

**UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
COLOMBIA**



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
FRAMEWORK 2008-2012**

Bogotá, July 23, 2007

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Colombia

United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2008-2012

Executive Summary

1. Background:

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) summarizes the joint programming of the System's agencies / funds / programs for the 2008-2012 period. This programming exercise is used to define the main areas on which the United Nations will focus its assistance to the country, selected by applying the two-fold criteria of national priorities and the comparative advantages of the System with its mandates and technical resources. The definition of the priority areas and of the expected outcomes is the result of a fruitful coordination process with the national authorities and the other national and international partners of the United Nations in Colombia.

2. Intervention Criteria:

The Millennium Declaration and the Goals defined by the 2000 Summit accurately summarize the priorities and the results expected from the cooperation of the United Nations in Colombia: overcoming poverty in its various manifestations, the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and the consolidation of democracy are the three main axis of the cooperation program. But it is also a very high priority for the United Nations in Colombia to support the country's efforts to strengthen its democratic institutions, the establishment of conditions for peace, to promote peaceful coexistence and to guarantee the victims of the internal violence generated by the conflict with the illegal armed groups, the restitution of their rights within the principles of truth, justice and reparation. In Colombia, a country with significant challenges concerning equity, the marginal and excluded groups become the privileged beneficiaries of cooperation: indigenous groups, African-Colombian communities, the people affected by forced displacement, women

and in particular female household heads, children and adolescents. Due to the same equity issues and to the regional diversity that characterizes the country, each one of the various goals and outcomes are presented taking into account the regional and local specificities.

3. Priority Areas:

Four expected outcomes summarize the core objectives of this Assistance Framework:

- 1) *"The national capacities to improve the access, use and quality of social and productive services will be strengthened, especially in the less-developed territories and for vulnerable groups".* The idea is to assist the country in these fields: education, nutrition, health, sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, habitat and income generation.
- 2) *"Strengthened national, regional and local capacities for the integrated regional development management of the territory in order to guarantee sustainable development".* The conservation and use of biodiversity and the ecosystems, sustainable production and risk management are specific topics of this item.
- 3) *"State institutions at the national and territorial levels denote an improvement in their effective and democratic functioning, in accordance with human rights norms and principles with a vulnerable group and gender focus".* Four topics are addressed for the achievement of this expected outcome: the upholding of human rights, the strengthening of citizens' participation, the culture of rule of law and the strengthening of public management.
- 4) Regarding peace, security and reconciliation, it is expected that by the end of the UNDAF



term: *“The national capacities will have been strengthened in order to consolidate the democratic institutions, the construction of peace, the promotion of peaceful coexistence, human development and the re-establishment of victims’ rights, with a reconciliation and group-based approach”.*

4. Allocation of Resources:

For the execution of this cooperation program, the United Nations System expects to mobilize, from its own and from donors’ resources, contributions amounting to US\$255.321.563, distributed as follows:

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1) For the poverty, equality and social development areas: | US\$ 87.322.000 |
| 2) For sustainable development: | US\$ 15.302.500 |
| 3) For the strengthening of rule of law and governance: | US\$ 28.730.000 |
| 4) For peace, security and reconciliation: | US\$123,967,063 |

The above estimates are subject to the future availability of the various agencies’ own resources, as well as the specific results of their current and future resource mobilization management. Included are the System’s investments made with its own resources and donors mobilization resources. The United Nations Volunteers Programme will participate in several cooperation areas although its specific mission is not the mobilization of financial resources but rather the mobilization of human and technical resources.

5. UNDAF Implementation Plan:

The execution of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework will be under the direction of the Country Team, made up by the Representatives or Directors of the various agencies, funds and programmes with representation in the country. A mechanism to follow up and assess the cooperation program will also be established in conjunction with *Acción Social* and

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs while simultaneously maintaining through the G 24 the coordination with the other international cooperation agencies and the civil society organizations, within the objectives and the mechanisms foreseen in the International Cooperation Strategy of the Colombian Government. A technical inter-agency team will also be created, with working sub-groups for each sector, to maintain permanent follow-up and technical assessment mechanisms and to contribute to the effective and efficient implementation of the cooperation program. The own programs of cooperation of each one of the agencies, funds and programs of the United Nations System in Colombia are derived from this inter-agency Cooperation Framework.

6. Monitoring and Assessment

In order to adequately follow up and assess the implementation and the impact of the inter-agency technical cooperation programme, use will be made of the surveys and studies about the behaviour of the main variables of national life conducted by the National Administrative Department of Statistics [DANE, for its acronym in Spanish] and other entities, particularly those entities with which the United Nations System has partnered; they will be complemented with ad hoc surveys and studies to identify the progress made in the achievement of results and the outcomes and outputs expected in the UNDAF. periodic progress reports regarding the Millennium Objectives and Goals will be made available and they will be complemented with the Government’s reports about the progress of the Development Plan. Within the United Nations, the technical team in charge of the execution and follow up of the UNDAF will present six monthly progress reports for each one of the cooperation areas that will be complemented and enriched with the annual reports prepared by the agencies, funds and programs of their respective Country Programmes.

Each one of these six monthly and annual reports will bolster the process of impact assessment and will offer information for the timely review and adjustment of the expected outcomes, the products and the agreed actions.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACOPI: Colombian Association of Micro, Small and Medium Size Companies

ANDI: National Association of Industrialists

ANUC: National Association of Rural Land Users

ASOCAJAS: Colombian Association of Compensation Funds

CCA: Common Country Assessment

CNRR: National Reparation and Reconciliation Commission

CONASIDA: National AIDS Council

CORPOICA: Colombian Corporation for Agricultural Research

DANSOCIAL: National Administrative Department of Solidary Economy

DAS: Administrative Department of Security

DGO: Development Group Office

DNP: National Planning Department

G 24: Group of Colombia's Friendly Countries

IAVH: Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute

ICBF: Colombian Family Welfare Institute

IDEAM: Colombian Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies

IGAC: Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute

INCODER: Colombian Rural Development Institute

INS: National Health Institute

INVIMA: Food and Drug Administration Institute

MAVDT: Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development

MINAGRICULTURA: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MINCOMUNICACIONES: Ministry of Communications

MINCULTURA: Ministry of Culture

MINCOMERCIO: Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism

MINEDUCACION: Ministry of National Education

MININTERIOR: Ministry of the Interior and of Justice

MINMINAS: Ministry of Mines and Energy

MINPROTECCION: Ministry of Social Protection

MIPYMES: Micro, Small and Medium Size Companies

MDG: Millennium Development Goals

NGO'S: Non-Governmental Organizations

OPV: Popular Housing Organizations

PROCURADURIA: Attorney General's Office

PVVS: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

PYMES: Small and Medium Size Companies

SENA: National Apprenticeship Service

SINA: National Environmental System

SINAP: National System of Protected Areas

SSR: Sexual and Reproductive Health

UAESPNN: Special Administrative Unit of the National Natural Parks System

UNDAF: United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNS: United Nations System in Colombia

UPME: Mining and Power Planning Unit. Ministry of Mines and Energy



United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Colombia 2008 - 2012

Signed on 23 July 2007

By the United Nations System in Colombia

By the National Government

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Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia

Also, on behalf of the United Nations organisms present in Colombia without a host agreement or without a Representative:

United Nations Centre for Regional Development – UNCRD
United Nations Development Fund for Women – UNIFEM
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs – OCHA
United Nations Human Settlements Programme – UN HABITAT
International Labour Organization – ILO
United Nations Industrial Development Organization – UNIDO
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – FAO
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization – UNESCO

Bruno Moro

Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator of the United Nations System in Colombia.

PRESENTATION

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) reflects the joint vision of the Agencies, Funds and Programs of the United Nations in Colombia with respect to the main challenges faced by the country. It expresses its commitment to support the national efforts for the period 2008-2012 and towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Based on an analysis of the situation in the country, the United Nations System in Colombia, together with the Direction of International Cooperation for Social Action, identified four main areas of focus for the country's priorities, in which the added value that the United Nations can provide in assistance and technical cooperation is recognized.

The UNDAF is the result of a highly participatory process in which actively intervened the Agencies, Funds and Programs of the United Nations working in Colombia, the government, territorial institutions, the

civil society and the international community, whose contributions were analyzed and incorporated to this document.

In line with the reform process of the United Nations and the Paris Declaration, the UNDAF aims to combine the strengths and efforts of the UN Agencies, Funds and Programs to jointly offer a more coherent, effective and efficient support to the national development efforts.

I would like to thank the representatives of the Government of Colombia, territorial institutions, the civil society and the international community, as well as the representatives of agencies and officials of the United Nations System in Colombia who allowed the preparation of this document.

Bruno Moro
Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
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SECTION 1. Introduction:

The UNDAF has been the most important participative exercise of the UNS in Colombia in several years and it has been an opportunity to work jointly with the National Government and some local governments.

During 2006, 20 agencies with presence in Colombia worked very intensely to jointly define their vision of the priorities, requirements and potentialities of the country. Under the guidance of the Country Team and of the Resident Coordinator, a CCA technical group was formed that worked intensely from February (date of the initial workshop) through November of that same year. After reviewing the most representative documents (of the United Nations, as well as of other governmental and private entities) it was agreed to focus the assessment elements on three main areas: the rule of law, poverty and equality, peace and security. Throughout the process, the progress made was presented to the Country Team and, under their guidance, the technical group advanced until it presented a final version on October 18. The Country Team assigned the Resident Coordinator the task of reviewing the overall wording of the document and of submitting a shorter version of the same, paying particular attention to its political dimensions. In a meeting on November 14, this new version was approved by the Country Team and it was sent to the Regional Team for its review. The Regional Team sent a message approving the document and requesting that the chapter on cooperation priorities be presented in a shorter text. This final version was delivered to the Government in November.

In coordination with the International Cooperation Office of *Acción Social* (operational counterpart of the UNS in Colombia), the first UNDAF workshop was scheduled for November 29. 20 government agencies were invited by suggestion of *Acción Social*. 50 UNS officials attended the workshop (including almost all heads of agency), as well as 52 government officials from 18 entities. Support was provided by DGO and the Torino Staff College.

The workshop started with a presentation of the Government's Development Plan (by the National Planning Department), the International Cooperation Strategy of the Colombian Government (by the Direction of International Cooperation of *Acción Social*) and the CCA document (by the Resident Coordinator).

In a note received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 27th March, some precisions were recommended, which were analyzed with the responsible entities suggested. These comments were the beginning of an active process of high-level exchange with the Government institutions, which allowed the construction of this definitive proposal.

In accordance with the priorities of the Government and considering the comparative advantages of the UNS in Colombia, four cooperation areas were selected: a) Poverty, equity and social development, b) Sustainable development and alternative development, c) the rule of law and governance and d) Peace, security and reconciliation. Concerning the CCA, a chapter on sustainable development and alternative development was also added due to the importance of the environmental aspect in Colombia as well as to be better aligned with the categories used by the Government in its Cooperation Strategy. Four areas were selected in which, due to its mandate, its experience, its condition of neutrality or its capacity to promote the exchange of international experiences, the United Nations System can become a relevant partner in the national development endeavour.

- a) Colombia is a middle-income country, but due to a complex set of causes (the situation of internal violence generated by the conflict with the illegal armed groups, the 1999 recession, distribution issues) it has a poverty level covering nearly half its total population. Together with Brazil and Haiti, Colombia completes the trio of Latin American countries with greater inequality in the distribution of wealth. This is in contrast to the most recent indicators that show a very

high economic development (6.7% GNP growth for 2006), but with social indicators that are relatively troubling in areas such as maternal mortality, early childhood and higher education, housing and public utilities in certain sectors of the country and in general in the rural areas. It is for these reasons that **poverty, equality and social development** were selected as the first priority area for cooperation.

- b) An assessment was also made of the fact that the country has an enormous heritage of environmental assets (it is one of the four mega diverse countries of the planet and it is the fourth water-producing country) but it also shows a weak management of the territory and an enormous vulnerability vis-à-vis the natural and man-made risks, all of this due to poverty, the situation of internal violence generated by the conflict with the illegal armed groups, the topography, the illicit crops, etc. For these main reasons, a second priority area for cooperation was selected: **sustainable development**. Considering the country's challenge to mitigate the impact of illicit crops on the environment and to offer the small farmers involved in these

activities dignified and sustainable alternatives to make a living, the entire cooperation process of the UNS regarding the substitution of illicit crops evolved around the topic of “**alternative development**”.

- c) This complex set of problems occurs in a country with a long democratic tradition (only two years of de facto Government in over 100 years of recent history) and with very solid and legitimate institutions. However, factors such as social exclusion, the situation of internal violence generated by the illegal armed groups and drug trafficking are all permanent challenges to the consolidation of the rule of law, an independent and effective justice system, as well as the strengthening of governance and the general respect of human rights. It is for these reasons that **rule of law and governance** were chosen as the third area of cooperation.
- d) A prolonged situation of violence (almost 50 years of continuous armed confrontations), and the presence in the country of the powerful drug trafficking business are factors that have a dramatic impact on the security of the people and generate a serious humanitarian situation,





evidenced by nearly two million Colombians who have been the victims of forced displacement over the last ten years, according to official sources. For several years the System has backed the significant efforts made by the country and the international community to generate local and regional conditions for the promotion of development, peace, peaceful coexistence and reconciliation throughout the national territory. The humanitarian assistance and its progressive evolution towards sustainable forms of support to the victims of violence has also been –and, in our view, should continue being– an important and very fruitful challenge for the activities of the United Nations in Colombia. Thus, supporting the conditions to strengthen the democratic institutions, the construction of peace, peaceful coexistence and reconciliation, as well as the mitigation of the impact of violence on the population, are the objectives of the fourth and last priority area: **peace, security and reconciliation.**

The United Nations System consider that its commitment with all the social sectors and the implementation of a respectful cooperation have vested it with a significant convoking capacity around human rights, the values of *human development* and

the *Millennium Development Goals*. Gender equity is also a cross-cutting element in all the activities of the United Nations and it will continue being so within this joint cooperation framework.

The United Nations System is aware of the fact that its cooperation capacity is subsidiary to the current and significant efforts of the Colombian State to overcome the aforementioned challenges. Through accompaniment and technical cooperation in the formulation and execution of public policies, as well as through its monitoring and assessment, the UNS hopes to contribute to the strengthening of national capacities. The UNS is also aware of the importance to act jointly with the various citizens' organizations, as well as with the other international cooperation entities that are present in Colombia. The acknowledgment of the Government's leadership in the coordination of the different international cooperation efforts, as well as the sustained effort to improve the coordination of its own activities and the relationship with the other cooperation agencies is the best way to express the United Nations' commitment with the principles of the Paris Declaration.

A multi-sector cooperation, resulting from the work of 20 agencies/funds/programs of the UNS in Colombia, with a unified delivery of results, represents our commitment with the country.

SECTION 2: Results

The UNDAF aims to address four main blocks of challenges faced by the country:

A. Concerning *poverty, inequality and social development*, we expect to achieve as a result of the UNDAF contribution, the “*strengthening of the national capacities to increase in an equitable manner the access, the use and the quality of social and productive services, with emphasis on less-developed territories and highly vulnerable groups*”. Acknowledgment is made of the country’s leadership in such an effort and, with a clear human rights focus, the aim is to support the priority attention to the territories and to the most vulnerable and more discriminated groups of the population: lower income groups, ethnic minorities, women and children, internally displaced people, less-developed regions.

a) *The Millennium Goals* basically cover all the aspects of cooperation of the UNS in the country, in accordance with Colombia’s *Development Plan* for the 2006-2010 period that identifies the achievement of the *Millennium Goals* as the Government’s priority and the *Program for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty* as the Government’s social flagship program and as its main instrument for social justice. Likewise, through an integrated approach to development and to poverty, the UNS commitments correspond to those issues of direct interest to the country. Due to the close link between the levels of poverty prevalent in the country, as well as the high level of unemployment and the informalization of the economy, the assistance for the generation of sources of income and the creation and strengthening of competitive business initiatives under the terms of the new international insertion of the country will all be aspects that will receive priority attention by the UNS. As well as the above, the existence of an intensive process of forced internal displacement over the past ten years calls for proposals from the Colombian State and

from the UNS, starting with the humanitarian attention to the displaced population in order to offer sustainable solutions covering income generation and basic social services. Access of the Colombian population to employment and opportune, high quality social services, particularly for marginal and excluded groups (as are the displaced population, the more vulnerable social groups, ethnic minorities, regions with the lower development rates, impoverished small farmers, and youngsters) shall be the subject of careful attention of our cooperation to the country for each sector.

b) Nutrition: assign relevance to the right to nourishment and to back the main policies of the country in the field of nutrition are two of the main objectives of the UNS in this area. In addition, support will be provided for two very specific programs: the strategy to reduce the deficiencies in micronutrients and the promotion of breast feeding. The role of women in the nutrition strategies shall receive special attention. The UNS will support specifically the response of the country to situations of food emergencies, in an effort to develop sustainable solutions on matters concerning income generation and food production.

c) Health: the UNS aims to develop two major lines of support in the health area: to encourage the promotion of healthy behaviours by the population (within a clear prevention approach) and to strengthen the development of the Health sector of the Social Security System, particularly in regards to its response capacity in cases of emergencies derived from conditions such as the internal forced displacement of the population, especially in the regions.

But the United Nations organizations will also provide support to the country’s priorities contained in the policy priorities on sexual and reproductive health. The adolescents and the



young will receive special attention on matters as important as the reduction of the pregnancy rate among the adolescent population, and the cooperation will also be a part of the national effort to reduce the level of maternal mortality.

- d) Regarding poverty and work, the MDGs shall be the subject of permanent attention, especially in the rural scope. The access of the more vulnerable population to productive assets (training, land, and loans), the prevention of child labour and the strengthening of labour markets, shall all be aspects where the UNS will try to complement the country's efforts and capacities. Considering the fact that the country is currently immersed in a significant process of adjustment to new conditions of international economic insertion, the UNS will strive to support regional identification of opportunities, productivity of the business sector (granting priority to the small and medium enterprises) and international competitiveness.
- e) Housing and territorial development: the country has undertaken an ambitious land use planning/zoning program that will continue receiving the support of the United Nations. Support will also be provided for the design of innovative formulas and instruments for programs to finance housing solutions for marginal and excluded groups, and for the creation of healthy, dignified and safe urban and rural environments.
- f) Although Colombia still presents moderate indicators on the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, the national government requests the cooperation of the UNS for the promotion of the new multi-sector plan to fight HIV/AIDS. Support will continue for the efforts to promote the rights of persons living with HIV/AIDS, as well as for the country's efforts to achieve universal access and integral assistance to the persons affected by the epidemic.

The natural partners in this task are governmental entities (various ministries such as the Social Protection Ministry, the Ministry of Education, The

Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Communications, the Vice-presidency of the Republic, the *ICBF*, the Presidential Advisory Office for the Equity of Women, the *SENA*, *DANE*, the Departmental Governments, the local Mayors' offices and other agencies); Public Ministry entities (The General Comptroller's Office of the Republic, The Attorney General's Office, the Ombudsman's Office, the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic); and civil society organizations (parents, NGOs, the private sector, media, universities and academic centres, unions and small farmer organizations, churches, etc.).

- B. Colombia is the third mega-diverse country of the planet and its water reserves are extraordinarily abundant. However, an inadequately planned economic development process, the effects of the internal violence generated by the conflict with the illegal armed groups and drug trafficking, as well as the situation of poverty of large sectors of the population have become real threats against the sustainability of the country's development. For this reason, through the UNDAF, we expect that by 2012 we will have contributed to the attainment of "*national, regional and local capacities to enable the integral management of the territory thus assuring a sustainable development process.*" The System has defined three priority areas in this regard: i) the strengthening of the national capacity for the conservation and use of biodiversity; ii) the strengthening of the national, regional and local capacities – with emphasis on the population and territorial aspects – for a competitive and sustainable development process, able to identify the regional particularities and their comparative advantages; iii) understanding *alternative development* as the more complete and sustainable proposal for the communities linked to the illicit crops, the UNS will decisively support governmental programs in this area, such as the Forest Protection Families programme.

Finally, the United Nations System aims to support the management of risks derived from natural events (seismic movements, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions...) and man-made situations

(violence, poverty, marginality, illicit crops, etc). It recognizes the close link between the situations of poverty and marginality and the conditions of risk in human settlements.

For this alliance we have the participation of the Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development (with its 20 regional development corporations and its associated agencies), the *Acción Social* office, the Ministry of Mines and Energy and other national and regional entities, both from the public and private sectors.

- C. The consolidation of democracy, the strengthening of citizens' participation and the strengthening of the justice system are tasks that have become priorities where the United Nations has clear comparative advantages and the capacity to gather a wide and varied international experience. For these reasons, we expect the *"State institutions at the national and territorial levels to demonstrate a strengthening of their effective and democratic functioning, in line with human rights norms and principles, with a differential and gender focus"*. There are four areas where the United Nations believes its cooperation can be useful and more efficient: i) the policy of respect for and promotion

of human rights and the strengthening of justice, ii) the consolidation of the effective practice of citizenship and its participation mechanisms, iii) the consolidation of the culture of legality and its control bodies, and iv) the strengthening of the public administration in terms of transparency, efficiency and efficacy.

The above tasks imply strong alliances with State institutions and with civil society: the Vice-presidency of the Republic, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Planning Councils, the National Reparation and Reconciliation Commission, the *ICBF*, the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic, the High Council of the Judiciary, The Ombudsman's Office, the General Comptroller Office, the political parties, the Superintendency of Notaries and Registry Offices, The National Civil Registry Office, the *INCODER*, the Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute, etc.

- D. Nearly half a century of internal violence generated by the conflict with the illegal armed groups, as well as the generalized presence of drug trafficking, call for a decisive commitment of the UNS in Colombia to generate the social conditions that will promote the consolidation of democratic institutions, the construction of peace, the promotion of peaceful





coexistence, the eradication of drug trafficking and the prevention of and attention to the effects of violence on the civilian population. It is expected that by the conclusion of the UNDAF *“national and territorial capacities for the consolidation of the democratic institutions, the construction of peace, the promotion of peaceful coexistence, human development and the re-establishment of victims’ rights, with a differential and reconciliation approach will get strengthened”*. For the achievement of this result, we expect to continue working jointly with the national authorities and the other international cooperation agencies in the Development and Peace Programmes, as well as in the Peace Laboratories. The UNS will also continue supporting the country’s efforts to generate the conditions for peaceful coexistence and reconciliation, especially at the regional and local levels.

In addition, the United Nations will continue complementing the country’s efforts to address the troubling humanitarian situation derived mostly from the conditions of internal violence generated by the conflict with the illegal armed groups. Consequently, it will support the national and international efforts to improve the coordination of the humanitarian effort, as well as to guarantee the respect of the human rights of individuals and of the communities hardest hit by the internal forced displacement and the confinement of the communities. It is recognized that the sectors of the population most directly affected by the forced displacement situation (indigenous and African-Colombian communities, women who are heads of households, etc.) currently make up groups that are particularly isolated and excluded and are also the beneficiaries of multiple actions by the State and the society. Among the country’s efforts to generate the conditions for peaceful coexistence and reconciliation, the UNS will support the advances in the strengthening of

the transitional justice, in addition to the peace processes, within the criteria of truth, justice and reparation promoted by the State, and particularly by the National Reparation and Reconciliation Commission. Specific manifestations of this situation of internal violence generated by the conflict with the illegal armed groups, such as the recruitment of children and young persons by these groups, the proliferation of land mines, the generation of new situations of risk involving HIV/AIDS, and varied differential forms of impact on women and children (including multiple forms of sexual violence against women and children) are all areas of work in which the UNS will continue and strengthen its efforts to support the country.

The United Nations System will strive to work jointly with multiple entities committed to the task of peace and reconciliation, as well as with those agencies committed to the purpose of mitigating the impact that the prolonged situation of violence has had on the civilian population: Acción Social, the Ministry of the Interior, the Vice-presidency of the Republic, the G 24, Peace and Development Programmes/ Peace Laboratories, the High Commissioner for Peace, the Reinsertion Advisor, the National Reparation and Reconciliation Commission, the media, the civil society organizations, the displaced population and the ethnic minorities, the Public Ministry, the Constitutional Court, the *ICBF*, and the regional and local authorities and organizations.

The joint work of the UNS on the Millennium Development Goals at the local level will result in the attainment of integral achievements in all the goals. The focus on rights covers all the areas of intervention of the United Nations, without forgetting that the social, economic and reproductive rights are also an integral part of such an approach.

SECTION 3. Estimate of required resources

Colombia: estimate of resources as per the expected effect and by agency UNDAF 2008-2012

Expected UNDAF effects and agencies	Scheduled Amount	%
1. Poverty, Equality and Social Development		
WFP	26.137.500	0,316
UNFPA	10.550.000	0,127
UNICEF	7.700.000	0,093
ECLAC	370.000	0,004
UNESCO	600.000	0,007
PAHO/WHO	15.402.000	0,186
UNODC	3.000.000	0,036
UNIDO	1.012.500	0,012
UN-HABITAT	510.000	0,006
UNCRD	100.000	0,001
UNDP	12.000.000	0,145
IOM	362.000	0,004
UNAIDS	978.000	0,012
UNHCR	2.300.000	0,028
UNHCHR	260.000	0,003
FAO	1.540.000	0,019
ILO	4.500.000	0,052
TOTAL	87.322.000	1,000
2. Sustainable Development and Alternative Development		
UNDP	11.323.000	0,740
UNICEF	1.000.000	0,065
ECLAC	140.000	0,009
UN-HABITAT	100.000	0,007
UNODC	1.500.000	0,098
UNCRD	120.000	0,008
PAHO/WHO	307.000	0,020
FAO	-	-
UNIDO	812.500	0,053
TOTAL	15.302.500	1,000
3. Rule of Law and Governance		
UNFPA	1.850.000	0,064
UNICEF	8.750.000	0,305
UNDP	13.800.000	0,480
IOM	300.000	0,010
UNHCR	1.850.000	0,064
UNHCHR	2.180.000	0,076
TOTAL	28.730.000	1,000
4. Peace, Security and Reconciliation		
UNICEF	18.000.000	0,145
UNDP	19.500.000	0,157
UNODC	4.500.000	0,036
OCHA	8.500.000	0,069
WFP	18.000.000	0,145
IOM	48.687.063	0,393
UNIFEM	940.000	0,008
UNHCR	4.800.000	0,039
UN-HABITAT	10.000	0,000
UNHCHR	1.030.000	0,008
TOTAL	123.967.063	1,000
GRAND TOTAL	255.321.563	

The above figures are the result of estimates carried out by the agencies and they include their own resources and resources that they expect to mobilize, including bilateral, multilateral and private donors. Not included is the cost of consultants and agency officials whose technical cooperation represents a significant contribution. The United Nations Volunteers Programme, in particular, currently participates –and will continue doing so– in multiple areas of the technical tasks of the United Nations in Colombia, although this cooperation is not quantified in the financial statements.

The recent approval by Congress of new regulations for the use of public resources by the international cooperation sector will most likely require significant adjustments in some of the estimates made by several agencies.





SECTION 4. Implementation of the UNDAF

The United Nations Country Team, made up by the Representatives and Directors of all the Agencies, Funds and Programs officially represented in the country will lead the implementation of the 2008-2012 UNDAF. There will be mechanisms of coordination with the National Government, with special attention to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and *Acción Social*. Support will be given to the maintenance and strengthening of the entities in charge of the coordination of efforts with the other international cooperation agencies and with

the civil society organizations, especially the G 24. The Colombian Government's International Cooperation Strategy will serve as the general framework within which the United Nations System will carry out the implementation of this UNDAF.

The technical team of the UNDAF, with the participation of all the agencies present in the country, shall act as the coordination and monitoring organization on behalf of the Country Team.



SECTION 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to follow up on the progress and impact of the UNDAF process, special attention shall be given to the Monitoring and Assessment tasks. For that purpose, a matrix of indicators will be developed for each one of

the effects and products established in the UNDAF's matrix, and the following schedule will be applied for the Monitoring and Evaluation Programmatic Cycle Calendar:



The various aspects established in this brief presentation will be permanently subject to adjustments and clarifications, always within the dynamics of adjusting the United Nations cooperation programme

in Colombia to the country's priorities and to the new conditions that might arise throughout the term of this Cooperation Framework.



United Nations System
Colombia

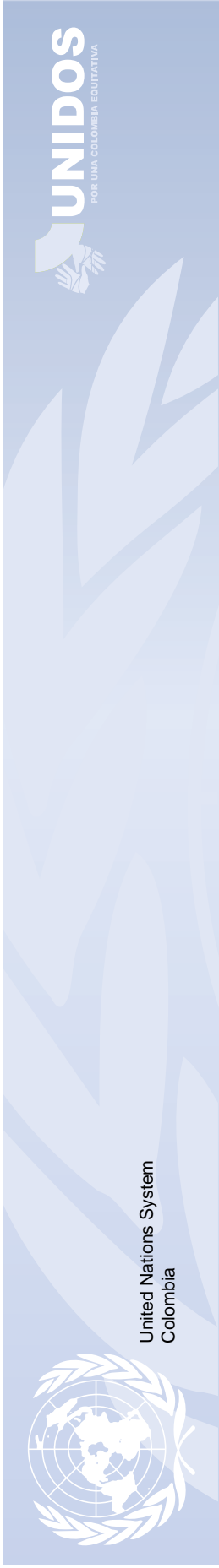
MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROGRAMMATIC CYCLE CALENDAR

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Surveys/ Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005 National Population Census. Analysis of national surveys (DANE). System of Vital Statistics. Other. Quality of Life Survey. Continuous Household Survey. Families in Action Report. Ministry of Education: C-600. Analysis of secondary data. Administrative registries: education, employment, health, justice system, among others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of national surveys (DANE). System of Vital Statistics. Other. Quality of Life Survey. Continuous Household Survey. Families in Action Report. Income and Expenses survey. Ministry of Education: C-600. Analysis of secondary data. Administrative registries: education, employment, health, justice system, among others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Report on the Government's Performance. Analysis of national surveys (DANE). System of Vital Statistics. Other. Quality of Life Survey. Continuous Household Survey. Families in Action Report. National Survey on Demography and Health. Ministry of Education: C-600. Analysis of secondary data. Administrative registries: education, employment, health, justice system, among others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of national surveys (DANE). System of Vital Statistics. Other. Quality of Life Survey. Continuous Home Survey. Families in Action Report. Ministry of Education: C-600. Analysis of secondary data. Administrative registries: education, employment, health, justice system, among others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of national surveys (DANE). System of Vital Statistics. Other. Quality of Life Survey. Continuous Home Survey. Families in Action Report. Income and Expenses survey. Ministry of Education: C-600. Analysis of secondary data. Administrative registries: education, employment, health, justice system, among others.
Follow Up Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision of the reports on the National Development Plan. National Report on the progress of the MDG. Assessment of the Impact of Community Homes. National Health Institute: epidemiology section. Sivigila. HIV/AIDS Observatory. Gender Observatory. IDEAM: Annual Report on the status of the environment and renewable natural resources. Municipal Programmes of the MDG. Field Visits. Follow up of Joint Programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision of the reports on the National Development Plan. National Report on the progress of the MDG. Assessment of the Impact of Community Homes. National Health Institute: epidemiology section. Sivigila. HIV/AIDS Observatory. Gender Observatory. IDEAM: Annual Report on the status of the environment and renewable natural resources. Municipal Programmes of the MDG. Field Visits. Follow up of Joint Programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision of the reports on the National Development Plan. National Report on the progress of the MDG. Assessment of the Impact of Community Homes. National Health Institute: epidemiology section. Sivigila. HIV/AIDS Observatory. Gender Observatory. IDEAM: Annual Report on the status of the environment and renewable natural resources. Municipal Programmes of the MDG. Field Visits. Follow up of Joint Programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision of the reports on the National Development Plan. National Report on the progress of the MDG. Assessment of the Impact of Community Homes. National Health Institute: epidemiology section. Sivigila. HIV/AIDS Observatory. Gender Observatory. IDEAM: Annual Report on the status of the environment and renewable natural resources. Municipal Programmes of the MDG. Field Visits. Follow up of Joint Programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision of the reports on the National Development Plan. National Report on the progress of the MDG. Assessment of the Impact of Community Homes. National Health Institute: epidemiology section. Sivigila. HIV/AIDS Observatory. Gender Observatory. IDEAM: Annual Report on the status of the environment and renewable natural resources. Municipal Programmes of the MDG. Field Visits. Follow up of Joint Programmes.

United Nations Country Team Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROGRAMMATIC CYCLE CALENDAR (Continuation)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Follow up systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic meetings of inter-agency UNDAF groups. Annual Progress Follow Up Meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic meetings of inter-agency UNDAF groups. Annual Progress Follow Up Meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic meetings of inter-agency UNDAF groups. Annual Progress Follow Up Meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic meetings of inter-agency UNDAF groups. Annual Progress Follow Up Meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic meetings of inter-agency UNDAF groups. Annual Progress Follow Up Meeting.
Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Progress Reports by the 4 interagency UNDAF groups. Assessments of the various agencies, their Country Programme. Annual Progress Assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Progress Reports by the 4 interagency UNDAF groups. Assessments of the various agencies, their Country Programme. Annual Progress Assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Progress Reports by the 4 interagency UNDAF groups. Assessments of the various agencies, their Country Programme. Annual Progress Assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Progress Reports by the 4 interagency UNDAF groups. Assessments of the various agencies, their Country Programme. Annual Progress Assessment. Assessment of the UNDAF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Progress Reports by the 4 interagency UNDAF groups. Assessments of the various agencies, their Country Programme. Final Assessment.
Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review of the agencies' reports. Review of project assessment reports. Review of national reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review of the agencies' reports. Review of project assessment reports. Review of national reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review of the agencies' reports. Review of project assessment reports. Review of national reports. Mid-term Review of the UNDAF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review of the agencies' reports. Review of project assessment reports. Review of national reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review of the agencies' reports. Review of project assessment reports. Review of national reports.
Milestones in the UNDAF assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six monthly and annual reviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six monthly and annual reviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six monthly and annual reviews. Mid-term Review of the UNDAF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six monthly and annual reviews. Assessment of the UNDAF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six monthly and annual reviews. Final Assessment of the UNDAF.
Promotion of the capacity of M&E	Training on monitoring and assessment processes for the members of UNDAF's inter-agency group. Support to the national institutions on matters relating to M&E. Continuous review of MDG progress reports. Follow up on agency reports.				
Use of information	The information generated during the review and assessment process shall serve as feedback for the execution process of the cooperation framework and its strategic lines, planning activities, the reformulation of outcomes or products to the extent necessary, the identification of possible new outcomes or priority products for the country, the identification of lessons learned. Inputs for the annual report of the OHCHR, the Annual Report of the Resident Coordinator and for the subsequent Human Development Reports.				
Partners activities	Report to Monitor the MDGs, national statistics, Progress Reports on the National Development Plan. Periodic and annual institutions' reports (Bank of the Republic, General Comptroller's Office of the Republic, Ministries, Specialized Institutes, etc.)				
Planning References					



OUTCOMES MATRIX – UNDAF COLOMBIA

POVERTY, EQUALITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
National Priorities	Country Program Output	UN Partners	Government Partners	US\$ Resources (Own Resources and Donors' Resources)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of poverty and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals Cross-sectoral plan in response to HIV/AIDS Food and Nutritional Safety Plan; the Ten-year Plan for the promotion, protection and support of maternal breast feeding National Policy to Prevent and Eradicate Child Labor 				
UNDAF - Outcome 1	Increased national capabilities to improve the equitable access and use and the quality of social and productive services, with emphasis on the less developed territories and on vulnerable and excluded groups.				
Country Program Outcome	Country Program Output	UN Partners	Government Partners	US\$ Resources (Own Resources and Donors' Resources)	
1.1. The State, the educational sector and civil society, with strengthened capabilities to guarantee access to high quality education, with full coverage, permanence and pertinence for all.	1. Characterization studies, base lines and investigations and disseminated, and improved monitoring and assessment system.	ECLAC, UNICEF, IOM, UNESCO	*Ministry of Education; sector's policy *Ministry of Social Protection *Ministry of Culture	UNFPA: 350.000 UNICEF: 3.500.000	
	2. Improved institutional capabilities and better coordination instances in the design and implementation of laws, plans, policies and programmes at the national, regional and local levels.	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNHCHR, IOM, UNESCO	*Ministry of Communications *Ombudsman's Office *Attorney General's Office *Vice-presidency *SENA	ECLAC: 100.000 UNESCO: 500.000	
	3. A strengthened educational system for the development of competencies in line with the stages in basic education: basic preschool, middle and high levels.	UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, UNESCO	*UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCHR, UNHCHR, IOM, UNESCO	*Departmental Governments and Mayors' Offices *Municipal Planning Offices *DNP	UNHCR: 400.000 UNHCHR 260.000 ILO: 3.600.000
	4. Educational agents generate conditions to improve the capacities to exercise human rights, sexual and reproductive rights, HIV/AIDS prevention, gender equality and non-violence.		UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC, UNESCO	*Education Departments *People's Representatives *NGOs	
	5. Extended and improved extra-curricular programs.		UNICEF, ILO	*Teachers' Federation *Church *Unions	
	6. Families and communities acknowledge the importance of education and value it more than child labor and participate in the management of the educational sector.		ECLAC, IOM, UNICEF	*Private Sector *Families *Compensation Funds	
	7. Improved alliances between the productive sector, NGOs and various social actors to address the challenges of the educational system.		UNICEF	*Media *International Cooperation	
	8. Strengthened national capabilities to increase the registration rate and to reduce the school drop out rate through nutrition programs.		FAO UNHCHR, WFP, UNICEF	*Ministry of Social Protection: design of sector's policies *ICBF: policy and child care	
	9. The right to adequate nutrition has been highlighted and included in the International Humanitarian Law framework, as well as in the Food and Nutritional Safety framework.				

¹ UNS own resources and resources from other sources that could be mobilized by the agencies during the 2008-2012 period have been calculated based on best estimates.

Country Program Outcome	Country Program Output	UN Partners	Government Partners	US\$ Resources (Own Resources and Donors' Resources)
1.2. The State and civil society with strengthened capabilities to improve the population's food and nutritional safety.	10. Follow up, monitoring and assessment system of the Food and Nutritional Safety Plan and Policy; the Ten-year Plan for the promotion, protection and support of maternal breast feeding will have been designed, consolidated and implemented.	ECLAC, FAO PAHO/WHO, WFP, UNICEF	*Departmental and municipal administrations *Advisor Office on Women's Equity *Acción Social Office *Ministry of Education *Ministry of Agriculture *MAVT *DNP *ICBF *INVIMA *Corpoca *Departmental Governments and Mayors' Offices *Ombudsman's Office *Attorney General's Office *Compensation Funds *Private Business Sector *International Cooperation *Academy	WFP: 13.047.500 UNICEF: 300.000 PAHO: 300.000 ECLAC: 60.000 FAO: 1.280.000
	11. Information and dissemination strategies to promote healthy alimentary practices and to promote maternal breastfeeding for children under two years of age will have been designed and implemented.	FAO, PAHO/WHO, WFP, UNDP		
	12. Strategies and alliances to reduce the level of micro-nutrient deficiencies in children under two years of age, women in their child-bearing years and pregnant women, will have been defined and implemented.	FAO, PAHO/WHO, WFP, UNICEF		
	13. The role of women is adequately recognized and incorporated in food and nutrition safety programmes, including the dimension of their own nutritional situation.	FAO, WFP		
	14. Practices promoted among parents to guarantee exclusive maternal breast feeding during the first six months of life, extended through supplementary feeding until the age of two.	PAHO/WHO, WFP, UNICEF		
	15. UNS Agencies coordinate their efforts in order to assure the incorporation of development projects as the subsequent stage of assistance programs.	IOM, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC		
	16. Improved national capabilities to guarantee the availability and the access to food in emergency situations, in accordance with the culture of each region.	FAO, WFP		
	17. Vulnerable communities have sustainable and productive Food Safety and Nutritional projects, with strengthened and accessible commercialization channels.	FAO		
	18. Costs study and malnutrition mapping is a reality and the methodology is adopted by the various institutions.	WFP, UNICEF		Idem as above
	19. The State, the civil society, the community and the family are strengthened in order to promote the practice of healthy habits, from the health promotion viewpoint.	PAHO/WHO, IOM		
	20. The capabilities of the State and of civil society are strengthened to guarantee the full exercise of the right to health, including children, teenagers and young people in general, with emphasis on the excluded and more vulnerable sectors of the population.	PAHO/WHO, UNHCR, IOM, ILO, UNICEF		*Ministry of Social Protection: policy design *INS: epidemiologic follow up *PROFAMILIA: Demographic and health information *CONASIDA: political support in the fight against HIV/AIDS *Territorial Health Departments: Basic Assistance Plans *Social Action Office: Assistance to the displaced population *ICBF *Global Compact *Ministry of Foreign Affairs *Ministry of Education *Ministry of the Interior
	21. The capabilities of the State and of organized civil society are strengthened to promote the development of the priorities of the national Sexual and Reproductive Health policy [SSR, for its acronym in Spanish].	UNFPA, UNHCR, IOM, PAHO/WHO, UNICEF		UNICEF: 2.900.000 PAHO: 14.420.000 UNODC: 3.000.000 ECLAC: 60.000 UNFPA: 8.050.000 UNHCR: 600.000 ILO: 300.000
	22. The capabilities of the State and of organized civil society are strengthened in order to promote the SSR and the Sexual and Reproductive Rights, with particular emphasis on adolescents and youngsters.	UNFPA, IOM UNICEF		
	23. The capabilities of the State and of organized civil society are strengthened for the carrying out of actions designed to control and reduce maternal sickness and mortality, with emphasis on vulnerable sectors of the population.	PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, IOM, UNICEF		
24. The national and territorial capabilities are strengthened (including the inter-sectoral response and social participation), for the prevention, attention, monitoring and control of high-impact transmissible diseases: HIV/AIDS, malaria, dengue, tuberculosis.	PAHO/WHO, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF			

Country Program Outcome	Country Program Output	UN Partners	Government Partners	US\$ Resources (Own Resources and Donors' Resources)
1.5. Nationwide and regional public entities, as well as the civil and private sectors strengthened in the design and application of strategies to decrease the level of poverty and to achieve the MDG.	25. Improved national and territorial entities capabilities for the management of integral health care for vulnerable sectors of the population (displaced population, ethnic groups, disabled persons, populations exposed to the risk of natural disasters, etc.)	PAHO/WHO, UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF		
	26. National and territorial capabilities, as well as civil society, communities and families are strengthened for the generation and use of information broken down by sex, ethnic group, region, age, etc for the planning, monitoring, follow up and assessment of the health goals foreseen in the Millennium Development Goals.	ECLAC, PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNICEF		
	27. National, departmental and local institutions, as well as civil society's capabilities to take action, are strengthened to prevent and decrease the use of psychoactive substances and to offer alternatives for the treatment, rehabilitation and social reinsercion of the consumers of those substances.	UNODC, IOM		
	28. Methodologies and policy recommendations at the national and local levels are applied in order to promote, implement and follow up on the MDG and the eradication of extreme poverty.	ECLAC, UNDP, IOM, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNV		
1.6. Governmental and private entities organized and strengthened in such a way so as to generate productive and sustainable development and decent and dignified work.	29. Proposals have been made and actions have been taken for the reduction of inequality and the strengthening of the assets of the most vulnerable and discriminated sectors of the population on matters regarding education (technical, as well as formal and non-formal higher education), access to land and loans.	ECLAC, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, UNCRD, UN-HABITAT	*DNP *Accion Social: Jointis programs and initiatives for emergency assistance *Ministry of Agriculture: Rural development policies	UNFPA: 1.450.000 UNICEF: 500.000 UNDP: 6.600.000
	30. Technical capabilities are strengthened for the local and regional formulation and implementation of a strategy for the consolidation of the National Policy for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labor, with emphasis on its most negative manifestations and for the protection of youth labor.	IOM, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF	*Trade Association: Alliance with the Private Sector for achievement of the MDGs *Municipal administrations: Government plans to achieve the MDG *Government Secretariat of Bogotá *Meirovivienda	UNIDO: 200.000 ECLAC: 150.000 UN-HABITAT 290.000
	31. Proposals have been made and actions have been taken for the strengthening of the institutional capabilities focused on the eradication of rural poverty.	UNDP	*Advisory Office on Women's Equity *ICBF	UNCRD: 100.000
	32. Regional information systems have been designed and implemented covering the labor market, with emphasis on population variables and with a gender and development focus.	UNDP	*Familiar Compensation Funds *Media	UNHCR: 400.000 ILO: 600.000
	33. The Government and the civil society are strengthened for the implementation of proposals and strategies to facilitate the access of the rural population to the production activities and to productive factors, as well as to the various instruments of agricultural and rural development policy.	UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, UNODC		
	34. The rural population is strengthened on productive business projects.	IOM, UNIDO, UNDP		
	35. Social partners are strengthened for the promotion of the defense of the fundamental rights to work and the upholding of the basic guarantees of the right to associate, the promotion of social dialogue and of collective negotiation.	FAO, ILO, UNDP	*Ministry of Social Protection: labor policy *Dansocial: policy design and execution *Trade Association: Alliance with the Private Sector	UNDP: 5.400.000 IOM: 362.000
	36. Proposals have been made and actions have been taken in order for labor migration to become an instrument for development and to identify the problems faced by the population that has emigrated and the families who have stayed in the country.	IOM, UNDP	*SENA: labor training *Ministry of Foreign Trade *DAS: migration procedures *Social Action Office: Projects to overcome poverty	UNIDO: 812.500
	37. Micro, small and medium size companies have improved their productivity and competitiveness are able to promote the generation of employment and income, improve the conditions of the international insertion of the country and strengthen the development of the domestic market.	FAO, IOM, ILO, UNIDO, UNDP		

Country Program Outcome	Country Program Output	UN Partners	Government Partners	US\$ Resources (Own Resources and Donors' Resources)	
1.7. National, regional and local technical and institutional capabilities strengthened for the management and coordination of sectoral habitat policies.	38. Proposals have been implemented for the coordination and convergence of institutional actions to overcome poverty.	UNDP, UNHCR, FAO, IOM, ILO	*Research centers *International cooperation *Banking sector *Workers (Unions, associations, ANUC)	UNHCR: 300.000 FAO: 250.000	
	39. Institutional capabilities of the territorial entities are strengthened in order to design and implement local economic development programmes, within a dignified and decent work framework.	UNDP, UNHCR, FAO, IOM, ILO			
	40. National capabilities have been created for the construction and application of tools for the promotion of labor productivity.	UNDP, UNHCR, UNIDO			
	41. Rural productive chains have been created and activated, thus strengthening the internal and external markets.	FAO, IOM, UNIDO, UNDP, UNODC			
	42. National, regional and local capabilities have been strengthened for the formulation and application of the territorial zoning tools, as well as of the coordination mechanisms necessary at the intra and inter-jurisdictional levels.	UN-HABITAT, IOM, UNDP	*MVADT: housing and urban policies *Municipal administrations *Ministry of Social Protection: healthy housing *Acción Social Office: vulnerable population sectors *Superintendency of Notaries and Registration *IGAC *Habitat Department - Bogotá *Women's NGOs *Departmental Governments and Mayors' Offices *Civil society *Trade associations *Asocajas *Universities *OPV	PAHO: 682.000 UN-HABITAT: 220.000 UNHCR: 300.000	
43. National, regional and local entities, as well as the private, business and social sectors have new instruments to finance housing solutions, with emphasis on the excluded population.	UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNDP				
44. Institutional capabilities are strengthened for the formulation of policies, strategies and instruments for the development of rural and urban housing, as well as of dignified, healthy and safe environments (public utilities, legalization, titling, improvement and peaceful coexistence).	UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, PAHO/WHO, UNDP				
45. National and local entities have improved their technical capabilities to assist populations that have settled in marginal areas and vulnerable zones, with focus on risk management, territorial planning and public utilities.	UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, IOM, UNDP				
46. Social organizations and the State have been strengthened for the titling of land for displaced persons, with special emphasis on women.	UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, IOM, UNDP				
1.8. The national response to HIV/AIDS has been included as a social development priority in the political agenda of the various sectors and instances involved in the subject.	47. Inter-sectoral response is strengthened at the national and territorial levels, with emphasis on the achievement of the goals of universal access to the prevention of HIV/AIDS and its integral attention, for the reduction of the conditions of vulnerability and for the control of the epidemic in Colombia.	UNAIDS, UNFPA, IOM, PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF	*Ministry of Social Protection: HIV/AIDS policy *CONASIDA: political orientation *PVVS NGOs *HIV/AIDS Observatory *ICBF *Ministry of Education *Specialized NGOs *INS: Statistics *Territorial Health Departments: Basic Assistance Plan	UNFPA: 700.000 UNICEF: 500.000 UNAIDS: 978.000 UNESCO: 100.000 UNHCR: 300.000 FAO: 10.000	
	48. Activities to promote human rights have been carried out in all sectors with the purpose of mitigating and overcoming the impact of the AIDS epidemic.	UNAIDS, FAO, IOM			
	49. Activities have been designed and implemented for the prevention of the transmission of the disease from mother to child and for the protection and integral attention of children and adolescents.	UNAIDS, IOM, PAHO/WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF			
	50. Activities have been carried out in order to promote sexual and reproductive health and to reduce the level of vulnerability in the face of HIV/AIDS among young and adolescent individuals and also women affected by violence and forced displacement.	UNHCR, UNAIDS, IOM, PAHO/WHO, UNICEF, UNODC			



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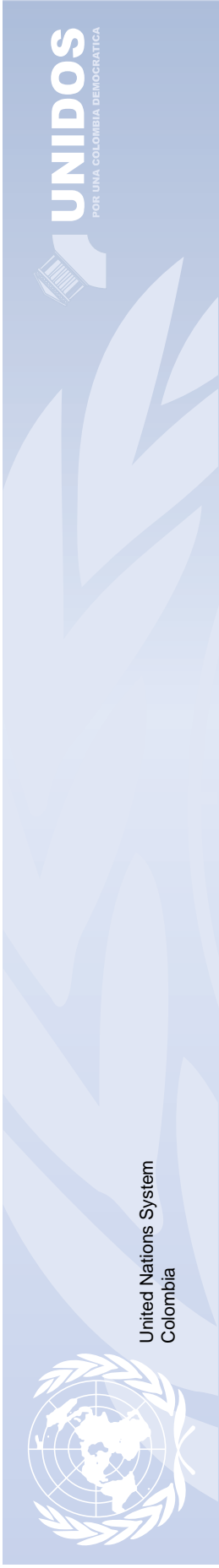
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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT				
National Priorities	MDG 7	Country Program Output	UN Partners	
UNDAF - Outcome 2	UNDAF - Outcome 2	Country Program Output	Government Partners	
Country Program Outcome	Country Program Outcome	Country Program Output	US\$ Resources (Own Resources and Donors' Resources) ²	
2.1. National and regional capacity consolidated for the knowledge, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and for the preservation, management and recovery of the ecosystems in order to guarantee the maintenance of environmental assets and services.	<p>Environmental planning in territorial management</p> <p>Inclusion of environmental and cultural aspects in decisions concerning the use and occupation of the territory</p> <p>Inclusion and management of risks of a natural and man-made origin in territorial planning processes</p> <p>Integrated management of water resources</p> <p>Knowledge, conservation and sustainable use of renewable resources and biodiversity</p> <p>Promotion of competitive and sustainable productive processes</p> <p>Prevention and control of environmental degradation</p> <p>Strengthening of the SINA for environmental governance</p> <p>Strengthened national, regional and local capabilities for the integral management of the territory to guarantee sustainable development.</p>	<p>51. The National Environmental System (SINA, for its acronym in Spanish) is strengthened and modernized in order to better carry out its tasks and competencies (information systems, training, economic instruments, control of wild life, restoration of ecosystems, SINAP, etc).</p> <p>52. A strategy has been formulated and implemented for the integral management of the water resource.</p> <p>53. The State, the business sector, the indigenous, African-Colombian and local communities, as well as civil society have improved capabilities to design and implement methodologies and tools for the conservation, degradation prevention and restoration of the ecosystems, including natural, cultural, ethnic and population aspects.</p> <p>54. The capabilities and skills of civil society organizations and of indigenous and African-Colombian communities are strengthened with the purpose of promoting and managing sustainable development, within a framework of respect for multi-cultural manifestations and regional coordination.</p>	<p>ECLAC, FAO, UNDP, UN-HABITAT</p> <p>FAO, UNDP, UN-HABITAT</p> <p>FAO, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNODC</p> <p>FAO, IOM, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNODC</p>	<p>UNDP: 9.823.000</p> <p>UNICEF: 500.000</p> <p>ECLAC: 70.000</p> <p>UN-HABITAT 100.000</p>
2.2. Increased national capabilities to develop competitive and sustainable productive processes that take into account regional characteristics and comparative advantages.	<p>Strengthened national, regional and local capabilities for the integral management of the territory to guarantee sustainable development.</p>	<p>55. Government institutions, the private business sector and civil society are prepared to design and implement mechanisms and means to promote the integral development of the regions based on their productive vocation, the territorial market, their competitiveness and their economic, social and environmental sustainability in a globalized environment.</p> <p>56. Improved national capabilities for organization and productive reconversion tasks, as well as for sectoral and business development, both at micro, small and medium</p>	<p>*MAVDT</p> <p>*UAESPNN</p> <p>*DNP</p> <p>*Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>*IAVH</p> <p>*IDEAM</p> <p>*Environmental Department of Bogota</p>	<p>UNIDO: 812.500</p> <p>UNODC: 1.500.000</p>

² UNS own resources and resources from other sources that could be mobilized by the agencies during the 2008-2012 period have been calculated based on best estimates..

Country Program Outcome	Country Program Output	UN Partners	Government Partners	US\$ Resources (Own Resources and Donors' Resources)
2.3. Improved national capacity for the implementation of programs and policies on risk management and environmental deterioration mitigation.	enterprises and large companies' levels, as means to promote competitive and sustainable processes in the national and international environments.			ECLAC: 70.000 UNCRD: 120.000
	57. Mechanisms and instruments have been formulated and implemented to promote corporate social responsibility applied to sustainable development.	ECLAC, IOM, UNDP, UNV		
	58. Government and business sector have improved capabilities to design strategies, programs and projects to promote the efficient use of energy and entrepreneurial efficiency.	UNDP		
	59. State agencies are strengthened and civil society has improved its capabilities to implement strategies for the substitution of illegal crops with legal social and economic alternatives within the context of the environmental sustainability of development.	UNODC, UNIDO		
	60. Improved national capabilities to implement a strategy for the elimination of pollutants.	UNDP, UNHABITAT		
	61. Improved national capabilities for the integral management of all types of wastes.	PAHO/WHO, UNHABITAT, UNICEF	*MAVDT *Ministry of the Interior	UNICEF: 500.000 UNDP: 1.500.000 PAHO: 307.000
62. Improved national and regional capabilities for the assessment, follow up and management of risks in the national and regional planning processes and in the territorial planning activities.	PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNHABITAT			



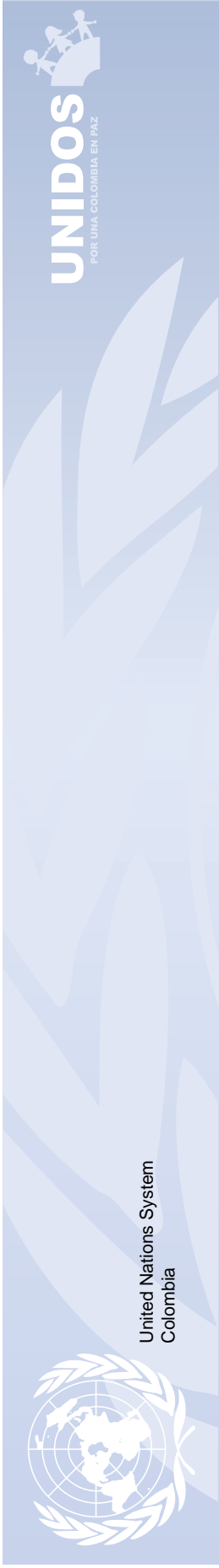


RULE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE				
National Priorities	Country Program Output	UN Partners	Government Partners	US\$ Resources (Own Resources and Donors' Resources) ³
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights (HR) and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) • Institutional strengthening and implementation of the public HR and IHL policy • Registration and identification of Colombian citizens • Strengthening of the political system • Strengthening of the electoral system • Strengthening of the parties system • Promotion and strengthening of the citizens' and the community's participation programme, especially in what concerns the social control of public administration activities • Institutional support to local and territorial democracy • Institutional re-designing and strengthening of the justice sector. Modernization of its service. • Strengthening of the criminal system and of the fight against impunity. Fight against impunity in cases of Human Rights violations • Integration and coordination of justice services to improve accessibility • Strengthening of the planning function • Efficient and transparent State. Fight against corruption • Establishment of policies, standards and institutional arrangements to consolidate the information, follow up and assessment policy <p>National and territorial institutions show an improvement in their effective and democratic operation, in line with human rights guidelines and principles, with a differential and gender focus.</p>	<p>63. National capability has been strengthened to design and implement regulatory initiatives to promote gender equality and the protection and upholding of human rights, particularly those of the excluded, vulnerable and discriminated sectors of the population (children, adolescents, youth, women, African descendants, the indigenous communities, and the victims of violence).</p> <p>64. The State's capability has been strengthened to formulate and implement public policies for the attention, promotion, protection and upholding of human rights, including the National Action Plan on human rights and international humanitarian law.</p> <p>65. The justice system and the national and local public institutions have been strengthened for the prevention, investigation and punishment of human rights violations and for the reparation of the victims, from a differential viewpoint.</p> <p>66. Citizens capacity strengthened to actively participate in public activities and in the construction of public policies, as well as to exercise their political rights under conditions of equality, including children and young people.</p>	<p>UNFPA, UNHCR, UNHCHR, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC</p> <p>UNHCHR, UNHCR, ILO, UNDP</p> <p>UNHCR, UNHCHR, IOM, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF</p> <p>UNHCR, UNHCHR, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNV</p>	<p>*Vice-presidency of the Republic</p> <p>*National Reparation and Reconciliation Committee</p> <p>*ICBF</p> <p>*Prosecutor General's Office</p> <p>*High Council of the Judicature</p> <p>*Ombudsman's Office</p> <p>*General Comptroller's Office</p> <p>*Ministry of Social Protection</p>	<p>UNFPA: 1.100.000</p> <p>UNICEF: 1.500.000</p> <p>UNDP: 2.100.000</p> <p>UNHCR: 400.000</p> <p>UNHCHR 930.000</p>
<p>UNDAF - Outcome 3</p> <p>Country Program Outcome</p> <p>3.1. The State has improved the assurance, the protection and the re-establishment of human rights and it has also strengthened the justice system and reduced the level of impunity.</p>				

³ UN's own resources and resources from other sources that could be mobilized by the agencies during the 2008-2012 period have been calculated based on best estimates.

Country Program Outcome	Country Program Output	UN Partners	Government Partners	US\$ Resources (Own Resources and Donors' Resources)
3.2. The exercise of social and political citizenship has been strengthened, as well as the mechanisms for the participation of civil society and the social control of public management.	67. The democratic political system has been strengthened: Congress, the parties system, the electoral organization and other collegiate bodies.	UNHCHR, UNDP, UNV		UNICEF: 1.500.000 UNDP: 1.400.000 UNHCR: 500.000 UNHCHR: 650.000
	68. The capabilities of the State have been improved to increase the effectiveness of the citizens' participation mechanisms and to represent the interests of society in general and of the victims in particular.	UNHCHR, UNHCHR, IOM, UNDP, UNODC, UNV	*Political Parties *Public Ministry *Civil society organizations *Prosecutor General's Office *General Comptroller's Office	
	69. An attitude of greater respect for the dignity and the rights of children, adolescents and women has been fostered.	UNHCHR, IOM, UNICEF, UNODC		
	70. The mass media have been strengthened to become agents for pluralism and social inclusion, as well as of public debate and social control.	UNIC, UNHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNV		
	71. The national capability has been improved for accountability and for following up and vigilancy of the accomplishment of national and international regulations related to human rights, with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable groups.	UNHCHR, UNHCHR	*Superintendency of Notaries and Registration, *National Registrar's Office, *Public Ministry, *INCODER, *Municipal Land Registry Offices, *IGAC, *Ministry of the Interior and Justice, *Municipal Mayors' Offices, *Ministry of Agriculture, *Vice-presidency's program to fight corruption	UNICEF: 1.500.000 UNDP: 2.100.000 IOM: 300.000 UNHCR: 450.000 UNHCHR: 300.000
	72. Capability of the Public Ministry has been improved to monitor the State's performance on the protection of human rights and to represent society.	UNHCHR, UNHCHR, IOM, UNICEF		
	73. Institutional capabilities have been improved to guarantee the juridical safety of society's land and housing ownership, especially the lands and housing of the displaced population, the sectors exposed to risk of being displaced and of the territories and lands of the ethnic groups.	UNHCHR, UNHCHR, IOM, UNHABITAT		
3.3. The culture of legality, the juridical stability, the control agencies and the level of accountability have all been strengthened.	74. Local and regional planning systems have been strengthened, with emphasis on the population and territorial aspects, and with a rights and gender approach, through the availability and use of disaggregated social and demographic information, including planning instruments information.	UNFPA, UNHCHR, UNHCHR, UNHABITAT, UNICEF	*Ministry of the Interior and of Justice *Prosecutor General's Office *ICBF *Public Ministry *Vice-presidency *Planning Councils *Social Action Office	UNFPA: 750.000 UNICEF: 4.250.000 UNDP: 8.200.000 UNHCR: 500.000 UNHCHR: 300.000
	75. Integral, long-term plans have been designed for the prevention of displacement and the attention to the displaced at the regional and local levels and there are sufficient resources to coordinate the national, public and private efforts.	UNHCHR, UNHCHR, IOM		
	76. The planning and Government performance instruments have been strengthened with the purpose of obtaining the strategic results of the country.	UNHCHR, UNDP, UNV		
	77. State entities have better financial and administrative management systems, as well as reliable and public information systems.	UNHCHR, UNDP, UNV		
	3.4. The national, regional and local public planning and management capabilities have been strengthened, with a differential and rights based approach.			





United Nations System
Colombia

PEACE, SECURITY AND RECONCILIATION					
National Priorities	UNDAF - Outcome 4	Country Program Output	UN Partners	Government Partners	US\$ Resources (Own Resources and Donors' Resources) ⁴
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of regional conditions for Development and Peace. Consolidation of institutional presence. Overcoming of forced displacement generated by violence. Policy of assistance to the displaced population, with a rights based approach. Emergency humanitarian assistance and social and economic stabilization. Support and accompaniment to the strengthening of the organizations of the displaced population. Reparation to the victims of violence. Prevention and assistance to the survivors of land mines and unexploded ammunitions. Control of illegal crops. Interdiction and control of arms trafficking. Control of asset laundering. 	National capabilities have been consolidated for the strengthening of democratic institutions, the construction of peaceful coexistence, human development and the restitution of victims' rights, with a differential and reconciliation approach.				
4.1. The capabilities of the State and of civil society have been strengthened for the consolidation of democratic institutions, the construction of peaceful co-existence and reconciliation.	78. The social networks like the Regional Programs for Peace and Development as well as other initiatives lead convergent courses of action for the strengthening of society's capability to influence the institutional processes, the public policies and the consolidation of local governance. 79. National civil society organizations influence in the consolidation of the contents of the development agendas, along with the local institutions, as well as in the orientation and coordination of international cooperation through its participation in inter-sectoral platforms such as the London Cartagena process and the Point of Encounter. 80. The local, regional and national public institutions have improved their deliberation and consensus abilities in forums for the analysis of public problems, in accordance with their competencies, and citizens' participation has been encouraged. 81. Strategies and alliances with the local, regional and national media have been promoted to increase the visibility and the importance of reinforcing the culture of peaceful coexistence.	UNDP, UNHCHR, IOM, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNODC UNDP, UNHCHR, IOM, UNICEF UNDP, UNHCR, UNHCHR, UNICEF, UNODC UNDP, UNHCR, UNIC, UNHCHR, IOM, UNHABITAT, UNODC	*Acción Social Office *Civil society organizations *G 24 *Media *National TV Regulatory Commission *Peace and Development Programs *Peace Laboratories *High Commissioner for Peace	UNICEF: 2.000.000 UNDP: 9.400.000 UNODC: 1.500.000 UNHCR: 300.000 UNHCHR: 200.000 UN-HABITAT: 10.000	
4.2. The coordination and the response of the humanitarian community is strengthened in order to prevent, address and	82. The UNS, the humanitarian organizations and the agencies of the Colombian Government have improved their capabilities for the coordination and humanitarian response through the implementation of a joint humanitarian coordination strategy, under the guidelines of the governmental policy and the Reform of the UNS.	UNHCR, UNHCHR, OCHA, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF		UNICEF: 500.000	

⁴ UNSs own resources and resources from other sources that could be mobilized by the agencies during the 2008-2012 period have been calculated based on best estimates.

Country Program Outcome	Country Program Output	UN Partners	Government Partners	US\$ Resources (Own Resources and Donors' Resources)
achieve sustainable solutions to the troubling humanitarian situation generated by the situation of internal violence caused by the conflict with the illegal armed groups and also by the occurrence of natural disasters.	83. The thematic and geographic areas have been prioritized and the strategies of: Protection; Humanitarian Assistance; Basic Services and Early Recovery thematic groups have been implemented.	IOM, UNHCR, UNHCHR, OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF	*Acción Social Office *Ministry of Foreign Affairs *Ministry of Social Protection	OCHA: 8.500.000 (5 years) UNHCHR: 60.000
4.3. The capabilities of the State and of civil society are have been strengthened to decrease the risks and to mitigate the impact of the situation of internal violence caused by the conflict with the illegal armed groups and by the troubling humanitarian situation.	84. The State's capability has been improved to induce, through integral public policies, the re-establishment of the rights of the victims of the internal violence generated by the conflict with the illegal armed groups.	UNHCR, UNDP, UNHCHR, IOM, WFP, UNICEF, UNV		WFP: 18.000.000 UNICEF: 10.000.000 UNDP: 6.300.000 IOM: 34.172.000 UNHCHR: 4.000.000 UNHCHR: 450.000
	85. The State's capability has been improved to prevent forced displacements and for the protection and integral assistance to the displaced population, through the implementation of public policies that recognize the rights of the displaced population as victims, pursuant to Ruling T025 of the Constitutional Court.	UNHCR, IOM WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, UNV	*Social Action Office: assistance to the displaced population CNRR: execution of reparation policies *Constitutional Court: monitoring of rulings on the displaced population *Specialized NGOs *Displaced population organizations *Indigenous and African-Colombian organizations *ICBF *Ministry of the Interior *Vice-presidency. *Land Mines Observatory	
	86. The capability of civil society and of displaced-population organizations has been strengthened to jointly contribute to the enforceability of the rights of the victims in the climate of internal violence generated by the conflict with the illegal armed groups, including the displaced population.	UNHCR, IOM WFP, UNDP, UNV		
4.4. The capabilities of the State and of civil society have been strengthened to promote the reconciliation and to guarantee all the victims' rights to the truth, justice and reparation.	87. The protection and the assistance to ethnic groups and the vulnerable groups has been strengthened throughout the national territory through the fostering of public policies designed to enforce their rights, their cultural integrity and the respect of their constitutionally recognized territories and autonomy.	UNHCR, UNDP, IOM, WFP, UNV		
	88. Civil society and the national and regional agencies in charge of the actions against land mines and inactivated explosive devices have been fortified for the prevention, consolidation of a specific public policy and a regulatory framework for the prevention, protection and integral assistance to the victims of land mines.	UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, UNV		
	89. Integral national strategies have been implemented for prevention of the involvement of children and adolescents with illegal armed groups and for promotion of social insertion and the fostering of their life plans, as well as strategies for assistance to children and adolescents disassociated from the illegal armed groups, fostering their local projects (political, social and economic, educational and cultural) and the respect of their physical, cultural and social assets.	UNDP, UNHCHR, IOM, WFP		
4.4. The capabilities of the State and of civil society have been strengthened to promote the reconciliation and to guarantee all the victims' rights to the truth, justice and reparation.	90. The accompaniment of the formulation, dissemination and decentralization of the National Action Plan on human rights has resulted in the advancement of the national and local efforts for the consolidation of the achievement of the reconciliation process.	UNHCHR, IOM, UNDP		UNICEF: 2.250.000 UNDP: 3.300.000 IOM: 14.435.063 UNHCHR 320.000
	91. Technical assistance has been provided to the mechanisms and agencies in charge of the implementation of the truth, justice and reparation process in order to make possible the accompaniment in the identification of victims, the organization of their efforts and their consolidation.	UNDP, UNHCHR, UNHCHR, IOM	*Vice-presidency *Ministry of the Interior *CNRR *Civil society organizations *Reintegration Advisor	
	92. Under a community development approach in the beneficiary communities, assistance has been provided for the implementation of reintegration and/or reconciliation strategies, in coordination with national and local institutions.	IOM, UNDP		
	93 Civil society organizations and state entities have been prepared for the formulation and implementation of a state policy and a culture of national reconciliation.	UNHCHR, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF		

Country Program Outcome	Country Program Output	UN Partners	Government Partners	US\$ Resources (Own Resources and Donors' Resources)
4.5. The capabilities and the response of the State and of civil society to improve the security conditions of the citizens are strengthened.	94. The State institutions have been strengthened to confront the various manifestations of organized crime such as human trafficking and sexual exploitation, terrorism, the exploitation of children and adolescents, arms trafficking, arms proliferation and illegal circulation (particularly small arms and light weapons, mines and ammunition), asset laundering, contraband, kidnapping, crimes against intellectual property rights and the illegal trafficking of wild species.	UNODC, IOM, UNICEF	*Directorate for the Control of Stupefacient Substances *Ministry of Defense	UNICEF: 1.000.000 IOM: 80.000 UNODC: 3.000.000
	95. The State institutions have been strengthened to confront and reduce the production, commercialization and the trafficking of illegal drugs and their derivatives.	UNODC		
	96. The institutional capability has been strengthened for the development and implementation of public policies on security and peaceful coexistence, and to continue working with civil society in the prevention of youth violence, all of this with a gender perspective.	IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC		
4.6. The capabilities of the State and of civil society will improve to guarantee the participation of women in the processes to consolidate the democratic institutions, the construction of peace, the promotion of peaceful co-existence and reconciliation and the definition of political measures and policies for the elimination of crimes based on gender discrimination.	97. The population and the institutions are aware of the differentiated impact that the situation of internal violence generated by the conflict with the illegal armed groups has on women and girls.	UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM	*Presidential Advisory Office on Women's Equity *Women's organizations/NGOs *Public Ministry *Departmental and local governments	UNDP: 500.000 UNICEF: 2.250.000 UNIFEM: 940.000 (2008-2009) UNHCR: 500.000
	98. The technical capabilities and the accountability mechanisms of key institutions have been strengthened in order to guarantee the inclusion of gender perspective in public policies, the consolidation of the process to strengthen the democratic institutions, the construction of peace, the promotion of peaceful coexistence and reconciliation at the national and local levels, with special emphasis on the displaced population, ethnic groups and children.	UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM		
	99. The local and national initiatives of women have been strengthened to lead the inclusion of gender perspective in response to the situation of internal violence generated by the conflict with the illegal armed groups and the consolidation of the democratic institutions, the construction of peace and the promotion of peaceful coexistence and reconciliation.	UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM		

