Peace with Legality policy results
August 7th, 2018 - June 30th, 2021
3 years of government

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Victims: the focus of the Duque Government’s actions

The actions of the Peace with Legality policy are materialized with political will, serious and long-term planning and results, and in the case of victims, with a great commitment to make them the focus of all our actions. At the beginning of the Government and with the support of Congress, the Victims’ Law was extended until 2031, focused on making reparations a reality for those who have been dispossessed or have been victims of violence. We coordinated the work of the Victims’ Unit and the Land Restitution Unit to strengthen reparation actions.

There are 9,153,078 people in the Single Registry of Victims, of which 7,361,106 are subject to attention and/or reparation. We have granted 310,015 individual compensations (administrative and judicial) with an investment of more than USD 687M and 91,712 victims accessed to the psychosocial rehabilitation measure, with an investment of more than USD 3,6M.

27 collective subjects have been repaired out of the 30 that have been repaired historically, with an investment close to $USD 5,46M, and we have also executed 1,123 reparation actions implemented in compliance with the Comprehensive Collective Reparation Plans (PIRC, by it Spanish acronym).

39 ethnic collectives were compensated within the framework of the collective reparation process, with an investment of close to USD 2,8M. With the support of all government entities, 1,078,493 victims have overcome their situation of vulnerability, which represents 42% of the victims who have managed to overcome this situation.
Land Restitution¹. In this Government, more than 139 thousand hectares have been restituted (50,205 hectares in peasant route and 89,284 hectares in ethnic communities) benefiting 24,950 victims, both peasant route and ethnic communities, as 51% of restitution claims for peasants and 74% of claims in favor of ethnic communities have been presented, this in comparison with those presented in the 10 years of the Law.

Many victims also lost their land because of violence. This titanic task of returning land to its rightful owners began 10 years ago, but in this Government the results have been historic. Through 2,054 sentences, more than 139,000 hectares of land have been returned, benefiting more than 24,950 people, peasants and ethnic communities in the country. In this reparation process, women have been protagonists, more than 51% of the sentences have been in their favor, overcoming the barriers to access to land.

There have been 7,820 lawsuits filed to reclaim land by peasants and ethnic communities. 74% percent of the claims of the latter group were filed during this government. In fact, during the pandemic, the Electronic Lawsuit was implemented, a service to streamline and make it easier to file these lawsuits before the justice system.

It is of little use to have the land back if you do not have the means to work it. That is why each sentence comes with the implementation of a productive project and in these three years of government there have been 1,882 projects, which benefit an equal number of families with an investment of USD 16,1M.

Through the Contract Farming strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2,107 producers have benefited under this strategy.

¹ Data cutoff: July 31, 2021
Reincorporation: the Colombian process is the most guaranteeing one

From the first day of government, the commitment to the people who decided to move towards legality, within the framework of the reincorporation process, has been evident. We have built a dialogue in the territories, and the President has visited the former territorial spaces for training and reincorporation (TATRs) on five occasions. He also met in the Casa de Nariño with former combatants to reaffirm the construction of a Peace with Legality based on facts.

The National Development Plan "Pact for Colombia, Pact for Equity" incorporated profound transformations to the reincorporation process, with the objective of accompanying this population for as long as necessary, with all the guarantees that will allow them to advance in their productive projects, housing, access to land, health, education, among others, addressing their needs based on a comprehensive and sustainable roadmap.

One of the first actions of the Peace with Legality policy was to conduct a census with 12,388 people in the reincorporation process, identifying their needs, expectations, interests and skills. We highlight that: 95% of them expressed their interest in participating in productive projects (51% individually), 77.3% said they were optimistic about their future within this process. The result of this was the construction of a robust planning that allows us to focus actions, people in charge, resources and time for its implementation.

The results are tangible, demonstrating the Government's commitment to people in the reincorporation process, benefits that reach everyone regardless of their location, in more than 580 municipalities where peace with legality is advancing. To date, 95% of the population is banked, 99% is affiliated with the health system, more than 13 thousand people have received more than USD 111.3M in economic guarantees, 3,063 productive projects have been approved, benefiting 6,995 people, for a value of USD 18M, more than 1,300 hectares enabled for the development of
productive and housing projects; for this 2021, more than USD 6.3M have been committed for the construction of 296 houses in the TATRs. Many of these advances transcend the limits of what has been agreed, shattering demagogy and speaking from facts.

**PDET: An example of public administration and a great tool for rural transformation**

At the national level and through the National Development Plan, the resources of the Peace Collegial Bureau for Administration and Decision Making, Works for Taxes, and the Peace Building Budgetary Tracer of the General Budget of the Nation were focused on the 170 municipalities. In addition to this effort, local governments signed 170 municipal agreements, 18 departmental ordinances, and included more than 12,000 initiatives in the Territorial Development Plans through which the PDET was adopted as a long-term public policy.

During this administration, **USD 2,160M ($8.35 billion pesos)** have been invested in PDET municipalities: an investment that represents nearly double the amount of these municipalities' own resources in the last two years:

- USD 98,7M ($3.8 billion pesos) in 368 Peace Collegial Bureau for Administration and Decision Making (OCAD PAZ) projects;
- USD 699M ($2.69 billion pesos) from the PDET-Peace Building Tracer through 84 projects;
- USD 159M ($613.253 million pesos) from Works for Taxes mechanism through 77 projects that benefit PDET municipalities;
- USD 218M ($840.327 million pesos) in PDET- ART projects;
- and finally, international cooperation has bet on closing gaps through USD 100,2M ($385.630 million pesos) with 13 projects for the PDET implementation.
Guaranteeing rural development in the municipalities most affected by violence and poverty requires a determined effort to strengthen the capacities of public administration. To this end, and thanks to the support of Public Service, 161 municipalities have PDET Project Management Offices (PDET Offices), which actively manage the implementation and execution of these programs in an articulated manner between the nation and the territory.

**Illegal crops voluntary substitution: Transition to legality**

The Integrated Program for Illegal crops voluntary substitution program (IPICS) received by this government had to be restructured, planned, organized and financed to meet the needs of 99,097 families, some 400,000 Colombians. This strategy was included in three government policies: Future Route, the Stabilization policy: Peace with legality and the National Security policy for the fight against drugs. The IPICS program is implemented from the Territorial Renewal Agency; thus, USD 311.7M ($1.2 billion pesos) has been invested and 17,967 hectares of illegal crops have been replaced in the government of President Duque.

75,930 families that bet on Peace with Legality and substitution have received payments for Food Assistance; 71,092 are receiving Technical Assistance services and 65,830 families have received inputs and tools for their productive projects of home gardens.

This government built the IPICS (Integrated Program for Illegal Crops Voluntary Substitution) documents of the 48 IPICS - PDET municipalities thanks to the 812 PDET initiatives labeled "illegal crops substitution" and for the IPICS- NON PDET municipalities, the eight PISDA documents were built in a participatory manner. The nation-territory strategy is currently being implemented, linking national, regional and local stakeholders to activate each of the development initiatives.
The government is moving forward with other programs such as "Formalize to Substitute" to hand over land to families that have substituted, Environmental Services Contracts to stabilize the agricultural frontier and protect the environment, and created the collaborative strategy "Taylor Made measure" that seeks to generate new options for voluntary substitution.

**Gender Approach**

Women have been the key to implementation. The necessary instances and mechanisms have been created for the mainstreaming of the approach; the Government's High Instance of Gender was put into effect and budgetary markers for peace and gender were established in the National Development Plan. The Gender Technical Roundtable of the National Council for Reincorporation was put into operation as of 2019 and the Special Women's Instance for Gender in Peace was financed through resources from the Multidonor Fund with a USD 500,000 project. Detailed planning has been carried out for each of the 51 commitments of the chapter on women and gender, defining goals for 2021 and future projections. Nine of the 51 commitments have been finalized.

To strengthen women's participation, more than 65,000 women participated in the planning of the PDET, representing 32.5% of the participants. As a result of this participation, 4,606 rural women and gender initiatives were included.

The creation of the Special Credit Line for the purchase of land for women and the more than 687,836 women benefited with the soft credit line for agricultural services, as well as the 358 thousand hectares delivered and formalized to more than 23 thousand women, which has allowed the empowerment of women and the closing of gaps in rural areas, stand out. More than one million women have benefited from actions related to integral rural development.
As an unequivocal sign of the commitment to guarantee the rights of the victims of violence and the indigenous, Afro and Rrom population, this government extended the ethnic Decrees of Law that protect ethnic peoples and communities until 2031. Likewise, the Special High Level Instance with Ethnic Peoples (IEANPE, by its Spanish acronym) was put into operation, financing the work plan approved by the CSIVI through the Multidonor Fund for an amount of US $490,000, and the coordination of Women, Gender, Victims and Ethnic Groups was created within the Presidential Council for Stabilization and Consolidation to guarantee the mainstreaming of the ethnic focus in the implementation of the 97 ethnic commitments and the design of structured and long-term planning for each one of them.

As a result, 10 commitments have been finalized and the rest are in progress. In recognition of the importance of the participation of ethnic peoples and communities, progress has been made in the coordination of 150 actions, and 14 Special Consultation Mechanisms were consolidated in PDET subregions with the objective of guaranteeing the participation of ethnic communities in the design, formulation and execution of the Action Plan for Territorial Transformation.

The National Commission on Indigenous Women was created and the clarification of titles of colonial and/or republican origin was regulated. 3957 hectares of illegal crops have been voluntarily eradicated in ethnic territories. In the area of Rural Development, 75 procedures have been completed, benefiting more than 10 thousand families, with a formalized area of more than 490 thousand hectares.
The Duque administration included in its Development Plan the decision to advance actions for the transformation of the countryside and to comply with the agreement. Thus, the commercialization of agricultural products, crop insurance, rural housing, credit lines and subsidies, support for producers, access to and formalization of land, tertiary roads, energy, water and sanitation, education, health, among others, are part of the president's agenda, all of them with affirmative measures for women and ethnic communities. In addition, President Duque's government adopted the Implementation Framework Plan as the guide for implementation and the Stabilization Council is in charge of planning its compliance with the entities.
Planning

To ensure compliance with the commitments of the Development Plan and the Framework Implementation Plan, the Office promotes and encourages the preparation of work plans with the entities that have indicators and commitments, and strictly monitors compliance with these plans. The agriculture and rural development sector is responsible for 65 indicators, which are grouped into the following areas: i) land access and formalization; ii) land suitability; iii) rural housing; and iv) economic reactivation (marketing, agricultural extension and financing). In 2019, a process was initiated to review the PMI indicators in charge of the sector, in accordance with the goals established in the PND 2018-2022, the sector policy "Un Campo para la Equidad" (A Countryside for Equity) and the approved investment projects.

In addition, the Duque government promoted the formulation of the National Sector Plans, which are long-term policies, and propose the construction of work plans focused on improving specific conditions in the countryside. The implementation of these plans is the responsibility of 10 government sectors. To date, 10 national sectoral plans have been adopted, 4 plans have reached technical closure, and 2 plans are in the process of being formulated by the sectors.
Production factors

During the current administration, 1,157,534 hectares have been transferred to the National Land Fund, which corresponds to a contribution of 84% of the total number of hectares transferred to the Fund. Likewise, the National Land Agency has advanced in the formalization of 654,173 hectares through 24,842 titles issued and registered for the benefit of 36,027 families between ethnic and peasant. Since August 2018, the Rural Development Agency has co-financed 93 comprehensive agricultural and rural development projects with an investment of USD 33,5M ($129,281 million pesos) benefiting 10,431 producers; of those projects 32 have been implemented in 43 PDET municipalities.
Infrastructure

In rural areas, 275,531 new people benefited from appropriate technological solutions for access to water and 225,219 new people benefited from technological solutions for access to sanitation. The National Rural Electrification Plan was also adopted, which has benefited a total of 54,281 new users in the non-interconnected areas of the country. 98.8% of the 1,122 municipal capitals in the country have Internet access. Additionally, 1,325 social and community infrastructure, road infrastructure, public services and reconciliation works have been delivered in the PDET regions, and 188 are under execution.

The National Road Plan for Regional Integration was formulated and adopted, and the national government has improved and maintained 3,244.8 prioritized kilometers, which completes 19.8% of the four-year goal of 16,355 kilometers; 1,041.2 kilometers have been improved and maintained in PDET municipalities.
12,330 housing solutions have been delivered throughout the country and housing subsidies were granted for a value of USD 105,5M ($406,114 million pesos). The Ministry of Health and Social Protection made transfers of USD 9,7M ($37,287 million pesos) to hospitals in 35 municipalities prioritized by the National Rural Health Plan. In addition, the delivery of incentives for the second payment of the ordinary cycles of Families in Action and Youth in Action began, benefiting 676,389 families and 199,516 young people.

Similarly, 100% exemption from payment of academic fees and complementary services was guaranteed to students in 7,004 official educational establishments in rural areas of the country with an official rural enrollment of 2,026,433 students. Also, comprehensive early childhood care was guaranteed for 500,350 children located in rural areas.
Environmental Policy

The Natural Conservation Contracts Program made progress in the formalization of 111 conservation agreements. This is within the framework of Natural Conservation Contracts and 9,596 natural conservation contracts will be delivered in seven Forest Reserve Zones. The Agency for the Renewal of the Territory, through the Substitution Directorate, will deliver the natural conservation contracts to 4,103 IPICS families that have already voluntarily eradicated illegal crops, granting them the right to use the land.
The Government of President Duque modernized and initiated the implementation of the Multipurpose Cadaster, provided for in the Agreement. The country has 15.39%, equivalent to 17.56 million hectares updated cadastrally, of a 5% cadastral update of the country in 2018. Additionally, there are 27 cadastral managers authorized to provide the public service, including IGAC as a provider by exception and ANT as a manager under the terms of Law 1955 of 2019, exceeding the goal of the National Development Plan of 20 authorized managers. Similarly, through international cooperation, priority has been given to financing 118 municipalities for their cadastral updating, which represent approximately 29.3 million hectares of land.

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2 As of January 2021.