
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

1. The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in Colombia

1.1. Basis for programming

The programming exercise in Colombia is based on an assessment by the EU concerning its policy towards this partner country for the period 2021-2027

The EU and its MS are long time partners of Colombia. **Peace and stability** remain at the forefront of our common political interests. The same can be said for efforts to adapt to and mitigate the impact of **climate change**, protect the **environment** and promote green growth, in line with the principles underpinning the EU Green Deal and UNSG Guterres “Making peace with Nature”. Other key political interests include working together to defend the respect of **human rights and promote gender equality**; fight all forms of **inequality**; promoting trade and investments; cooperate against criminal networks; reinforcing **multilateralism**; and finding an effective response to the Venezuelan crisis. These are also among the priorities and areas of cooperation identified in the EU-Colombia Memorandum of Understanding on an Agenda of enhanced political and sectoral dialogue and cooperation for the next decade signed on 21 September 2021.

Colombia is a stable and like-minded democracy. An upper middle-income country, it has a solid macroeconomic framework, it signed a trade agreement with the EU in 2013 and recently entered the OECD. Very biodiverse and interested in green growth, it is a relevant partner for the EU in Latin America and has the potential to lead the way in terms of sustainable development. Conditions for development were improved by the Peace Agreement, signed with the ex-FARC guerrilla in 2016 and currently under implementation.

Even though Colombia has made great efforts and implemented public policies directed to reduce the main threats that affect its development, important challenges remain. In this sense, key challenges for EU engagement include the following. **Insecurity** in some areas of the country affects the implementation of development projects and at times may reverse progress or undermine results. **Difficult access to land** and a weak land governance for potential beneficiaries may jeopardise rural development efforts. **Violence against human right defenders and social leaders** risks discouraging their action and therefore depriving the country (and EU cooperation) of key interlocutors and social actors. Consolidation of the reincorporation process is necessary for keeping ex combatants committed with the peace agreement. The presence of criminal networks and the abundance of resources linked to illegal activities feeds **corruption**. Multiple drivers for **deforestation** (illegal activities, expansion of the agriculture frontier, exploitation of natural resources, etc.) goes contrary to the EU priority to preserve the environment and fight climate change. The deteriorating economic and social conditions in Venezuela adds an additional layer of complexity. Many Colombians are returning home, and a vast majority of Venezuelan migrants are going to Colombia. Support to Venezuelan migrants needs to be carefully balanced with support to receiving communities to avoid feeding **xenophobia** and to prevent recruitment by illegal groups. A regional response to the migration crisis seems the most adequate approach, in close coordination with any country level interventions. Therefore, the impact of migration on the priority sectors of this MIP as well as EU actions in support to Venezuelan migrants financed through this MIP, will be duly coordinated with the EU answer to the crisis included in the regional MIP for the Americas and the Caribbean. Political **polarisation** in the country may tempt some political actors into seeing the EU as a target for criticisms.

Answering the many existing challenges requires an integrated approach in line with the principles of the **Humanitarian-Peace-Development Nexus**, which will guide the implementation of this MIP.

All actions taken under this programming exercise shall comply with EU legislation, in particular EU restrictive measures (sanctions) adopted pursuant to Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

1.2. Status of joint programming

Up to the end of 2020, the EU and its MS present in Colombia did not count with an active Joint Programming process (JP). The European Union Trust Fund for Peace (the TF), which includes 21 MS, UK and Chile and that was set up in late 2016, provided an effective and efficient coordination and response mechanism for EU and MS actions in one of their main sector of intervention (support to the implementation of the peace process), thus reducing the need for JP. Conversely, other common areas of intervention did not count with a joint coordination and response structure.

However, it is now believed that a more holistic approach is necessary, in the framework of the NDICI and of Team Europe. For this reason, in parallel with the preparation of this MIP, the EUD and its MS decided to launch the JP process, with the goal to produce a full fledge JP document in the course of 2021 or early 2022.

An initial mapping of EU MS sectors of interventions in the country highlighted that: 21 MS are active in Peace (many only through the TF), 8 in Human Rights, 8 in Humanitarian interventions, 7 in Environment / Climate change, 6 in Gender, 5 in Agriculture, 5 in Governance and rule of law, 5 are supporting SMEs, 4 are active in Migration, 4 in Health, 3 in Education and 1 in Water and Sanitation. Based on the mapping, the EU and MS formed working groups to discuss the topics that registered greater MS presence.

1.3. Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with Colombia

The priority areas selected for the cooperation with Colombia are **Peace** and **Environment**.

Peace and stability in Colombia are key for the country and for the region. They are at the heart of EU and MS development cooperation in the country, as also mentioned in the key priorities of the MoU (see above), and necessary for the implementation and sustainability of any other development action. Addressing the root causes of armed violence and poverty in Colombia means tackling structural **inequalities** and promoting a more inclusive development, as well as unleashing the potential of trade, investment and the private sector and addressing the needs of Venezuelan migrants.

Colombia is an ally and like-minded country when it comes to international commitments on **climate change, biodiversity, SDGs** and **environment**. The EU has a strategic interest in supporting Colombia as a model of **sustainable development** in Latin America.

Gender and human rights will be mainstreamed throughout the EU actions in Colombia. Digitalisation will be considered as a crosscutting issue.

1.4. Justification and context

Peace

In 2016, the *Final Agreement to End the Armed Conflict and Build a Stable and Lasting Peace* ended a 52-year long conflict between Colombia and the FARC-EP guerrilla. Its implementation process has come to a crucial point and needs continued international political and development support to succeed. The Government is making efforts to fulfil the Agreement, as well as to implement structural reforms, increase equality and inclusion of vulnerable people and create a better business environment for the private sector and its contribution to development. It requires resources, political will from all sides and greater inter-institutional coordination, as well as intense deployment at the local level. There is progress in the implementation of the Development Programs with a Territorial Focus (PDET) and the rural development chapter, including the cadastre and land register.

According to the reports of the Kroc Institute, other areas appear to present less progress, especially the improvement of services provision in the countryside, support to coca substitution, land reform and political participation. At the end of August 2020, 26.6% of the Agreement stipulations had been fully implemented. Another 16.8% were at an intermediate level of implementation. A further 36% were at a minimal state of implementation. The remaining 20.6% were yet to be initiated.

Meanwhile, the government informs of good progress in the reincorporation of ex combatants, in areas such as economic sustainability, housing, family, education, health, comprehensive accompaniment and community strengthening. According to Government reports, as of December 31, 2020, 86 collective projects had been approved, involving 3,353 people in the process of reincorporation (2,418 men and 935 women). At the same time, 2,214 individual projects were approved, benefiting 2,692 people in the process of reincorporation (2,073 men and 619 women); 98.6% of the reincorporated population have been affiliated to the health system and 83% (11,619 people) to the pension system; more than COP 256,521 million have been delivered through different economic guarantees.

The Government has invested USD 243 million in the Comprehensive National Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops (PNIS by its acronym in Spanish), benefiting the 99,097 families that bet on legality in 14 departments and 56 municipalities of the country. However, substitution of illicit crops still needs support, which the government is providing through the implementation of different substitution models created according to the characteristics of each territory. The implementation of marketing strategies and improvement of value chains for alternative products and the improvement of productive and road infrastructure are also necessary. Many of the EU interventions in rural development will contribute indirectly to addressing coca substitution, thanks to their support to local road and productive infrastructure, value chains, capacity building and local business development, etc.

The implementation of the public policy on victims, which was extended until 2031, needs strengthening. There is need for measures related to collective reparation, returns and relocations, which have a great impact on the economic and social development of communities and on the reconstruction of the social fabric.

Inequality is a root cause of violence and is exacerbated by it. It remains a structural problem, made even worse by the COVID 19 pandemic, and it spans from social to economic, it has gender and ethnic elements, affects wealth and economic-growth rates between rural and urban areas and is clearly reflected in the distribution of land.

Land distribution and formalization is in itself a deeply embedded problem and a cause of armed violence, with important policy delays. According to government figures, 1.193.257 hectares have been entered into the Land Fund of the Nation (Fondo de Tierras de la Nación), which corresponds to 81% of the quadrennial goal. The government also reports of important advancement in tertiary roads, rural electrification, housing, drinking water and sanitation. The update of the national cadastre, Agricultural Extension services and agricultural jurisdiction are areas identified by the government as in need of additional support. Similarly, the government reports that there has been some progress in relation to the reincorporation of ex combatants and land, with for example the purchase by the government of the land of four former areas of reincorporation (AETCR).

Linked to peace is also the **security** situation. Illegal armed groups have a heavy presence in different parts of the Colombian rural territory prioritized for the Peace Agreement implementation, mostly aiming to assert control over the illegal economies, dominated by the cocaine business. Therefore, cooperation on security and fight against organised crime are highly relevant for Colombia but, considering the transnational nature of organised crime networks, security-related operations are more efficiently addressed at regional and multi-country level. Therefore, actions in these areas should be carried out in the framework of regional programmes.

A regional TEI on Security and Justice in LAC is proposed under the Americas and Caribbean regional MIP, for which several EU MS have already expressed concrete interest. The TEI will build on existing successful experiences (like EL PAcCTO and COPOLAD) and will involve Member States, key EU institutions and EU specialised agencies.

Notwithstanding the State public commitment to provide security and protection, including of FARC ex-combatants, illegal groups continued **human rights violations, intimidation** and violence against communities, local leaders, peace, environmental and human rights defenders and ex-combatants remain a serious cause for concern, as well as the widespread impunity. They are responsible for widespread displacement of vulnerable population. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), reported 87 events of mass displacement between January and November 2020 affecting at least 23,000 people. Some 65% of the mass displacements affected ethnic and indigenous communities, which are disproportionately affected. Discriminatory gender stereotypes, **violence against women** and trafficking of women and young people for sexual exploitation remain major problems. Abuse and exploitation of those vulnerable groups migrating from Venezuela has reached alarming levels. The COVID 19 pandemic has further exacerbated insecurity, and in particular domestic violence against women.

The EU focus on Peace and its continue readiness to support Colombian efforts towards stability, dialogue and reduced armed violence, will contribute to address many of the above mentioned challenges, providing not only financial support but also much needed political support to the actors, within and outside the government, that are engaged in the implementation of the Peace Agreement. EU interventions will build upon decades of experience in accompanying the peace efforts, before and after the peace agreement was signed. An experience and political commitment that granted the EU a special recognition in the Agreement itself as a key partner in its implementation, especially for chapter 1 and 3. The EU has also developed significant experience in local and rural development, gender, land issues and human rights in the country, all of which will inform the new actions.

The EU and its MS and agencies are not alone in this effort, as various non-European development actors are also investing significant amounts in the support of the peace agreement, including USAID, Norway, the WB, the IADB and the UN system.

Actions under this priority area will contribute directly to SDG 16 and indirectly to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 10 and is in line with the Commission overarching priority “Governance, Peace and Security”.

This priority area is fully in line with objective (b) of the (proposed) “Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument” (NDICI): “*at global level, to consolidate and support democracy, rule of law and human rights, support civil society organisations, further stability and peace and address other global challenges including migration and mobility*” (Art. 3, paragraph 2, point b). Finally, it is coherent with EU Action plan for Human Rights and Democracy and the EU Human Rights strategy.

International and Colombian **civil society organisations** have been key in monitoring and denouncing human rights violations during the conflict and after the signature of the Peace Agreement, and in participating in and monitoring its implementation. CSOs facilitated the scaling down of hostilities as well as enabled local economic development and public-private partnerships, while also promoting and supporting peace and reconciliation initiatives. Many actions financed by the EU and its MS in the area of peace are implemented by CSOs. Civil society organizations have been first responders in the Covid-19 pandemic. Often civil society organizations are those which provide social services in remote and violence affected areas where state presence is very scarce, building social capital in violence, poverty, and disaster-affected regions.

Environment

As an Amazonian country and as the second most biodiverse country in the world, Colombia is a country of great relevance for the EU in the protection of biodiversity. The National Development Plan 2018-2022 commits Colombia to a sustainable model of development. The country ratified the Paris Agreement in 2017 and is committed to reduce its Green House Gases by 51% by 2030, with respect to the projected Business-as-Usual Scenario. Like the EU, Colombia aims to reach carbon neutrality by 2050. The country adopted a Green Growth policy in 2018 and the first Circular Economy strategy in Latin America. With a strategy called 'Natural Conservation Contracts' the Colombian Government aims to ensure that by 2030 a total of 2,476,728 hectares of strategic ecosystems are conserved by the very communities that live there via a comprehensive intervention that includes the regularization of land use, sustainable productive alternatives, and voluntary substitution of illicit crops.

Currently, the sustainable use of **biodiversity** is the biggest environmental challenge in Colombia.

Deforestation is one of the main threats, resulting mainly from land grabbing, agricultural expansion and cattle ranching, illegal mining and illegal crops. The deforestation map overlaps with the areas with the presence of illegal armed groups. While deforestation increased after the FARC's disarmament, according to national sources it decreased by 10% in 2018 and by 19% in 2019. Improving the management of forest, land and **natural resources** is also an opportunity to ensure legal income for communities that will otherwise get stuck into the trap of illegality. Bio-economies have an opportunity, amongst other, to reach the EU market thanks to the EU-Colombia FTA, and in particular its sustainable development chapter. Colombia faces high risks associated with worsening **disasters** and **climate change**. The cost of disasters is increased by inefficient disaster risk management. In this sense, the emergency-development nexus acquires relevance to ensure long-term protection of vulnerable communities.

Colombian policies and challenges pave the way for both European cooperation and investments in areas such as circular and green economies, renewable energies and sustainable mobility, among others. Previous EU cooperation in this area shows that investments in green business are effective in terms of both income generation and peace building in conflict-torn territories. Green investments will be even more relevant in the post-COVID scenario, and will offer an opportunity to reduce the urban-rural gap, create decent jobs and income generating opportunities for rural (including coastal) communities (forestry, bio-economy, sustainable and deforestation-free agricultural value chains, sustainable fisheries, eco-tourism, payment for environmental services and so on). Germany, Norway and UK are also supporting Colombia in protecting the Amazon, The IADB created a fund called “Sustainable Colombia” in support to the implementation of the Peace Agreement. Prioritisation of this area is coherent with the Commission overarching priorities “Green Deal” and “Alliances for Sustainable Growth and Jobs”, including the Farm to Fork strategy including its envisaged legislation on due diligence, which is a source of concern for Colombian authorities and agro-industrial exporters alike. It is also in line with the Paris Agreement and its key objectives: pursuing ‘net-zero carbon’ and ‘climate-resilient’ economies as well as ‘aligning financial flows’ to that effect. It will contribute directly to the SDGs 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 and indirectly to SDGs 1, 2 and 3. Colombia participates in EU regional programmes related to climate change and biodiversity (EuroClima+, AI-Invest Verde, Amazon TEI, etc.) Synergies between INTPA programmes and the new Horizon Europe research programme may be sought.

Colombia counts with very active civil society organizations in the areas of environment and climate change under often challenging conditions¹ Their lobbying and advocacy work has been an important factor in shaping Colombia’s public policies in these sectors. CSOs are actively involved in enabling local economic development and public-private partnerships based on responsible consumption, organic production and fair supply chains, cooperating with local authorities, academia and private sector. Local authorities in rural areas, though, are often financially weak and understaffed. The Colombian Municipality Federation has been developing services to smaller municipalities in order to increase participation and capacity to attract investments.

COVID 19

The socio-economic impact of the **COVID 19 pandemic** will result in increased inequalities, informality and unemployment, and will push the country backwards in the fight against poverty, with also a risk to increase the gender gap. Social unrest may increase as well. The Government has made efforts within the limits set by the national budget with social help to those who have lost job and income (CONPES 4023). The two selected priority areas will be implemented in the framework of the COVID pandemic and post-COVID recovery, with an eye on the possibility to turn the pandemic into an opportunity to discuss structural reforms on redistribution of wealth, decent job creation, taxation and social security and to build back better.

1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

This MIP will last seven years, divided in two periods: 2021-2024 and 2025-2027.

During 2021-24, the MIP will be informed by and will align to the current National Development Plan (NDP). In August 2022, a new government will take up duty and can be expected to present its own NDP and set of priorities in the beginning of 2023. During 2023, the Delegation will review this MIP with the new government based on the new National Development Plan to ensure alignment for the following period.

2. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

By the end of 2024, this MIP will have supported Colombia in the implementation of the Peace agreement, including through the reincorporation of ex-combatants, the implementation of land reforms and support to victims.

In addition, this MIP will have contributed to reduce deforestation and to boost green rural development in the country.

2.1. Priority area 1 – Peace

Reference DAC codes for reporting:

- 152 – Conflict Peace and Security, including peace building, conflict prevention, reintegration of ex-combatants, removal of landmines.
- 151 – Government and Civil Society general, including PFM and DRM, decentralization, anti-corruption, Ombudsperson, Immigration, Human Rights, Ending violence against women and girls.

Digitalisation, science and innovation will be mainstreamed through the priority area, both as a tool for boosting productive system and to contribute to democracy, transparency and accountability. This may include fostering the oversight and accountability role of civil, promoting the use of online technologies in accordance with human rights standards, rule of law and democratic principles or take action to counter disinformation. The use of EU space capabilities (in particular Copernicus and Galileo) will also be considered under this priority in line with two administrative arrangements recently signed with Colombia (on Copernicus in 2018 and on EGNSS / Galileo in 2021).

Civil society grassroots organisations' work on peace building and human rights in Colombia is extremely relevant. Civil society organizations, including youth organisations, will be consulted during the formulation of actions and will be associated to policy dialogue whenever possible. Implementation of actions through CSOs is a real possibility in all topics where implementation through budget support or delegated cooperation to MS would be impossible or less efficient. Complementary projects to the MIP programmes will be actively sought. These efforts should lead to strengthening the role and participation of social partners, ensuring their active participation.

Similarly, the EU will look for opportunities to work with sub-national institutions, whenever pertinent and in collaboration with the central government, to reinforce local governance and support peace building on the ground.

Risks that could affect this priority area include an escalation of violence, continued threats to the security of ex-combatants and social leaders, and to a possible gap of investments needed for the development of regions most affected by poverty and violence. Also, different governments may give different priority to the implementation of the Peace agreements. To

¹ Colombia leads the list of most dangerous countries in the world for environmental defenders

mitigate these risks, the EU will engage in policy dialogue with all relevant stakeholders, including the Government, former combatants, civil society and the private sector. European investments may help closing the gap and maintaining political commitment. All actions under this MIP will be informed by a Conflict Assessment Study, which will help identify additional risks and will inform all actions under this MIP.

2.1.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific Objective 1: contribute to a stable and sustainable peace in the territories, with a particular emphasis on the implementation of chapter 1 (Comprehensive Rural Reform), chapter 3.2.2 (Economic and Social Reincorporation of FARC-EP) and chapter 5 (Agreement on the victims of the conflict) of the Peace Agreement.
SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 and 16

This SO relates directly to the Peace Agreement. It will take in due consideration and will be implemented in line with government policies, in particular the policy “Peace with Legality”. This SO may include actions related to the following.

Land governance (management, formalisation, restitution, access, use, cadastre, conflict resolution at local level and agriculture frontier) (chapter 1.1); the Development Programmes with a Territorial Focus (PDET by its Spanish acronym) (chapter 1.2); the development of the still missing National Plans for the Comprehensive Rural Development (1.3).

The economic and social reincorporation of ex- combatants of the FARC-EP (chapter 3.2.2), whether inside or outside former ETCR, with a particular focus on land access and security and will include technical and vocational training for their re-insertion in the economic life.

The work of the institutions conforming the Integral system for truth, justice, reparation and no repetition, ensuring proper complementarity with the ongoing and future support under the IcSP, and support to processes of collective reparation, returns and relocations (chapter 5.1), and support to human rights and human rights defenders (chapter 5.2), within and outside the framework of the Peace Agreement.

Specific Objective 2: address inequalities as root causes of violence and poverty, including through increased focus on technical and vocational education and training, which is crucial for decent employment, particularly for supporting youth, reintegration and rural development. SDGs 4, 5, 10, 16

This SO will focus on fighting severe social inequality. It will prioritise mainly, but will not be limited to, gender-based inequalities and gender-based violence, in line with government policies. Gender will also be mainstreamed throughout all actions to be financed under this MIP. Youth will receive particular attention. This SO also include social and economic inclusion of Venezuelan migrants. This SO may include actions related to: access to and formalization of the rural property in equal conditions; the guarantee of social, economic, sexual, reproductive and cultural rights for rural women; the engagement of women in spaces of political representation; the closing of gender gaps and the transformation on unequal power relations; strengthening the concepts of gender equality in governmental institutions; terminating gender based violence; integration of Venezuelan migrants. It will also support the development of policies and legislation aimed at reducing various forms of inequality, promoting a transition from informal to formal jobs, reducing corruption and improving public finance management and domestic revenues mobilization.

2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective

Expected results for Specific Objective 1:

- 1.1 Rural families, victims and rural women increase land tenure security and improve sustainable land use.
- 1.2 Inclusive and sustainable rural development in areas most affected by violence and poverty is fostered, taking into consideration the prioritized initiatives in the PDET.
- 1.3 The social and economic reincorporation of ex-combatants is successfully advanced
- 1.4 The Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparations, and Non-Repetition is sufficiently funded and able to carry out its work
- 1.5 Mechanisms for the protection of human rights and human rights defenders are strengthened.

Expected results for Specific Objective 2:

- 2.1 Affirmative actions for equal opportunities for men and women and to terminate gender-based violence are promoted
- 2.2 Extreme poverty and social inequalities are reduced
- 2.3 Government efforts to reduce inequalities through land, anti-corruption, tax and social welfare/protection reforms and gender sensitive budgeting are supported, along with measures to mobilize national and international resources and to improve PFM and business climate.
- 2.4 Venezuelan migrants are supported and their rights respected

2.1.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

<i>Expected Result</i>	<i>N²</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Source of verification³</i>
<i>1.1 Rural families, victims and rural women increase land tenure security and improve sustainable land use.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land</i>	<i>0</i> <i>0</i>	<i>180 000 smallholders with improved access to rural advisory service (RAS).</i> <i>85 000 smallholders under a Contract Farming Scheme (CFM)</i>	<i>DNP SDG12</i> <i>Reports of the National System of Agricultural Innovation (SNIA)</i> <i>Reports of the Ministry of Agriculture</i>
<i>1.2 Inclusive and sustainable rural development in areas most affected by</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>100 Km² agricultural ecosystems restored</i>	<i>Reports of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry</i>

² Number of the Indicator of the EU Result Framework

³ The source of data (means of verification) will be the EU-funded interventions' M&E systems, unless stated differently.

<i>violence and poverty is fostered, taking into consideration the prioritized initiatives in the PDET</i>		<i>management practices have been introduced with EU support (km2)</i>			<i>Environment, ART Agency</i>
<i>1.3 The social and economic reincorporation of ex-combatants is successfully advanced</i>	35	<i>Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention</i>	0 0	<i>10000 young people involved in peace building initiatives, of which 50% are young girls. 2700 ex-combatants benefitting from relevant EU supported interventions</i>	<i>Agency for National Reincorporation (ARN) Reports EU projects reports</i>
<i>1.4 The Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparations, and Non-Repitition is sufficiently funded and able to carry out its work</i>	34	<i>Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights</i>	0	<i>The 3 transitional justice institutions deliver successfully on their mandate.</i>	<i>International observers' reports, EU project reports, government reports.</i>
<i>1.5 Mechanisms for the protection of human rights and human rights defenders are strengthened.</i>	40	<i>Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU</i>	0	<i>5000 victims supported</i>	<i>EU projects reports</i>
<i>2.1 Affirmative actions for equal opportunities for men and women and to terminate gender-based violence are promoted</i>	31	<i>Number of individuals benefitting from EU-funded programmes to counter sexual and gender-based violence</i>	0	<i>1700 women supported to counter GBV, improving access to protection measures and economic empowerment</i>	<i>Reports of the Advisory Office for Women, EU projects reports</i>
<i>2.2 Extreme poverty and social inequalities are reduced</i>	33	<i>Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality</i>	0	<i>1000 people improve the social and economic conditions, of which 40% are women</i>	<i>Reports from the ART Agency, Prosperidad social DPS, EU project reports</i>
<i>2.3 Government efforts to reduce inequalities through land, anti-corruption, tax and social welfare/protection</i>	17	<i>Number of EU funded initiatives supporting the implementation of political economic and social reforms</i>	0	<i>5 EU funded initiatives</i>	<i>EU projects reports</i>

<i>reforms and gender sensitive budgeting are supported, along with measures to mobilize national and international resources and to improve PFM and business climate.</i>		<i>and joint agreements in partner countries</i>			
<i>2.4 Venezuelan refugees and migrants and their host communities are supported and their rights respected</i>	18	<i>Number of Venezuelan refugees and migrants and individuals from their host communities directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU</i>	0	<i>120.000 Venezuelan Refugees and migrants and individuals from their host communities supported</i>	<i>EU projects reports</i>

2.1.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

The reforms foreseen in the Peace Agreement require substantial investment in rural areas, aimed to ensure connectivity, create decent jobs, support small and medium enterprises and provide public goods and services. The possibility to mobilise guarantees and investments under the EFSD+ will depend on the capacity and willingness of Colombian authorities to incur in loans and utilise other financial instruments, given debt limits set by law.

2.2. Priority area 2: Environment and climate change

Reference DAC codes for reporting:

- 310 – Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
- 410 – General Environment Protection, including environmental policies, bio-diversity and environmental research
- 430 - Multisector (Urban / rural development), including rural land policy, disaster risk reduction, food safety and quality.

Digitalization will be central to investments made under this priority area, as it will provide tools to close the gap between rural and urban Colombia. It will help bringing public services and economic opportunities to rural areas. Science and innovation will also help accelerating the transition to greener productive systems as well as the development of remote regions. It will give continuity to the support to climate information systems. The use of EU space capabilities (in particular Copernicus and Galileo) will also be considered under this priority in line with two administrative arrangements recently signed with Colombia (on Copernicus in 2018 and on EGNSS / Galileo in 2021).

To meet the specific objectives, the **role of civil society** and youth organizations will be key, as they have the capacity to spread the sustainable development model across rural communities, as well as contribute with constructive ideas to the debate on public policies at both national and local level as well as to consumer education. Colombian CSO will be associated to policy dialogue on this priority area. Their local initiatives may be supported with

specific funding, when relevant. The Territorial Approach to Local Development will help engage with all relevant local actors around a common long-term vision for the territory.

As mentioned with regard to peace, the EU will look for opportunities to work with sub-national institutions, in collaboration with the central government. Local administration are fundamental in the preservation of their territories, and will be closely involved in EU actions whenever possible.

The **main risk** that could jeopardize Colombia's transition towards sustainable development relate to a drastic change in the priority of incoming governments and revival of a fossil fuels-based economy. Violence in the territories may prevent or slow down implementation of projects. Presence of armed groups and illegal economies may increase deforestation or hinder conservation efforts in some areas. To mitigate this risk, the EU will engage in policy dialogue with all relevant stakeholders, and offer technical expertise as well as financial support towards green transition. Moreover, all actions will keep conflict prevention and management into account. A Conflict Assessment Study is being prepared, which will help identify additional risks and will inform all actions under this MIP.

2.2.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific Objective 1: Contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity as a way to generate prosperity and inclusion for vulnerable rural communities (SDG 8, 10, 13, 14, 15).

This objective will preserve biodiversity, combatting tropical deforestation, and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. It will cover the conservation and restoration of the Colombian rainforest, the fight against climate change (including through environment education), contribute to the biodiversity strategy, a sustainable management and use of biodiversity (promoting bio-economies and forest economies, including in coastal areas), and prevent further epidemic plagues.

Specific Objective 2: Support the transition to sustainable food systems and fair supply chains (SDG 1, 2, 10, 12, 15).

This objective will support circular and low-carbon rural economies as well as green value chains. It will also boost sustainable, healthy and environmentally friendly cultivation methods and agri-food systems. To do so, it will accelerate the reconversion of agricultural production and distribution system which i) have a neutral or positive environmental impact, ii) help to mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts, and iii) reverse the loss of biodiversity. EU cooperation will assist the agriculture and food producers to adapt to upcoming Farm-to-Fork related requirements, in order to be able to export to the European Union, one of their most relevant markets. Economic empowerment of rural women and youth and of ethnic communities will be specifically addressed.

Specific Objective 3: Contribute to strengthening green growth policies, with an inclusion and social justice approach (SDG 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17)

This objective will contribute to strengthening public policies that enable Colombia to meet climate targets and to a transition to a green and sustainable economy, but also the resolution of environmental conflicts. EU cooperation will support green SMEs (including women-led

enterprises), payment of ecosystem services, circular economies, sustainable production and consumption. The specific role of women will also be key in the areas of disaster and conflict management. It will also help accelerate financial flows towards green, inclusive and resilient transitions, to possibly supporting Colombia develop sound enabling frameworks for scaling up sustainable finance,

2.2.2. Expected results per specific objective

Expected results for Specific Objective 1:

- 1.1. Significantly reduced deforestation and forest degradation
- 1.2. Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
- 1.3. Colombian strategic ecosystems and its biodiversity are preserved, restored and a source of prosperity.

Expected results for Specific Objective 2:

- 2.1. Increased incomes of rural communities most affected by violence and poverty, based on sustainable income generating activities.
- 2.2. Increased access of Colombian agro-industry to EU market.
- 2.3. Reduction of the use of chemicals and hazardous pesticides, fertilizers in agriculture and the use of antimicrobials in farming.

Expected results for Specific Objective 3:

- 3.1. Increased participation of green enterprises in the national production.
- 3.2. Colombian climate targets are properly funded.
- 3.3. Reduction in losses derived from vulnerability to climate change.

2.2.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

<i>Expected Result</i>	<i>N⁴</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Source of Verification⁵</i>
<i>1.1. Significantly reduced deforestation</i>		<i>Reduction of deforestation (in ha) with EU support</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>400.000 ha reduction of deforestation</i>	<i>Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (IDEAM)</i>
<i>1.2. Reduced greenhouse gas emissions</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes CO₂eq) with EU support</i>	<i>0)</i>	<i>74,50 Mt CO₂eq avoided on agricultural-sylvicultural and other land uses</i>	<i>Registro Nacional de Reducción de Emisiones</i>
<i>1.3. Colombian strategic ecosystems and its biodiversity are preserved, restored and a source of prosperity</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Areas of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under a) protection b) sustainable management</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>17612 ha restored ecosystems in National Natural Parks (PNN) or buffer zones</i>	<i>DNP SDG 14 Land –use System Corine Land Cover – PNN. Forest Monitoring System - IDEAM</i>

⁴ Number of the Indicator of the EU Result Framework

⁵ The source of data (means of verification) will be the EU-funded interventions' M&E systems, unless stated differently.

		with EU support (ha)			
2.1. Increased incomes of rural communities most affected by violence and poverty, based on sustainable income generating activities ⁶	1	Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land	0 0	180 000 smallholders with improved access to RAS. 85 000 smallholders under a Contract Farming Scheme (CFM)	DNP SDG12 Reports of the National System of Agricultural Innovation (SNIA) Reports of the Ministry of Agriculture
2.2. Increased access of Colombian agro-industry to EU market	16	Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced	0	2 projects promoting access of Colombian agricultural products to international markets Increased Colombian agro-industrial exports to EU market	EU project reports Export Statistics
2.3. Reduction of the use of chemicals and hazardous pesticides, fertilizers in agriculture and the use of antimicrobials in farming.	2	Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	145 Km2 restored under sylvopastoral practices	Reports of the Ministry of Agriculture
3.1. Increased participation of green enterprises in the national production.	6	Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises applying Sustainable Consumption and Production practices with EU support	0	1500 SMEs applying Sustainable Consumption and Production Practices	DNP SDG 9 Monitoring system Conpes–SISCONPES - DNP. Reports of the Ministry of Environment
3.2. Colombian climate targets are properly funded.	20	Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen revenue mobilisation, public financial	0	1	EU project reports

⁶ This expected result and expected result 1.1 under priority area Peace contribute to the same target (targets are not comulatives between the two)

		<i>management and/or budget transparency</i>			
3.3. Reduction in losses derived from vulnerability to climate change	5	Number of countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: a) developed, b) under implementation with EU support	0	3 Colombian cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies.	EU projects reports, ICLEI, IURC

2.2.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

In line with the priority areas defined above, a percentage of the financial allocations defined under section 4 could be mobilised from the present MIP for the participation of the country in the EFSD+.

The possibility to use financial guarantees to meet specific objectives will be explored, knowing that the Colombian “fiscal rule” limits the use of loans. Given that conditions are met, this priority area would offer opportunities for investment in green infrastructure and renewable energy. In particular, the EU will explore the possibility to invest in sustainable rural public goods, such as locally produced sustainable energy, virtual connectivity, clean water and sanitation, and transport systems. Another area of interest for investments is related to sustainable cities and could be negotiated with local governments: sustainable mobility, clean air and water, nature based solutions, waste management. Finally, the EFSD+ could contribute to climate-resilient infrastructure and renewable energy to help Colombia switch to a greener energy matrix.

2.3. Proposals of country Team Europe Initiatives

The Team Europe in Colombia has proposed two initiatives, corresponding to and expanding on the priority areas of this MIP.

TEI Peace. The strategic objective of this TEI is to ensure full implementation of the Peace Agreement, as a way to tackle the root causes of armed violence and inequalities in Colombia. Peace and stability are at the heart of EU and MS development cooperation in Colombia and necessary for the implementation and sustainability of any other development action.

For the last 20 years, the EU and its MS have supported the peace process, both politically and through cooperation, tackling the root causes of armed violence (poverty, exclusion, inequality ...).

The Peace Agreement signed in 2016 with FARC recognised the role of the EU and formally associated the Union and MS to the implementation process. Currently, the EU is active at all levels, including through its Special Envoy and through its Trust Fund for peace in Colombia, which gathers the contributions of 21 MS, as well as the IcSP which provides relevant support to the transitional justice institutions. MS and their agencies are also supporting the process through their own bilateral cooperation and political outreach. On top of contributing to the EUTF, AT, DE, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, IT, NL, PT and SE are also active in the sector through their own projects or through contribution to other peace trust funds or participate in

coordination meetings on the topic. Coordination and joint action of the Team Europe on peace are already high. The selection of peace as a TE Initiative aims to provide continuity, additional reach and sustainability, more visibility and increased impact. The Team Europe initiative will be carried out through a mix of instruments: political and policy dialogue, support to key reforms, boost sustainable trade and strategic investments for local development. Civil society organizations will be consulted and associated to policy dialogue whenever possible, in consideration, among other things, of their work on peace building and human rights.

Priority areas for the Peace TEI include:

1) **Socio-economic development** (territories and communities most affected by violence and poverty)

- Support the State, in particular civil institutions, to **reinforce its presence** and **restore the social fabric** in remote and conflict-affected areas. This include strengthening local governance, reinforcing citizen's (and especially women and youth's) participation and democratic governance at local level, supporting anti-corruption and transparency measures. It also includes support to reforms for social inclusion and local development. DE - ES - SE bilateral cooperation.
- Support a **comprehensive rural policy** and stimulate sustainable economic activity and productivity in remote rural areas (especially important in the post-COVID situation). Through support to the design and implementation of sustainable rural development plans, support to sustainable value chains and access to markets, provision of alternatives to illegal crops, associative processes, rural credits, enhanced trade, improved rural infrastructure, improved access to basic services (education, health, housing), special attention to women empowerment, improved land governance including access, rights and use. ES– DE – IT bilateral cooperation. MS investments in rural SMEs, infrastructure and connectivity. Food security and protective food production systems (ECHO)
- **Support** the implementation of the National Policy for Social and Economic **Reincorporation** of former members of FARC-EP and the strengthening of national reconciliation efforts. The reincorporation policy involves several sectors as health, education, labour, productive projects, and requires inter-institutional coordination. ES – FR - NL bilateral cooperation
- **Address the root causes of conflict and violence**, prominently the structural forms of **inequality** (income, gender, interethnic, access to land, etc), and ensure the economic inclusion of the most vulnerable populations, including IDPs. This should include Venezuelan migrant, to ensure that this “migration crisis” becomes an opportunity for the country and not a potential cause of destabilisation. ECHO. DE - FR investments and TA.

2) **Governance and Rule of Law**

- Promote structural reforms towards social **justice and inclusion**, including tax reforms, land rights. Peace education. Support to civil society as a key actor of democracy.
- **Support Transitional Justice** process and institutions, which includes the participation of victims and guarantees the right for truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition. DE - ES - FR bilateral cooperation
- **Protection of social leaders and human rights defenders**, fostering an enabling environment for civil society as well as strengthening their capacity to promote human rights, good governance and democracy. Support effective State mechanisms to protect Human Rights Defenders. Protection of communities and IDPs. Humanitarian protection (ECHO). DE – ES- FR - NL support to HR.

- Special attention to **protection of children** affected by armed conflict and prevention of recruitment of minors.
- **Reduce impunity** and improve access to justice, ensuring investigation of all human rights violations and prosecution of perpetrators. DE support to restorative justice. FR support to civil society.
- Promotion of affirmative action for **equal opportunities for men and women**. Fight against gender-based violence. ES – FR - SE bilateral cooperation.

The full amount earmarked for the priority area Peace under this MIP (EUR 39 M) will contribute to this TEI.

TEI Environment. This TEI's strategic objective is to ensure that Colombia transitions towards green development. Team Europe has a strategic interest in supporting Colombia as a model of sustainable development in Latin America. Sustainable development attracts the interest of stakeholders both in Colombia (Government, local authorities, civil society, media and private sector) and in Europe (EU institutions, EIB, Member States). EU and MS have both a long track record supporting Colombia in areas related to the Green Deal and a will to boost this cooperation. Germany has invested strongly (with UK and Norway) in the fight against deforestation, particularly in the Amazon. Sweden supports the Sustainable Colombia Fund. Italy started a collaboration with the EU aimed at supporting the rural development public policy, with a strong focus on environment and sustainable development. The EU-CO Free Trade Agreement addresses issues such as deforestation, illegal fishing and illegal mining. The FTA offers an opportunity to boost sustainable investments in Colombia and access to EU market for Colombian green products (e.g. timber, agricultural products).

The European Commission, the EIB and some MS are investing in sustainable urban development. Still, there is scope for further European investments in sustainable cities, mobility, transport systems, as well as nature-based solutions to address notably air and water pollution.

The Team Europe initiative will be carried out through i) Joint Political dialogue to strengthen the commitment to environment and climate change issues, and reaffirm the leadership of both EU and Colombia in the global arena ii) A wide EU + MS cooperation portfolio. iii) Trade and investment that boost the switch to a green economy (sustainable investments, trade opportunities for sustainable goods, trade dialogue, Euro-chambers).

The Team Europe initiative is expected to focus on three main areas:

1) **Sustainable local development** (SDG 8, 10, 14, 15): Protection of biodiversity should go hand in hand with its sustainable use and the possibility for local communities to earn a living from legal economies. Green economies have the potential to close the development gap for rural areas of Colombia most affected by violence, create decent jobs and leave no one behind. It will also help economic reactivation in the post-COVID period, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation.

2) **Sustainable cities and infrastructure** (SDG 7, 9, 11, 12, 13): Cities are the place where Team Europe can boost green economic development and tackle climate change, increasing resilience to extreme climate events, with an inclusion and social justice approach. Cities also concentrate the consumption of environmental services and goods (e.g. water from páramos), which should be provided in a sustainable way and as an opportunity for livelihood of rural communities. This area could cover renewable energies, greening the energy matrix and

sustainable transport.

3) **Sustainable finance and institutions** (SDG 13, 16, 17): In order to push forward the full implementation of the Paris Agreement, it is necessary to promote structural reforms that allow financing of the climate ambitions, as well as strong institutional settings. Team Europe will also support climate justice and social inclusion as enabling conditions for sustainable development.

The full amount earmarked for the priority area Environment and Climate Change under this MIP (EUR 30 M) will contribute to this TEI.

2.4. Support to investments under the EFSD+

Subject to confirmation during the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of up to 28% of the resources of this MIP may be used to provision EFSD+ guarantees and to finance bilateral and regional blending operations to which the country will be eligible. From this indicative amount, about one third would be dedicated to EFSD+ provisioning, representing 8 million euros for 2021-2024 under the priority area *Environment and climate change*.

Sustainable finance represents a real potential in the region and could help accelerate financial flows towards green, inclusive and resilient transitions, e.g. through green bonds and other relevant sustainable finance instruments.

3. Support measures

3.1. Measures in favour of civil society

Relations between the EUD and Colombian civil society organizations have been framed by the Roadmap for EU engagement with civil society 2018-2020. A new Roadmap has been prepared and launched during 2021.

Dialogue with civil society is key in all the areas of action of the Team Europe in Colombia. It contributes to a deeper understanding of the country, as well to the promotion of EU fundamental values. Within the framework of the Roadmap, the EU will keep a structured dialogue with Colombian and international civil society organizations and will look for opportunities to open space for trilateral dialogue (EU-Government-CSOs), for instance hosting confidential and result-oriented meetings. This will in turn feed the bilateral political dialogue with the country as well as contribute to the monitoring of the EU-Colombia Free Trade Agreement. CSO will be associated to policy dialogue under budget support operations.

The Roadmap aims to support the creation of an enabling environment for civil society to contribute to the democratic debate, while strengthening CSOs institutional capacity, also in view of public policies advocacy at local and national levels. This will help channelling civil society's proposals to address inequality in a constructive, non-violent way and increase participation in decision-making. In line with this, the EU will endeavour to improve civil society platforms' sustainability, with concrete funding strategies, as well as strategic and administrative strengthening. The EU will also strengthen their capacity to contribute to the

design of inclusive policies and to the transparency and accountability of public bodies at national and subnational level.

Moreover, CSOs may be called upon, when relevant, to implement specific projects within the priority areas described in this MIP.

3.2. Cooperation facility

EU cooperation with Colombia will be complemented by a cooperation facility covering the following:

- capacity development and institutional building, including through technical assistance and exchange of public expertise, such as TAIEX and Twinning;
- policy dialogues on peace building, climate diplomacy, gender equality, fiscal reforms, domestic resources mobilization, management of migrations, inclusion and fight against inequality, amongst other policy reforms related to the priority areas. This could cover events, conferences, studies, fellowships, exchange platforms leading supporting policy dialogue with government, private sector and other stakeholders;
- support the participation of Colombia in EU Programmes and cooperation with EU Agencies, e.g. on aspects of climate change, biodiversity, academic and scientific cooperation, food safety, fight against crime, digitalization and other;
- strategic communication and public diplomacy to support EU policy dialogue in Colombia and promote EU multilateral agenda in Colombia. This will build on the ongoing efforts for a comprehensive communication strategy, and aim to promote EU interests and values, such as peace, democracy, human rights, protection of the environment and SDG agenda, fight against climate change, fight against discrimination, challenging of gender discriminatory social norms, inclusion of vulnerable groups, fight against xenophobia, amongst others;
- preparation, implementation and evaluation of the Union's cooperation, including via technical assistance. This could support the monitoring of budget support targets;
- facilitate Joint Programming / Team Europe coordination at country level. The facility will support the European joint analysis, joint policy dialogue and formulation of a joint response, as will be developed during the next months. It could also support joint communication on strategic issues, such as the campaign to protect human right defenders.

4. Financial overview

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for Colombia and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of Colombia.

The mid-term review of this and other multiannual indicative programmes is planned for 2024. Without prejudice to the mid-term review, an ad-hoc review is foreseen in year 2023 with the new government based on the new National Development Plan.

Overall indicative amount for the first period (2021-2024): 75

Priority areas	Amount EUR	% in total (first period)
Peace	<i>EUR 39 M</i>	<i>52% of first period</i>
Environment	<i>EUR 30</i>	<i>40% of first period</i>
Support measures	<i>EUR 6</i>	<i>8% of first period</i>
<i>TOTAL for initial period</i>	<i>EUR 75 M</i>	<i>100% of first period</i>

Annex I: MIP Colombia - Intervention Framework

Priority area 1: Peace		
<p>Specific objective 1: Contribute to a stable and sustainable peace in the territories, with a particular emphasis on the implementation of chapter 1 (Comprehensive Rural Reform), chapter 3.2.2 (Economic and Social Reincorporation of FARC-EP) and chapter 5 (Agreement on the victims of the conflict) of the Peace Agreement.</p> <p>Specific objective 2 : Address inequalities as root causes of violence and poverty, including through increased focus on technical and vocational education and training, which is crucial for decent employment, particularly for supporting youth, reintegration and rural development.⁷</p>		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
R 1.1.1 Rural families, victims and rural women increase land tenure security and improve sustainable land use.	I 1.1.1 Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land.	<p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 - 0 <p>Source of Data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DNP SDG12 - Reports of the National System of Agricultural Innovation (SNIA) - Reports of the Ministry of Agriculture <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 180 000 smallholders with improved access to rural advisory service (RAS). - 85 000 smallholders under a Contract Farming Scheme (CFM)
R 1.1.2 Inclusive and sustainable rural development in areas most affected by violence and poverty is fostered, taking into consideration the prioritized initiatives in the PDET.	I 1.1.2 Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support (km2).	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Source of Data: Reports of the Ministry of Agriculture,</p>

⁷ Specific Objective 2, with its increased focus on technical and vocational education and training, could be complemented with the new Erasmus+ capacity building action for VET.

		<p>Ministry Environment, ART Agency</p> <p>Target: 100 Km2 agricultural ecosystems restored</p>
<p>R 1.1.3 The social and economic reincorporation of ex-combatants is advanced.</p>	<p>I 1.1.3 Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention.</p>	<p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 - 0 <p>Source of Data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agency for National Reincorporation (ARN) Reports - EU projects reports <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10000 young people involved in peace building initiatives, of which 50% are young girls. - 2700 ex-combatants benefiting from relevant EU supported interventions
<p>R 1.1.4 The Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparations, and Non-Repetition is sufficiently funded and able to carry out its work</p>	<p>I 1.1.4 Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International observers' reports - EU project reports, - Government reports. <p>Target: The 3 transitional justice institutions deliver successfully on their mandate.</p>

R 1.1.5 Mechanisms for the protection of human rights and human rights defenders are strengthened.	I 1.1.5 Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU.	Baseline: 0 Source: EU projects reports Target: 5000 victims supported
R 1.2.1 Affirmative actions for equal opportunities for men and women and to terminate gender-based violence are promoted.	I 1.2.1 Number of individuals benefitting from EU-funded programmes to counter sexual and gender-based violence.	Baseline: 0 Source: Reports of the Advisory Office for Women, EU projects reports Target: 1700 women supported to counter GBV, improving access to protection measures and economic empowerment
R 1.2.2 Extreme poverty and social inequalities are reduced.	I 1.2.2 Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality.	Baseline: 0 Source: Reports from the ART Agency, Prosperidad social DPS, EU project reports Target: 1000 people improve the social and economic conditions, of which 40% are women.
R 1.2.3 Government efforts to reduce inequalities through land, anti-corruption, tax and social welfare/protection reforms and gender sensitive budgeting are supported, along with measures to mobilize national and international resources and to improve PFM and business climate.	I 1.2.3 Number of EU funded initiatives supporting the implementation of political economic and social reforms and joint agreements in partner countries.	Baseline: 0 Source: EU projects reports Target: 5 EU funded initiatives

R 1.2.4 The EU contributes to the support of Venezuelan migrants and to the respect of their rights	I 1.2.4 Number of Venezuelan refugees and migrants and individuals from their host communities directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU.	Baseline: 0 Source: EU projects reports Target: 120.000 Venezuelan Refugees and migrants and individuals from their host communities supported
<p>Priority area 2 Environment</p> <p>Specific objective 1: Contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity as a way to generate prosperity and inclusion for vulnerable rural communities</p> <p>Specific objective 2: Support the transition to sustainable food systems and fair supply chains.</p> <p>Specific objective 3: Contribute to strengthening green growth policies, with an inclusion and social justice approach.</p>		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & source of verification⁸
R 2.1.1 Significantly reduced deforestation	I 2.1.1 Reduction of deforestation (in ha) with EU support.	Baseline: 0 Source: Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (IDEAM). Target: 400.000 ha reduction of deforestation
R 2.1.2 Reduced greenhouse gas emissions	I 2.1.2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes CO ₂ eq) with EU support.	Baseline: 0. Source: Registro Nacional de Reducción de Emisiones. Target: 74,50 Mt CO ₂ eq avoided on agricultural-sylvicultural and other land uses

⁸ The source of data (means of verification) will be the EU-funded interventions' M&E systems, unless stated differently.

<p>R 2.1.3 Colombian strategic ecosystems and its biodiversity are preserved, restored and a source of prosperity.</p>	<p>I 2.1.3 Areas of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under:</p> <p>a) Protection</p> <p>b) Sustainable management with EU support (ha).</p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Source :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DNP SDG 14 - Land –use System Corine Land Cover – PNN. - Forest Monitoring System - IDEAM <p>Target: 17612 ha restored ecosystems in National Natural Parks (PNN) or buffer zones</p>
<p>R 2.2.1 Increased incomes of rural communities most affected by violence and poverty, based on sustainable income generating activities.</p>	<p>I 2.2.1 Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land.</p>	<p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 - 0 <p>Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DNP SDG12 - Reports of the National System of Agricultural Innovation (SNIA) - Reports of the Ministry of Agriculture <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 180 000 smallholders with improved access to RAS. - 85 000 smallholders under a Contract Farming Scheme (CFM)
<p>R2.2.2 Increased access of Colombian agro-industry to EU market.</p>	<p>I 2.2.2 Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0.</p> <p>Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU project reports - Export Statistics <p>Target :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 projects promoting access of Colombian agricultural products to international markets - Increased Colombian agro-industrial exports to EU market

<p>R2.2.3 Reduction of the use of chemicals and hazardous pesticides, fertilizers in agriculture and the use of antimicrobials in farming.</p>	<p>I 2.2.3 Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Source: Reports of the Ministry of Agriculture. Target: 145K m2 restored under sylvopastoral practices.</p>
<p>R 2.3.1 Increased participation of green enterprises in the national production.</p>	<p>I 2.3.1 Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises applying Sustainable Consumption and Production practices with EU support.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DNP SDG 9 - Monitoring system Conpes–SISCONPES - DNP. - Reports of the Ministry of Environment Target: 1500 SMEs applying Sustainable Consumption and Production Practices</p>
<p>R 2.3.2 Colombian climate targets are properly funded.</p>	<p>I 2.3.2 Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen revenue mobilisation, public financial management and/or budget transparency.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Source: EU project reports Target : 1</p>
<p>R 2.3.3 Reduction in losses derived from vulnerability to climate change.</p>	<p>I 2.3.3 Number of countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: a) developed, b) under implementation with EU support.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Source: EU projects reports, ICLEI, IURC. Target: 3 Colombian cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies.</p>

Annex II: Donor Matrix

	Peace (including reincorporation, transitional justice, contributions to the EUTF, etc)	Human Rights	Humanitarian Aid	Environment and climate change (including biodiversity, renewable energy, green economy, etc)
Denmark	No	No	No	No
France	Si	Si	Si	Si
Germany	Si	Si	Si	Si
Ireland	Si	Si	No	No
Italy	Si	No	No	Si
Netherlands	Si	Si	Si	Si
Poland	Si	No	Si	No
Portugal	Si	Si	Si	Si
Spain	Si	Si	Si	No
Sweden	Si	Si	Si	Si
EU	Si	Si	Si	Si
Total	10	8	8	7

	Gender	Agriculture, Rural Development, Food Safety	Governance and rule of law (except Peace)	Support to SME	Migration
Denmark	No	Si	No	No	No
France	Si	No	Si	Si	No
Germany	No	Si	No	Si	Si
Ireland	No	No	No	No	Si
Italy	Si	Si	No	No	Si
Netherlands	Si	Si	Si	Si	No
Poland	No	No	No	No	No
Portugal	Si	Si	No	No	Si
Spain	Si	Si	Si	Si	No
Sweden	Si	No	Si	Si	No
EU	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si
Total	7	7	5	6	5

	Health (including COVID health response)	Education	Innovation	Urban and territorial development	Water and Sanitation	Non disaggregated support to CSOs
Denmark	Si	No	No	No	No	No
France	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	No
Germany	Si	No	No	Si	Si	Si
Ireland	No	No	No	No	No	No
Italy	No	No	No	No	No	No
Netherlands	Si	Si	No	No	No	No
Poland	No	No	No	No	No	No
Portugal	Si	Si	No	No	No	No
Spain	No	Si	No	No	Si	No
Sweden	No	No	No	No	No	No
EU	No	No	No	No	No	No
Total	5	4	1	2	2	1