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**Country programmes and related matters**

**Country programme document for Colombia (2021-2024)**

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## **I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework**

1. Colombia is facing major challenges: the stabilization and territorial consolidation of areas affected by the armed conflict; the economic integration of migrants from Venezuela, which is expected to increase; and the acceleration of Sustainable Development Goals catalysts related to gender equality, the environment, sustainable production, and consumption. Within this framework, the ‘Peace with Legality’ policy implemented by the President underscored people’s constitutional right to peace within a rule-of-law framework, as a reference for implementing the agreement between the Government and the former Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (‘FARC’).
2. Colombia played a central role in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The country participated in the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and played an active role in defining and negotiating the 17 Goals and the 2030 Agenda. Colombia pioneered the creation of a High-Level Commission to prepare and implement the Goals in 2015 and the presentation of National Voluntary Reviews at the United Nations in 2016 and 2018.
3. The National Development Plan, 2018-2022 and the Common Country Assessment highlight the following development challenges and root causes: productivity stagnation; labour informality; population and regional gaps; violence, illegal economies and organized armed groups in remote regions with low institutional presence; improving transparency; strengthening justice; vulnerability to disaster and climate change; sustainable use of natural resources, responsible production and consumption; and prevention and management of disaster risks and protection of biodiversity.
4. In line with the National Development Plan, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2020-2023, and the UNDP Strategic Plan, this country programme document traces the road map to achieving the 2030 Agenda. Country programme outcomes complement efforts, priorities, and government responsibilities at the national and local levels. Specifically, the priorities in the National Development Plan applicable to this country programme are legality, entrepreneurship, equity, development of the ‘orange economy’, peacebuilding, the implementation of a cross-cutting approach of sustainability, and environmental conservation and protection.
5. The Government recognized the comparative advantage of UNDP in providing technical assistance to local governments – especially municipalities in categories 5 and 6<sup>1</sup> –, oversight and control bodies (public ministries), and judicial and extra-judicial transitional institutions. The strategy supported in this country programme focuses on the most disadvantaged regions and serves the most vulnerable population, based on gender, ethnicity, human rights, and environmental sustainability. This country programme supports government efforts to stabilize and consolidate the territories affected by violence and poverty. Increasing income and reducing multidimensional inequality and poverty gaps remain priorities to fostering structural transformations in line with the 2030 Agenda.
6. During the COVID-19 crisis, the analytical capacity of UNDP for data management has been essential in leading the socioeconomic response framework of the United Nations system. The global knowledge network allows UNDP to identify best practices to support government such as the National Planning Department on micro-focus systematization and information systems to review potential beneficiaries from social programmes. The UNDP multidimensional approach and the application of social, economic, and environmental dimensions to achieve the 2030 Agenda allowed the organization to implement a concrete response on the ground to transform people’s lives and to support the Government and the United Nations system.
7. UNDP programming and operations capacities and territorial presence in conflict-affected areas with weak basic services highlight UNDP value added in implementation capacity and

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<sup>1</sup> Municipalities with a population of 10,000 inhabitants or fewer, with income not exceeding \$15,000 as a minimum legal monthly salary

complement government initiatives, as well as United Nations system efforts and other international efforts. The bridging role played by UNDP between relevant actors was a key contribution to the development and stabilization process. UNDP carved out a niche in the process leading to the final agreement and its implementation.

8. UNDP focuses on both rural and urban inclusive development. People in poverty and vulnerability include people who are seeking employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, live in precarious neighbourhoods, lack equal opportunities, suffer from various forms of exclusion, or face barriers due to their migrant or returnee status. Enhancing their productive and socio-emotional capacities, respecting their different needs, and expanding their ability to secure a sustainable livelihood, comprise one of the focus areas.

9. The new country programme will require UNDP to maintain a strong leadership role in the United Nations system in; the integration, design, and implementation of innovative, scalable, and sustainable interventions to address development challenges at the subnational level; resource mobilization; and partnership building. The UNDP comparative advantage is to implement integrated solutions in income-generation and livelihood activities. Based on previous experience, UNDP signature approaches will foster a strong partnership with the Government and national/local institutions, while also pursuing synergies among complementary initiatives. Thus agriculture value chains can enhance biodiversity approaches, links forward and backward in the chain, opportunities for blended finance and impact investors, improved access to markets while linking income opportunities with both environmental sustainability and social cohesion.

10. The work on climate change, disaster risk reduction, adaptation, and mitigation is focused on balancing environmental conservation with fostering livelihoods and socioeconomic inclusion of the population strongly dependent on natural resources. They also increase energy efficiency and competitiveness in the private sector. Value chains of grains local to specific poverty and violence-affected regions have led to increasing resilience and incomes of vulnerable families while fostering biodiversity. Water harvesting in La Mojana (the area most affected by climate change) is improving livelihoods for the communities that implement water solutions while improving resilience by the families.

11. In addition to targeted initiatives, women's political and economic empowerment, their active participation, and the reparation of gender-based violence crimes were addressed across different projects. UNDP is committed to breaking down the barriers that prevent gender equality in programme strategies and planning while fostering solid social and environmental safeguard standards and procedures that lead to inclusive and participatory project design and implementation.

12. The comparative advantage of UNDP in response to the COVID-19 crisis lies in its ability to (a) articulate and support the Government and citizens with accurate response mechanisms, maintaining a holistic approach and focusing on preventing the exacerbation of inequalities during the emergency and throughout the recovery process; and (b) enhance and create partnerships to complement efforts implemented by the United Nations system, such as supporting the World Health Organization/Pan-American Health Organization to provide personal protective equipment so that beneficiaries can resume economic and educational activities.

13. Based on the recommendations made by the independent country programme evaluation and the assessment of the joint transitional solution programme, this country programme emphasizes mobilization and partnership-building with civil society, state institutions, and the private sector. It will take advantage of synergies among diverse initiatives and programme areas and will focus on developing flexible tools that are fit for purpose, maximize the effects of partnership at the territorial level, and enhance the United Nations system contribution.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

14. Through cross-cutting gender, ethnic and human-rights approaches, UNDP will support national efforts to consolidate the territories affected by violence and poverty within the framework of the ‘Peace with Legality’ policy; integrate and reduce socio-economically vulnerable Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host populations; and strengthen institutional technical capacities at national and local levels to accelerate the implementation of prioritized Sustainable Development Goals. Colombia will thus be in a better position to stabilize and consolidate ‘lagging behind’ territories, turn Venezuelan migration into an opportunity for development, and advance implementation of the Goals and the 2030 Agenda, leaving no one behind.

15. Expected results of the Cooperation Framework and the country programme document, particularly in strategic areas 1 and 2, reflect the nexus between humanitarian action, peace, and sustainable development under the ‘new ways of working’ approach to establish systems and strengthen synergies between complementary programmes. The programme complements efforts of other United Nations coordination instruments; the regional response plan for refugees and migrants; the integrated strategic framework for the United Nations Verification Mission; and the humanitarian response plan of the humanitarian country team. The Government and UNDP have therefore identified three major priorities where our comparative advantage is recognized.

16. The first is support for the implementation of the Government’s ‘Peace with Legality’ policy in prioritized areas, the territorially focused development programmes (where 75 per cent of households are led by women); ex-combatants’ reincorporation into civilian life; the substitution of illicit crops with other agricultural activities; traditional economies; industrial activity; and service provision with a focus on sustainable alternative development. Since most municipalities face challenges around deforestation and require innovative actions aimed at low-carbon rural development, environmental sustainability criteria will be incorporated.

17. Second, the Government has requested international assistance to support efforts for economic integration and comprehensive attention to the migratory flows from Venezuela. Its main objectives are the economic integration of migrants, host populations, and returned Colombians, and to provide comprehensive care in education, health, family welfare, and habitability. Colombia views this condition as an opportunity for development, capacity-building of institutions that will benefit the economy in the mid- and long-terms, consumption, labour expansion, productivity, and the creation of new businesses. It also considers that municipalities would manage strategies to integrate migrants into host communities. The role of UNDP is to develop ‘actor mapping’ at the local level, identify joint strategies for coordination with the United Nations system, and explore and manage partnerships with institutions and non-governmental actors.

18. Third, UNDP will complement the Government efforts in strategic issues related to the acceleration of catalyst Sustainable Development Goals. The UNDP approach, through human and sustainable development, provides an understanding of the challenges and opportunities within the integrator role of UNDP and enables a platform to achieve the Goals. Responsible production and consumption, environmental liabilities resulting from illegal, artisanal and small-scale mining, and deforestation, are challenges to sustainable development. To move towards gender equality, better follow-up of national and local public investment through a public-budget gender-marker is needed. Tackling youth unemployment requires advancing on the fourth industrial revolution, the circular economy, the ‘orange economy’, and youth entrepreneurship. UNDP promotes a training process with sustainable results articulating the role of public and private sectors in the consolidation of value chains promoting the creation of entrepreneurial ecosystems in the territories prioritized by the Government.

19. Besides those priorities, it is necessary to strengthen social cohesion and livelihoods due to COVID-19. UNDP stands ready to support transformational challenges while examining

medium-term implications. Several actors are working with the Government on the health and economic crisis brought about by COVID-19 to respond to emergency needs.

***Stabilization: 'Peace with Legality'***

20. Through its territorial reach and impartiality UNDP will support government efforts to reincorporate former FARC combatants and their families integrally and effectively; activate local development in territorially focused development programmes municipalities; incorporate families belonging to the Substitution National Programme for Illicit Crops into legal economies with a transversal approach, and promote the economic empowerment of female ex-combatants. Colombia will strengthen its institutional presence in those municipalities; attend populations affected by conflict, considering their differentiated needs; increase the substitution of illicit crops; and achieve stabilization and consolidation while leaving no one behind.

21. UNDP will play a key role in supporting the comprehensive implementation of territorially focused development programmes, serving as a trusted partner in integrated transformative projects. UNDP will strengthen local government capacities by formulating transformative projects prioritized by citizens in the programmes, promoting women's participation and providing technical assistance for implementing women-led initiatives; strengthening their capacities in leveraging national and private sector funding; assisting in the implementation of open-government strategies to increase transparency, citizen participation, and accountability; bringing technical assistance to strengthen local and national capacities; promoting the substitution of illicit crops in rural areas; improving land use, including land regularization, community infrastructure, and economic development; supporting local communities in identifying profitable local economic alternatives based on sustainable agricultural products; providing ecosystem services; and funding environmental service programmes.

22. UNDP will support the Government in the transition phase of FARC ex-members to civilian life. Jointly with organizations such as UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN-Women, the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), among others, will support: (a) technical assistance to institutions whose mandates affect the reincorporation process, such as the National Reincorporation Council and the Reincorporation and Normalization Agency, at a technical, financial and operational levels; (b) a comprehensive, integral and locally-based FARC socio-economic reincorporation process; (c) promotion of initiatives that allow the redistribution of care work and encourage the effective participation of women and their economic autonomy; (d) structuring and implementation of reincorporation projects, with a community and gender focus, between the ex-combatant population and receiving communities, that enable social cohesion, reconciliation and joint economic development; and (e) supporting government and FARC members in formulating a national road map transitioning from previous aggrupation zones to formal living spaces.

23. The implementation of territorially focused development programmes must consider the environmental aspects of the final agreement. UNDP will support the Government in strengthening local communities to manage profitable local economic alternatives based on (a) biodiversity and sustainable agricultural products; (b) ecotourism and agritourism services; and (c) technical support to local experts to reconcile conservation and the sustainable use of natural capital to supersede agricultural practices. These will be jointly implemented with FAO, WFP and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in line with their mandates and comparative advantages.

24. UNDP has experience in implementing solutions to strengthen the social, commercial, and organizational skills that promote rural entrepreneurship and business development, and to incorporate technologies that increase the competitiveness and social capital of local organizations. This model enables individuals and organizations to forge alliances with private and public partners at the local and national levels.

***Migration as a development factor***

25. UNDP will support government efforts to respond to migration from Venezuela in various ways: economic inclusion through employment and entrepreneurship opportunities that identify the different needs of men and women; development assistance for the most vulnerable populations; strengthening institutional capacities for providing sectoral services and promoting favourable environments for coexistence, citizen security, and reduced violence, including gender-based violence. Ensuring the socio-economic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees, and host communities, turning migration into a development opportunity, is a priority.

26. UNDP will support national institutions on migration for development, linking early recovery, stabilization, and sustainable development efforts. Jointly with partners such as UN-Women and WFP, UNDP will support: (a) fostering socioeconomic integration opportunities for migrant populations and host communities with a gender lens that considers care work initiatives intended to allow the active participation of women; (b) promotion of citizen security and peaceful coexistence, with a specific focus on protective actions and prevention of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and xenophobia; and (c) support of the institutional response capacity to enhance sustainability in those actions. Knowledge management and innovation will be core strategies to capitalize on migration as a positive factor in sustainable development. UNDP can assess the social and environmental impacts of migration within its projects and build government capacities to assess those impacts.

***Technical assistance for Sustainable Development Goals catalyst acceleration***

27. Based on its experience and tools, UNDP will support government efforts to (a) appropriate the Goals and the follow-up, promotion, monitoring, and open government tools; (b) implement actions in gender equality, environmental management, sustainable consumption and production, and food and nutritional security; (c) promote the ‘orange economy’ and create opportunities for entrepreneurship and employability for young people; (d) improve surveillance and control of jurisdictional fact-finding functions (judicial and non-judicial) to assist vulnerable populations and the justice administration; and (e) enhance territorial planning and risk management. Colombia will advance in strengthening territorial and national institutions to accelerate the inclusion of the most vulnerable, leaving no one behind and ensuring environmental sustainability to reduce gaps in the Goals and comply with the 2030 Agenda.

28. UNDP will support the government in contributing directly to Goal 16 as a facilitator for peaceful societies to strengthen civil oversight capacities (such as the public prosecutor’s and ombudsman’s offices), transitional justice (special jurisdiction for peace), and human rights protection, enhancing access by men and women victims and populations at risk of being left behind. UNDP will support the judicial representation and non-judicial participation of victims in transitional justice mechanisms (including victims of sexual and gender-based violence); social dialogue for reconciliation; research and social participation for the reconstruction of historical memory; the search for missing persons; and early warning systems. UNDP will ensure differentiated approaches (gender, lifecycle, ethnic, and disability) and promote community participation.

29. Within its integrated development solutions to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity, UNDP will harness systemic approaches connecting issues across sectors and thematic areas, leveraging the creativity and know-how of society to build solutions that respond to people’s daily realities. It will consolidate the acceleration of Sustainable Development Goals targets for left-behind populations, closing gaps throughout the strengthening of local capabilities in support of the Sustainable Development Goals National Commission. This country programme document responds to the pivotal need for a multi-stakeholder perspective recognizing partnerships for sustainable development to mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology, and financial resources, supporting private sector collective platforms to mobilize concrete actions, analyse data, drive innovation, and support well-informed decision-making processes to meet the needs of subnational authorities.

30. The Government is fostering inclusive growth by supporting creative and cultural industries under the ‘orange economy’ route. UNDP supports these efforts by transferring the initiatives to the territories by prioritized by the government, with a special focus on youth, migrant and returned women, productive diversification and a strengthened territorial economy.

31. UNDP will contribute its global expertise and methodologies already tested elsewhere. Public priority inference will enable the forecasting of the achievement of the Goals based on historic data and policy decisions. A local democratic governance index will enable the tracking of evidence-based progress. Methodologies led by the Management System for Governance (known as ‘SIGOB’) will help local governments plan and implement programmes to accelerate Goals attainment with strong monitoring systems. Those efforts will take place in conjunction with a strategy to strengthen civil society, youth, and women by increasing their participation in public policy proposals and programmes to achieve the Goals.

32. The National Council for Economic and Social Policy (‘CONPES 3918’) defines 49 indicators within the Sustainable Development Goals Framework regarding pedagogic gender and differentiated approaches projects, follow-up on progress related to planning tools, and the provision of inputs to achieve the Goals at the local level. UNDP will contribute to strengthening national environmental system institutions to support the Government in its environmental commitments, mobilizing resources in the rural sector for strategic actions, and expanding studies on indigenous and black communities.

33. The UNDP response to COVID-19 is framed around three objectives: First, helping to prepare and protect people from the pandemic and its impacts. Second, responding during the outbreak, working across key sectors to slow the spread of the virus, and providing social protection for vulnerable populations, promoting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society response to complement health-sector effort. Third, recovering from the economic and social impacts, assessing them, and taking urgent recovery measures to minimize long-term impact, particularly for vulnerable groups, including women, and helping societies recover.

34. Building on signature capacities of partnership building, innovation, operational efficiency, technical assistance and programme delivery, UNDP will: (a) strengthen and support health systems and disaster risk management systems, articulating efforts with national and local governments, to confront COVID-19, including the procurement of urgently needed health and medical supplies and expansion of the capacities of health care personnel about government requisitions; (b) inclusive and integrated crisis management and response, supporting governments in maintaining core functions and planning, coordinating, communicating and financing responses; (c) ensuring social protection measures to protect vulnerable populations, including women, and conducting an economic impact needs assessment and response to support key actors in stabilizing, reactivating, and establishing sectoral recovery laboratories (for zero deforestation sectors), allowing the co-creation of new strategies to face post-COVID-19 challenges and opportunities.

### **III. Programme and risk management**

35. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional, and headquarters levels with respect to the country programme are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

36. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all the programme to enable a response to force majeure. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

37. This country programme will be implemented under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Planning Department, and the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation in Colombia as the official and technical coordinators of international cooperation. UNDP will provide technical assistance, and administrative and management support.

38. The country programme will be operated according to results-based management principles to ensure effectiveness and in accordance with UNDP risk management policies and procedures. Its social and environmental standards, fundamental to the achievement of development outcomes, will be mainstreamed into programme and project cycle management. The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit will ensure accountability to individuals and communities, responding to complaints that UNDP may not be resolving. Any person or community who believes the environment or their wellbeing may be affected by a UNDP-supported project or programme may file a complaint. A representative, such as a civil society organization, may file a complaint on behalf of affected communities.

39. The country programme received inputs from government entities through international cooperation coordinators. Bilateral counterparts, civil society organizations, and programme beneficiaries were consulted. The country programme includes the National Development Plan and the Cooperation Framework priorities. A country programme board will be set up with national counterparts responsible for coordinating international cooperation to oversee programme implementation.

40. The context requires a flexible programme to ensure a timely and integrated response to address country challenges, territorial reach and administrative capacities, to be strengthened through a multi-annual investment plan. UNDP will expand its partnership strategy, seeking alliances with new stakeholders such as multilateral development banks, the private sector, and national institutions. Initiatives will be developed to leverage South-South, triangular, and inter-territorial ('COL-COL') cooperation, within the framework of the priorities defined by the Government.

41. The main programme risks are related to political polarization, the presence of illegal armed groups, illegal economies, increased migration from Venezuela, COVID-19 socioeconomic impacts, environmental climate change, and natural disasters. To mitigate them, UNDP will implement inclusive communication and consultations with relevant stakeholders; provide technical oversight, knowledge, and support; and build resilient communities to reduce risk from disasters and health emergencies. UNDP will also adopt risk-informed decision-making, increasing programme effectiveness and relevance, greater assurance, and innovative solutions. A strategic assessment of current and potential partnerships will be advanced as a stepping stone to forging new alliances.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

42. Programme supervision and evaluation will be coordinated with the government institutions responsible for international cooperation. UNDP will collaborate with the Government to take full advantage of information systems, tools, platforms, and data-collection mechanisms for tracking progress.

43. UNDP will use national information sources, databases, and reports from the various ministries, as well as other national and international sources, as applicable and required. Data on evidence will be disaggregated by sex, age, ethnic groups, territory, life cycle, disabilities, and other parameters.

44. Indicators, baselines, and targets set the bases for monitoring and evaluation and may be adjusted along with the Cooperation Framework indicators. The monitoring and evaluation plan includes technical meetings with implementing partners and government entities, annual field visits, annual implementation progress reviews and reports, a midterm review and a final independent evaluation to be delivered in the first quarter of 2024. Other delivery dates will be communicated by the Government in due course.

45. Most data will derive from national sources, sector entities, and other partners. UNDP is committed to improving gender mainstreaming in projects promoting gender markers 2 and 3. Efforts will be made to increase the financial resources allocated to projects for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. UNDP will help monitor the information management and analysis system of the Cooperation Framework. Environmental and social screening mechanisms and protocols will be included to manage risk for counterparts.

46. The strategy will include: (a) a quality assurance support mechanism with a gender-based approach, identification of good practices, and capacity development; (b) a strategic evaluation plan to support strategic decision-making, learning, and accountability; (c) an integral, multi-annual and interdisciplinary research agenda; (d) an effective communications plan; and (e) monitoring environmental and social risks.

## Annex. Results and resources framework for Colombia (2021-2024)

| National priority or goal: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1,2,4,5,6,8,9,16,17  |  |  |   |                                |
|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------|
| United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcome involving UNDP #1. Stabilization: 'Peace with Legality'  |  |  |   |                                |
| Related Strategic Plan outcome: 3. Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises  |  |  |   |                                |
| Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, and target(s)   | Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities                                     | Indicative country programme outputs   | Major partners / partnerships and frameworks  | Estimated cost by outcome (\$) |
| <p><i>Multidimensional poverty rate</i><br/>Baseline (2018):19.6%<br/>Target (2024): 14.5%</p> <p><i>Urban-rural extreme poverty gap</i><br/>Baseline (2018):3.2<br/>Target (2024):2.5</p> <p><i>Percentage of active ex-combatants who are in the process of reincorporation at 50%</i><br/>Baseline (2019) 30%<br/>Target (2024):100%</p> <p><i>Number of hectares of eradicated illicit crops</i><br/>Baseline (2018): 33,000<br/>Target (2024): 50,000</p> <p><i>Fiscal performance index</i><br/>Baseline (2017): 68.37<br/>Target (2024): 80</p> | <p>Large integrated household survey<br/>Quality of life survey<br/>Illicit crop monitoring system</p> | <p><b>Output 1.1. FARC women and men ex-combatants and their families have access to a comprehensive and effective reincorporation process per their needs supporting government efforts.</b></p> <p>Progress in country plans and strategies under implementation for the reintegration of former combatants (Integrated Results and Resources Framework, 3.2.1.2)<br/>Baseline (2019): 51.7%<br/>Target (2024): 70%</p> <p>Number of ex-combatants benefiting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex and other characteristics<br/>Baseline (2019): 5,723 (4,000 men, 1,723 women)<br/>Target (2024):7,000 (4,892 men, 2,108 women)</p> <p><b>Output 1.2. Communities in territorially focused development programmes (PDET) municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life through the design and implementation of ad hoc job creation and livelihoods initiatives within the PDET framework, with a gender perspective.</b></p> <p>Number of vulnerable populations living in PDET territories improving their livelihoods through the implementation of efficient economic strategies for the development of their territory, disaggregated by sex, age, and disability<br/>Baseline (2019): 3,095 (1578 men, 1,516 women)<br/>Target (2024): 5,000 (2,250 men, 2,750 women)</p> <p>Number of infrastructure projects and environmental initiatives promoting economic and social development within PDET municipalities, incorporating a differentiated and gender approach.<br/>Baseline (2019):268<br/>Target (2023): 363</p> | <p>Presidential Adviser on stabilization and normalization<br/>Presidential Adviser on equality for women (PAEW)<br/>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development<br/>Ministry of Finance and Public Credit<br/>Ministry of Labour<br/>MESD<br/>Territorial Renewal Agency (TRA)<br/>National Planning Department<br/>Presidential Agency for International Cooperation in Colombia<br/>Colombia in Peace Fund<br/>National Replacement Plan<br/>Rural Development Agency<br/>Reincorporation and Standardization Agency<br/>Public Employment Service Unit<br/>National Learning Service (NLS)<br/>United Nations organizations<br/>Private sector<br/>Research institutes<br/>Bilateral donors<br/>Multilateral donors</p> | <p><b>Regular 300,000</b></p>  |
|  |  |  |   | <p><b>Other 38,746,846</b></p> |

|   |  |   |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|---|
|   |  | <p>Progress in national strategies to improve dialogue capacities, consensus-building and reconciliation around contested issues, with equal participation of women and men (PDET Strategies)<br/>Baseline (2019): 31.37%<br/>Target (2024): 50%</p> <p><b>Output 1.3. Illicit crops substituted with agricultural, livestock, economic, artisanal, industrial and service activities are focused on sustainable alternative development, as support to Colombian government efforts.</b></p> <p>Number of productive solutions to strengthen livelihoods as a tool for development of legal economies<br/>Baseline (2020):40<br/>Target (2024):80</p>  |   |   |
| <b>National priority or goal: SDGs 1,8,9,10,16</b>  |  |   |   |   |
| <b>UNSDCF outcome involving UNDP #2. Migration as a development factor</b>  |  |   |   |   |
| <b>Related Strategic Plan outcome: 2. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development</b>   |  |   |   |   |
| <p><i>Unemployment rate</i><br/>Baseline (2018): 18%<br/>Target (2024): 17%</p> <p><i>Labour informality rate, defined as those employed who contribute to a pension fund</i><br/>Baseline (2018): 94%<br/>Target (2024): 90%</p> | <p>Migration module<br/>Large integrated household survey<br/>Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) databases<br/>United Nations organizations<br/>NLS<br/>Local authorities</p> | <p><b>Output 2.3. Venezuelan migrants, returned Colombian populations and host communities have access to labour market and entrepreneurship options offered by government and other actors through a coordinated action of the labour, trade and industry, tourism and foreign relations sectors, among others.</b></p> <p>Number of new ventures consolidated, with improved productive capabilities for Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees<br/>Baseline (2019): 22<br/>Target (2024):50</p> <p>Number of women and men supported who effectively access employment opportunities aligned within the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RPMP) with a gender perspective<br/>Baseline (2019):150 (70 Women, 60 Men)<br/>Target (2023):2,500 (1,375 Women, 1,125 Men)</p> <p><b>Output 2.4. Venezuelan migrants, returned Colombian populations and the host communities in municipalities and localities prioritized by the Government, enjoy favourable environments in terms of coexistence, citizen security and risk of gender-based violence, through the</b></p> | <p>Management Unit for the Integral Response to Venezuela Migrants<br/>MFA<br/>Ministry of National Education<br/>Ministry of Health and Social Prosperity<br/>Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism<br/>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology<br/>National Family Welfare System<br/>NLS<br/>Migration Colombia<br/>Local authorities<br/>United Nations organizations<br/>Private sector<br/>Bilateral donors<br/>Multilateral donors<br/>NGO members of the inter-agency mixed migration group (GIFMM)</p> | <p><b>Regular 300,000</b></p> <p><b>Other 3,794,916</b></p> |

|   |  |  |   |   |
|---|--|--|---|---|
|   |  | <p><b>combined action of government institutions and non-governmental actors.</b></p> <p>Number of individuals participating in activities promoting social cohesion aligned within the RPMP<br/>                     Baseline (2019):1,250<br/>                     Target (2024):5,000</p>   |   |   |
| <p><b>National priority or goal: SDGs 1,4,8,9,10,12,13,15,16,17</b></p>   |  |  |   |   |
| <p><b>Cooperation framework outcome involving UNDP #3. Technical assistance for SDG catalyst acceleration</b></p>   |  |  |   |   |
| <p><b>Related Strategic Plan outcome: 1. Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions</b></p>  |  |  |   |   |
| <p><i>Percentage value added of the 'orange economy' policy</i><br/>                     Baseline (2019) 2.9<br/>                     Target (2024) 5.0</p> <p><i>Number of victims returned, relocated or locally integrated</i><br/>                     Baseline (2019): 1,602,670<br/>                     Target (2024): 3,115,670</p> <p><i>Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions with respect to the to the national reference scenario</i><br/>                     Baseline (2017): 0 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO2 eq)<br/>                     Target (2023): 36 million tCO2 eq</p> <p><i>Growth in national deforestation from previous year</i><br/>                     Baseline (2017): 23%<br/>                     Target (2022): 0%</p> <p><i>Open government index</i><br/>                     Baseline (2018): 58.2<br/>                     Target (2024): 65</p> | <p>Ministry of Culture<br/>                     Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD)<br/>                     Civil Service Administrative Department<br/>                     Local governments<br/>                     Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization, annually</p> | <p><b>Output 3.1. The Government and territorial entities strengthen their capacities to accelerate the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.</b></p> <p>Number of platforms and planning tools at local and national levels promoting alliances to accelerate the fulfilment of the SDGs using a multi-stakeholder approach with a gender, human-rights and ethnic perspective<br/>                     Baseline (2020):3<br/>                     Target (2024): 26</p> <p>Number of national and subnational strategies implemented to advance toward a green, low-carbon economy with a gender perspective<br/>                     Baseline (2019): 44<br/>                     Target (2024): 60</p> <p><b>Output 3.3. Government institutions strengthen capacities and implement strategies to promote production, sustainable consumption, and preservation and sustainable use of natural resources.</b></p> <p>Number of municipalities supported in the design and formulation of programmes and strategies for rural development in production and consumption, focusing on the most vulnerable populations, with a gender approach<br/>                     Baseline (2020): 38<br/>                     Target (2024): 50</p> <p>Number of institutions with strengthened capacities for implementation of environmental management to mitigate the carbon footprint of infrastructure works and incorporate strategies for consumption patterns promoting the sustainable use of natural resources<br/>                     Baseline (2019):9<br/>                     Target (2024): 28</p> | <p>Presidential Adviser on Youth<br/>                     PAEW<br/>                     MESD<br/>                     Attorney General's Office<br/>                     Ombudsman Office<br/>                     TRA<br/>                     National Unit for Disaster Management<br/>                     Unit for the Attention and Integral Repair of Victims<br/>                     National Administrative Department for Statistics<br/>                     Local Authorities<br/>                     SDG Commission Members<br/>                     UN Agencies<br/>                     Private Sector<br/>                     Research institutes<br/>                     Bilateral donors<br/>                     Multilateral donors</p> | <p><b>Regular 208,000</b></p> <p><b>Other 256,858,238</b></p> |

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|  |  | <p>Area of land under sustainable land management or sustainable forest management (hectares)<br/>           Baseline (2019): 1,164,082<br/>           Target (2024): 1,294,082</p> <p><b>Output 3.4. The Government, through the national ‘orange economy’ policy and the ‘Sacúdete’ strategy, strengthens capacities to consolidate the entrepreneurial ecosystem, innovation, cultural transformation, productive inclusion, and formal employment to support government efforts.</b></p> <p>Number of entrepreneurs’ business models focused on creative and cultural industries, participating in business-strengthening processes focused on innovation, cultural transformation, productive inclusion, and formal employment<br/>           Baseline (2019):48<br/>           Target (2024):302</p> <p>Number of individuals trained in essential and technical skills that successfully established productive life projects focused on innovation, cultural transformation, productive inclusion, and formal employment<br/>           Baseline (2019): 108<br/>           Target (2024): 300</p> <p><b>Output 3.5. Surveillance and control institutions, with jurisdictional, judicial and non-judicial functions, strengthen their capacities to attend to prioritized populations and justice administration with a gender and differential approaches.</b></p> <p>Number of national and local institutions with strengthened capabilities to attend victim redress mechanisms including transitional justice, community-oriented security services and oversight mechanisms<br/>           Baseline (2019): Total 95: (5 national, 90 local)<br/>           Target (2023): Total 177: (7 national, 170 local)</p> <p><b>Output 3.6. Territorial governments, particularly municipalities under categories 5 and 6, design, implement, and effectively monitor their planning tools in accordance with government guidelines, considering gender and differentiated approaches.</b></p> |  |  |
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|  |  | <p>Number of PDET municipalities supported in formulating institutional management plans, programmes and projects<br/>                     Baseline (2018): 0<br/>                     Target (2024):170</p> <p>Number of social organizations in PDET municipalities with strengthened capacities that allow them to intervene in public management<br/>                     Baseline (2018): 149<br/>                     Target (2024): 200</p> <p><b>Output 3.7. Preserve the ability of the most vulnerable and affected people to meet the basic needs caused by the pandemic, through productive activities and access to social safety nets and humanitarian assistance in coordination with the government.</b></p> <p>Number of vulnerable and affected people benefiting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis<br/>                     Baseline (2020): 0<br/>                     Target (2024): 5,291</p> <p><b>Output 3.8. Ensure continuity and safety from risk of infection of essential services (health, water and sanitation, food supply, among others) for population groups most exposed and vulnerable to the pandemic in coordination with the government.</b></p> <p>Number of preventive solutions to strengthen livelihoods and protect population groups exposed to the pandemic<br/>                     Baseline (2020): 1<br/>                     Target (2024): 50</p> <p><b>Output 3.9 Secure continuity of the supply chain for essential commodities and services such as food, time-critical productive and agricultural inputs, and non-food items in coordination with the government.</b></p> <p>Number of initiatives for individuals, that promote the supply chain to maintain essential commodities and services during the pandemic<br/>                     Baseline (2020): 0<br/>                     Target (2024): 50</p> |  |  |
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