiss Cooperation Colombia: Page 1, Page 8 (3), Page 12 (1, 3)

OXFAM: Page 8 (5)

COLEMAD: Page 8 (2)

Hanz Rippe: Page 12 (2)

Sources

This publication contains data based on statistics from the World Bank, the IMF and other international bodies as well as national statistical services from Colombia.

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CH-Bern, 2017