



USAID | COLOMBIA

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Quarterly Report

April 1 to June 30, 2021

RECONCILIATION ACTIVITY

COMPLEXITY-AWARE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Submitted to:

USAID/Colombia

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ACRONYMS

AGC	Gaitanist Self-Defense Groups of Colombia, or the Gulf Clan
AWP	Annual Work Plan
C-AME	Complexity-Aware Monitoring and Evaluation
CNMH	National Center for Historical Memory
CNR	National Council for Reincorporation
COALICO	Coalition Against the Involvement of Children and Youth in the Armed Conflict in Colombia
COR	Contracting Officer Representative
DANE	Colombian National Department of Statistics
DE	Developmental Evaluation
DI	Democracy International
ELN	National Liberation Army
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
FA	Final Assessment
FY	Fiscal Year
INDEPAZ	Instituto de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Paz
JEP	Special Jurisdiction for Peace
LEE	Economics of Education Laboratory
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MAPP/OAS	Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia of the Organization of American States
NNA	Boys, Girls, and Adolescents (Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes)
PAR	Program of Alliances for Reconciliation
PDET	Territorially Focused Development Plans
PE	Performance Evaluation
PNIS	Illicit Crop Replacement Program
SIADDHH	Information System on Aggression Against Human Rights Defenders
UBPD	Unit for the Search of Missing Persons
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

C-AME's activities in this quarter focused on deliverables established in the FY2021 Annual Work Plan (AWP) and planning for the final fiscal year of the project, including the Final Assessment (FA), the exit briefing for the Performance Evaluation (PE), monitoring activities, and closeout activities.

During this reporting period, the C-AME team submitted two newsletters. These documents present an exploratory study on the effects of local context on resilience and trust, as well as an executive summary and lessons learned from the Final Assessment focusing on how contextual factors have affected the reconciliation process in Colombia. Additionally, at the end June 2021, C-AME submitted a Communication piece focused on presenting the key contextual factors that affect trust and resilience in the seven municipalities that are part of the Final Assessment (Apartadó, Buenaventura, Chaparral, Quibdó, San Carlos, Santa Marta, and San Vicente del Caguán). Regarding the Final Assessment Report, the team submitted a First Draft on June 04, 2021 to USAID and presented the main results and conclusions on June 23, 2021.

C-AME also conducted the exit briefing presentation for the Performance Evaluation of PAR to USAID in June 2 2021.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the C-AME team continued carrying out remote monitoring to collect data from PAR beneficiaries and implementing partners in Apartadó, Quibdó and Santa Marta. During this period, the C-AME team analyzed and systematized the information collected from 95 reconciliation surveys in these three municipalities.

In FY2021 Q3 (April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021), C-AME submitted the following contract deliverables:

- FY2021 Q3 Communication Tool – June 2021: Communication piece focused on presenting the key contextual factors that affect trust and resilience in the seven municipalities of the FA.
- May 2021 Newsletter: Exploratory study on the effects of local context on resilience and trust: Perception survey on local context factors that affect trust and resilience”.
- July 2021 Newsletter: C-AME submitted a document focusing on how contextual factors have affected the reconciliation process in Colombia.
- Quarterly Report FY2021 Q2 (June 1, 2021 – March 30, 2021).
- Final Assessment Report: On June 04, 2021, C-AME submitted to USAID the first Draft of the report. On June 23, 2021, C-AME presented the main results and conclusions of the Final Assessment Report. During this meeting, C-AME shared key finds and recommendations about social determinants that may affect reconciliation-building processes in Colombia.
- Performance Evaluation (PE): C-AME conducted the final presentation (Exit briefing) of the PE Report on June 02, 2021.

INTRODUCTION

Democracy International, Inc. (DI) is pleased to present the Complexity-Aware Monitoring and Evaluation (C-AME) FY2021 quarter three progress report covering March 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021. C-AME's overarching objective is to contribute to USAID's Reconciliation Activity, the Program of Alliances for Reconciliation (PAR)—implemented by ACDI/VOCA—by increasing its capacity for decision-making and adaptive management in complex environments, through reliable and timely information and analysis.

ACTIVITIES THIS QUARTER

In this reporting period, C-AME's focus was on collecting information in municipalities included in the final assessment. As part of the final products from the project, the C-AME team produced and shared an assessment report presenting a comparative analysis of effects of local context on reconciliation. In addition, C-AME prepared two Newsletters and one Communication Tool for Quarter 3. These three pieces examined contextual factors that affect reconciliation and strategies for addressing resilience and trust in the Final Assessment municipalities.

Regarding the PE activity, the C-AME team sent the final version of the document in February 2021, which USAID approved in March 2021. The exit-briefing meeting related to this deliverable took place on June 2, 2021

This quarter, C-AME continued working remotely due to COVID-19. This not only allowed C-AME to continue with the planned technical and administrative activities, but also to safeguard the C-AME team and the broader community we live and work in. During this period, the C-AME team conducted 95 surveys from four PAR projects in the municipalities of Apartadó (Antioquia), Quibdó (Chocó) and Santa Marta (Magdalena). These surveys are the main input for the monitoring activities required to report C-AME indicator tracking.

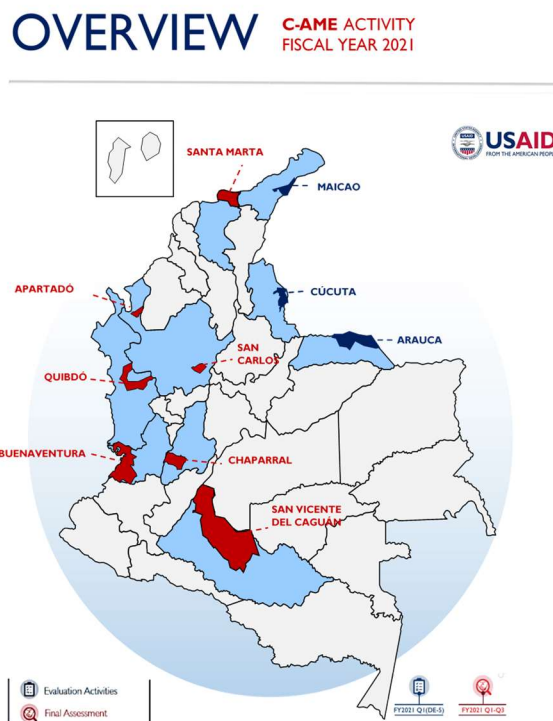


Figure 1: Map of Municipalities of Focus

C-AME submitted the following contract deliverables in accordance with the timeframe established in the annual work plan for FY2021:

- Quarterly Report FY2021 Q2 (January 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021).
- May 2021 Newsletter: Initial findings from the Final Assessment exploratory study on the effects of local context on resilience and trust.
- Performance Evaluation (PE): C-AME conducted the final presentation (Exit briefing) of the PE Report on June 2, 2021.
- Final Assessment Report: On June 4, 2021, C-AME submitted to USAID the first draft of the report. On June 23, 2021, C-AME presented the main results and conclusions of the Final Assessment Report. During this meeting, C-AME shared key finds and recommendations about social and contextual determinants that may affect reconciliation-building processes in Colombia.
- FY2021 Q3 Communication Tool – June 2021: Communication piece focused on presenting the key contextual factors that affect trust and resilience in the seven municipalities of the FA.
- July 2021 Newsletter: C-AME submitted a document focusing on how contextual factors have affected the reconciliation process in Colombia.

PROGRESS MATRIX

During the reporting period and despite mobility restrictions, C-AME continued its remote work. Table I provides an overview of C-AME’s progress on the activities under the final work plan.

PROGRESS MATRIX		
Planned Activity	Progress this Quarter	Resulting Product(s)
C-AME Monitoring System and Reports		
FY2021 Q3 Communication/Collaboration Tool	On June 23, 2021, C-AME submitted a Communication piece focused on presenting the findings on key contextual factors that affect trust and resilience in seven municipalities: Apartadó, Buenaventura, Chaparral, Quibdó, San Carlos, Santa Marta, and San Vicente del Caguán. All these findings and conclusions are based on the analysis done as part of the Final Assessment.	Communication Tools submitted in June 2021
Full Monitoring Cycle		
May 2021 Newsletter	C-AME submitted the May 2021 newsletter on May 3, 2021. This edition, titled, “Exploratory study on the effects of local context on resilience and trust: Perception survey on local context factors that affect trust and resilience,” highlighted preliminary findings of the final assessment on the effects of local context on resilience and trust. Specifically, the newsletter covered survey responses around two statements; 1) There is freedom of expression and conscience under which people can express their opinions freely and without fear of coercion or retaliation; and 2) People in [the respondent’s] community have opportunities and sufficient resources to overcome painful and difficult events in the past. At the end of this period, USAID approved this Newsletter.	Vol. IV, Issue III – May 2021

PROGRESS MATRIX		
Planned Activity	Progress this Quarter	Resulting Product(s)
July 2021 Newsletter	C-AME submitted the July 2021 Newsletter on June 30, 2021. C-AME submitted an executive summary and lessons learned from the Final Assessment focusing on how contextual factors have affected the reconciliation process in Colombia.	Vol. IV, Issue III – July 2021
Evaluation		
Final Assessment	<p>On June 4, 2021, C-AME submitted to USAID the first Draft of the Final Assessment report. C-AME centered its analysis on variations in the 2019 RB results, in dimensions such as trust and empowerment, compared to the 2017 measurement. The Final Assessment sought to answer two key questions: (1) <i>How does the context currently affect resilience and trust levels necessary to build reconciliation in the seven focus municipalities?</i>; and (2) <i>what types of contextual factors should USAID consider in programming future interventions to promote reconciliation in these municipalities?</i></p> <p>In addition, on June 23, 2021, C-AME presented the main results and conclusions of the Final Assessment Report. During this meeting, C-AME shared with USAID key finds and recommendations about social determinants that may affect reconciliation-building processes in Colombia.</p>	Report and final presentation
Performance Evaluation		
Performance Evaluation	C-AME conducted the final presentation (Exit briefing) of the Performance Evaluation Report on June 2, 2021. With this, C-AME completes the PE cycle and the delivery of all reports described in section C.8.2 of the contract.	PE presentation
Other activities		
Other Meetings	C-AME participated in the Peacebuilding and Governance Office Partners Virtual Meeting on May 19, 2021.	Documents shared by USAID with C-AME
	The C-AME team participated in a CLA meeting on June 11, 2021. Additionally, C-AME participated in USAID Colombia MEL Practice Community on April 22, 2021. As a result, C-AME submitted an application to a Remote Monitoring Case Competition sponsored by USAID/Colombia.	Documents shared by USAID with C-AME

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

In the previous quarterly report, C-AME focused on analyzing the increase in environmental crimes and deforestation, and the state of civic engagement and social participation. For this quarter, the analysis focuses on the national strikes and protests that rose at the end of April 2021, and on the unexpected effects of private and public development projects in Apartadó, Quibdó and Santa Marta. C-AME describes each of these factors identified below.

National strike

Between April 28 and June 15, a national strike took place in Colombia with massive citizen protests in most of the country's cities. Although the protests began because of the citizens' rejection of the tax reform presented to Congress by the National Government, social discontent had already been growing due to the gaps in access and coverage of basic needs that deepened with the economic crisis generated by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to DANE (2021), monetary poverty in the country reached 42.5% of the population in 2020, and extreme poverty, 15.1% (figures for 2019 had been 35.7% and 9.6% respectively). For the same year, 72.9% of the Colombian population (compared to 67.7% in 2019) belonged to the poor or vulnerable class according to their income level, and the Gini coefficient went from 0.52 to 0.54, the highest rating since 2012. The unemployment rate in the February to April 2021 quarter was 15.1% with significant biases among women (19.9%) and youth (23.1%) (DANE; 2021b).

Before the pandemic, social discontent, and a broad citizen mobilization culminated in the national strike of November 21, 2019. The three week strike saw massive protests involving a wide range of social sectors such as students, women, the LGBTI community, peasants, and Afro and indigenous people (El Espectador; 2020), all rejecting the cuts proposed by the National Government to be aimed at pensions, labor, tax breaks, and education. Protesters were also calling attention to the assassination of social leaders and the non-compliance of agreements reached with unions, students, and other social sectors. The demonstrators also demanded the implementation of the Peace Agreement, guarantees for the permanence in the territories of Afro and indigenous communities and guarantees for citizen protest (La Silla Vacía; 2019), given the excesses of the public forces that occurred during these protests.¹

Because of these protests, members of union organizations, students, teachers, peasants, truck drivers, pensioners and the LGBTI community created the National Strike Committee,² which assumed the representation of those who were demonstrating in the streets in the negotiations with the Government. The Government called for a "Great National Conversation" with the participation of different economic and social sectors, including the Strike Committee. However, the conversations extended over time without significant progress, and during the first months of the year there were calls for new citizen mobilizations aimed to sustain a long-term protest, which were interrupted by the pandemic and the quarantine measures established at the national level to reduce the spread of the virus (El Espectador; 2020b).

¹ During this protest, there were complaints regarding the interruption of peaceful protests, excessive use of force by the public security forces, and the death of the student Dilan Cruz as a result of a projectile thrown by a Captain of the Mobile Anti-Riot Squadron ESMAD that hit him in the head (El Espectador; 2020).

² The National Strike Committee comprises representatives of the following organizations: Central Unitaria de Trabajadores (CUT), Confederación Nacional del Trabajo (CGT), Confederación de Trabajadores de Colombia (CTC), Confederación de Pensionados de Colombia (CPC), Confederación Democrática de los Pensionados (CDP), Federación Colombiana de Trabajadores de la Educación (Fecode), Dignidad Agropecuaria, Cruzada Camionera, Asociación Colombiana de Representantes Estudiantiles (ACREES) and Unión Nacional de Estudiantes de Educación Superior (UNEES) (La Silla Vacía; 2021).

Currently, despite the fact that the country is going through the third peak of the pandemic, new mass protests have taken place again in different cities, with sit-ins, mass mobilizations in the streets, pot-banging, symbolic acts, cultural performances and vigils for the people killed in the demonstrations, as well as blockades of urban roads, public transportation, and interdepartmental roads. This wave of protests has been mainly urban, has involved multiple sectors, and was one of the largest in Colombia's recent history.

Trade union movements and the National Strike Committee initially called the strike. However, those who are demonstrating in the streets come from the most diverse sectors, including informal workers and the jobless, young people who have been unable to access education or employment, peasants and small farmers, miners, transporters, Afro and indigenous communities, members of academic sectors, activists, and both formal and spontaneous social movements. The strikes have seen a high prominence of young people, women, and the LGBTI community, besides the sectors that have traditionally participated in citizen mobilizations, such as students, public school teachers and union members (El Espectador; 2021).

The indigenous movement has played a leading role during the strike. Since May 1, indigenous organizations organized a *minga*³ that traveled to major cities such as Cali, Popayán, Medellín, and Bogotá to accompany the demonstrations and listen to the demands of the young people, joining the demands of the national strike and proposing assemblies to articulate the demands of different sectors. The *minga* also has its own long-standing demands: a cease to the murder of leaders and the armed conflict in their territories, implementation of the Peace Agreement, respect for their right to prior consultation on extractive projects, and compliance with the agreements reached in the demonstrations of 2019 and 2020. Likewise, the indigenous have carried out symbolic acts of tearing down statues such as that of Sebastián de Belalcázar in Cali and that of Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada in Bogotá, in a symbolic dispute of the history that these monuments represent. (El Espectador; 2021b).

Meanwhile, young people organized the “First Line in Defense of Life;” groups of citizens who stand in front of the other demonstrators with helmets, self-made shields, and gas masks to protect them from possible attacks by the public forces or infiltrators (El Espectador; 2019). This new element, which emerged in Colombia during the 2019 protests, has acquired a strong role in the current strike as a movement made up of young people. In different regions of the country, the movement has now incorporated other initiatives such as “First Line of Moms” and “First Line of Priests” with the same objective of protecting protesters from violent attacks, or the “First Line of Lawyers,” who offer free legal advice to protesters who are victims of violence or arrest during the protests.⁴

The demonstrations began with the demand for the withdrawal of the aforementioned tax reform bill, which was withdrawn by the Government after the fifth day of protests; the following day, the then Minister of Finance resigned from his position. However, the demonstrations continued with a long list of economic and social demands regarding poverty, inequality and the lack of educational and employment opportunities for young people, the persistence of assassinations and attacks against social leaders, discrimination based on gender, sexual and ethnic diversity, and the lack of guarantees for citizen protest⁵ (La Silla Vacía; 2021b).

³ The *minga* is an ancestral practice of collective work, which seeks the welfare of the community. Traditionally, it has been used to plant crops, open roads, cut down mountains or build health posts and schools, among other activities. Currently, it is focused on putting their demands and claims as peoples in the public debate. (Universidad de Los Andes; 2019).

⁴ See: <https://www.publimetro.co/co/noticias/2021/05/27/historia-de-resistencia-de-las-mamas-de-la-primera-linea-en-bogota.html> <https://www.infobae.com/america/colombia/2021/05/30/crean-la-primera-linea-juridica-para-defender-manifestantes-en-el-paro-nacional/>

⁵ Given the precedents of abuse of force in previous and current protests, as well as the police violence in the September 2020 protests, where 13 people were killed while protesting a case of police abuse that caused the death of citizen Javier Ordoñez, the protesters are calling for a structural reform of the Police, dismantling of the ESMAD, a cease to the killing of protesters,

Due to the great diversity of sectors, there is a wide range of demands to the government by the mobilized citizens. The initial demands of the Strike Committee included the withdrawal of the health reform bill and the strengthening of mass vaccination; basic income for the most vulnerable households; defense of national production; no educational changes without conditions; no discrimination based on gender or ethnicity; no privatizations; no fumigation of illicit crops with glyphosate; and guarantees for social protest (El Espectador; 2021b). Each sector also has specific demands. In social networks, the most viral digital petitions have been related to the lack of approval of health reform in Congress, reduction of congressional representatives' salaries, resignation of the Minister of Defense, dismantling of ESMAD⁶ and police reform, and a refusal to hold the CONMEBOL America Cup in Colombia (El Espectador; 2021c).

While most of the protests have been peaceful, some individuals have committed serious acts of violence including violent assaults on police officers, attacks on police stations and facilities with stones and Molotov cocktails, looting, and burning of public and private property. According to the general director of the police, twenty police officers have been wounded with firearms and, on April 29, several individuals beat and sexually abused a policewoman while attacking a police station in Cali (Human Rights Watch; 2021). As of June 3, the National Police reports 2 police killed and 1,240 injured during the national strike, as well as 667 police properties affected (PONAL; 2021).

The government's reaction to the protests has focused on a widespread deployment of public forces in the cities where protests are taking place. Since May 1, the government has ordered the militarization of cities where public disorders occur. On May 28, through Decree 575 of 2021, the government ordered eight governors and thirteen mayors to coordinate with the departmental military and police authorities for military assistance to face the events which give rise to security altercations, as well as to declare a curfew in the event of any significant alteration of public order (Ministerio del Interior; 2021).

As in the demonstrations of 2019 and those of September 2020, during the national strike of 2021 there have been serious abuses and human rights violations by the public security forces. According to a report presented to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) by civil society organizations and platforms⁷ that have been receiving, systematizing, triangulating, verifying, and recording complaints of police violence during the national strike, there are nine violent practices⁸ committed systematically by security forces; all of them violate both internal protocols for the use of force, and international standards for the protection of human rights (INDEPAZ, Temblores ONG & PAIIS; 2021).

According to the report, between April 28 and May 31, they registered 3,789 cases of police violence in the context of the strike, including 1,248 cases of physical violence against demonstrators, 1,649 cases of arbitrary detentions of demonstrators, 705 cases of violent intervention of peaceful protests and 187 cases

reparations to the victims, and no stigmatization of protesters by the government. See: <https://pares.com.co/2020/09/10/bogota-de-luto-la-masacre-del-9s/>

⁶ Mobile Anti-Disturbances Squadron or Escuadrón Móvil Antidisturbios (ESMAD) in Spanish is a Colombian National Police riot control unit specialized on preventing and/or controlling public disturbances and riots.

⁷ The GRITA platform of Temblores ONG, the human rights observatory of INDEPAZ and the Action Program for Equality and Social Inclusion PAIIS, presented to the IACHR, a joint and consolidated report on the acts of violence committed by the security forces between April 28 and May 31, 2021, in the context of the massive expressions of protests.

⁸ (i) The indiscriminate, and disproportionate use of firearms against demonstrators by the Public Force.

(ii) The use of less lethal weapons against the bodies of demonstrators to disperse peaceful protests.

(iii) The horizontal shooting with long-range venom weapons in residential areas and against demonstrators.

(iv) The firing of tear gas and stun guns inside homes and residential neighborhoods.

(v) The violation of the principle of publicity of police procedures.

(vi) The imposition of requirements and paralegal measures on persons arbitrarily detained by the National Police in exchange for their freedom.

(vii) Sexual and gender-based violence against demonstrators.

(viii) The infliction of eye trauma on demonstrators.

(ix) The forced disappearance of protesters (INDEPAZ, Temblores ONG & PAIIS; 2021: 15).

of gunfire. These events resulted in 41⁹ victims of homicide, 65 of ocular injuries, 25 of sexual violence and 6 of gender-based violence. Furthermore, 346 people have been reported missing during the protests (INDEPAZ, Temblores ONG & PAIS; 2021: 60). The main victims have been young people exercising their right to peaceful protest, street sellers who were in public space, people who were walking near the site of the protests, families and children living near places where tensions between protesters and police have taken place, human rights defenders, and press reporters on the field (El Espectador; 2021).

Likewise, the Human Rights Watch report on abuses committed by the security forces during the national strike, also presented to the IACHR, documented cases of arbitrary dispersal of peaceful protests and excessive use of force, indiscriminate and inappropriate use of less lethal weapons, beatings, gender-based violence, arbitrary detentions, disproportionate charges, and limited accountability for police abuses. Human Rights Watch received 68 credible complaints of deaths since the beginning of the demonstrations, of which 34 have so far been confirmed to have occurred in the context of the protests, including those of two police officers, a judicial investigator, and 31 protesters or bystanders, 20 of whom appear to have been killed by police officers. Additionally, armed persons in civilian clothes fired on protesters and killed another five people (Human Rights Watch; 2021).

On May 7, the IACHR (2021) expressed its concern at “the seriousness and high number of reports of human rights violations resulting from the excessive use of force in the context of social protests,” reports of sexual violence against women protesters allegedly committed by security forces, and “stigmatizing and intimidating statements by state authorities,” in which they have labeled protesters and victims as terrorists, enemies, or criminals. In order to evaluate *in situ* the human rights situation in the context of the protests, the IACHR (2021b) conducted a visit to the country between June 8 and 10, meeting with government authorities, representatives of civil society organizations, victims, and relatives of victims of human rights violations. The IACHR will release the report resulting from this visit in the coming days.

During the protests, there have been serious cases of sexual violence and gender-based violence.¹⁰ According to data compiled by *Defender la libertad* (2021), there are eleven cases of sexual aggression against women (sexual abuse, inappropriate touching, and forced nudity), three cases of gender-based physical violence against women, nine cases of psychological violence (sexual harassment and threats of sexual aggression and harassment), and eight situations of sexual abuse against men. The Ombudsman’s Office (2021) reported that between April 28 and May 21, they received a total of 106 reports of gender-based violence against women and people of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity in the context of the protests, of which 23 correspond to sexual violence acts.

There has also been an escalation of violence against journalists during the demonstrations. According to data from the Foundation for Press Freedom FLIP (2021), as of June 9, there were 235 aggressions related to the coverage of the national strike, including 92 physical aggressions, 44 threats, 20 obstructions of journalistic work, 14 arbitrary actions in social networks, 14 cases of theft and removal of material, 12 harassments, nine illegal detentions, and seven cases of denial of access to information. On the other hand, armed actors have threatened demonstrators, promoters of the strike and critics of the reforms proposed

⁹ According to the report, in 31 of these cases there is certain evidence that there was alleged involvement of the Public Force or members of the Judicial Police, while in the other 10 cases, it was possible to identify that there was some type of action by State agents and, therefore, there is a possibility that the alleged perpetrators were members of the Public Force. In addition, there are another 20 homicide cases that are in the verification process of conditions of mode, time, place and perpetrators of the facts (INDEPAZ, Temblores ONG & PAIS; 2021: 60).

¹⁰ Sexual violence is understood as sexual acts in which the victim’s physical intimacy is violated without their consent or in a coercive manner, while gender-based violence is a broader category that corresponds to violent acts based on the victim’s gender and may include physical, verbal, economic or sexual violence. Among the acts recorded in the category of sexual violence are forced stripping, touching, forced prostitution and rape. Among the acts of gender-based violence are practices of verbal sexual harassment, discrimination and threats with sexual violence (INDEPAZ, Temblores ONG & PAIS; 2021: 41).

by the government, members of the First Lines, social leaders, environmentalists, trade unionists, human rights defenders, and political parties.¹¹

On May 16, talks between the Government and the National Strike Committee began and on May 21 both parties installed the negotiating table. However, on June 6, the National Strike Committee announced that they would suspend negotiations due to the modifications proposed by the Government to the pre-agreement reached on May 24, thus suspending the negotiation table (National Strike Committee; 2021). In addition to these difficulties in reaching agreements, there have been difficulties in terms of representativeness, given that several sectors of the mobilized citizens, such as the members of the First Line, state that they do not feel represented by the Strike Committee (La Silla Vacía; 2021). Facing this situation, which poses challenges in terms of the functionality of participatory democracy mechanisms, established in the 1991 Political Constitution, several initiatives have emerged aimed at overcoming the crisis through dialogue and the opening of deliberative spaces for the construction of consensus and agendas from the mobilized citizenry. Because of the mobilizations, regional and national governments opened some local spaces for debate and collective construction of proposals, aimed at articulating the agendas of the different mobilized sectors. Citizens, social movements and organizations have held spaces for dialogue, popular assemblies, and processes of re-signification and appropriation of public space. Likewise, different mayors' offices and local institutions have opened spaces for dialogue with the protesters. For their part, educational institutions such as universities and schools have promoted and supported spaces for dialogue and citizen deliberation, providing physical and virtual spaces for these events, as well as methodological and logistical support (El Espectador; 2021d).

These proposals for a democratic solution to the crisis are crucial given the obscurity of elements of the political system, the persistence of violence in the exercise of politics, and the clamor of different sectors to be recognized as political actors with the capacity to influence public affairs and promote changes at the political, economic, and social levels (Dejusticia; 2021). According to Josefina Echavarría, manager of the Peace Agreements Matrix of the Kroc Institute, the Political Participation point of the Peace Agreement signed between the Government and the FARC has some of the solutions to the crisis expressed in the current protests, which contains provisions aimed at deepening democracy and broadening the possibilities of political participation. However, the greatest delays in the implementation of the Agreement are in this point; with 34% of the provisions not yet under implementation and the other 34% have minimal progress (El Espectador; 2021e).

In the cities selected for this Quarterly Report, there have been mobilizations within the framework of the National Strike, which have joined the demands made at the national level, and have also been motivated by reasons related to specific local issues. The following is a description of these local motivations and how the demonstrations have unfolded in Apartadó, Quibdó and Santa Marta.

Apartadó

In Apartadó, members of labor unions, teachers, students, youth, and citizens' organizations have held peaceful demonstrations with chants, banners, and artistic, cultural, and community activities on the main roads and public squares of the municipality (Teleantioquia; 2021). Some of the reasons that have motivated the mobilizations are the rejection of the tax reform, corruption, fracking, fumigations with glyphosate, and violence against protesters, social leaders, and women. The protesters also demand taxation of banana companies in Apartadó and Urabá region (not in other municipalities), access to potable

¹¹ Through pamphlets signed by the 'Black Eagles', they threaten social and political leaders, human rights defenders and promoters of the strike. See: <https://www.eluniversal.com.co/colombia/lideres-de-oposicion-denuncian-amenazas-de-las-aguilas-negras-XX4725606> <https://www.infobae.com/america/colombia/2021/06/07/aguilas-negras-estarian-amenazando-a-manifestantes-en-facatativa/>

water, protection of the environment, and protection of leaders and human rights defenders.¹² It should be noted that monetary poverty in Apartadó was 34% for 2020 and the Gini coefficient for the department of Antioquia was 0.53 (DANE; 2021).

There have been some confrontations between protesters and the ESMAD, as well as blockades on intercity roads that connect Apartadó with the municipalities of Turbo and Montería, which have been lifted after the opening of spaces for dialogue and negotiation with the local government (El Pregonero del Darién; 2021). On May 17, the first sub-regional Social Dialogue for Life meeting took place in Turbo to listen to the different social actors and the mayors of eleven municipalities about the main needs of the communities (Teleantioquia; 2021b).

Quibdó

In Quibdó, members of unions, transporters, ethnic and community organizations, women's collectives, students and a large number of young people have held demonstrations as part of the national strike, in public squares and main roads of the city, rejecting state neglect, unemployment, the increase in poverty in the department, and government measures that increase social inequality. Demonstrators demand social equity and the right to live in peace in their territory (Chocó 7 días; 2021). Monetary poverty in Quibdó reached 64% of the population in 2020 and the Gini coefficient for the department of Chocó was 0.56 (DANE; 2021), while the unemployment rate in the February to April 2021 quarter was 21.6% in Quibdó (DANE; 2021b).

The demonstrators join the rejection of the tax reform and health reform bills, as well as the pension and labor reforms proposed by the government. Moreover, they are protesting against the violence in the department of Chocó, the murder of young people, the massacres, and the assassination of social leaders and the signatories of the Peace Agreement, demanding compliance with the Peace Agreement (Chocó 7 días; 2021). They also point out that there have been failures by the government to comply with agreed measures to mitigate COVID-19 (such as 87 ICU beds promised since April 2020 and a molecular biology laboratory for COVID-19 tests), as well as with agreements reached in the regional civic strikes in 2016 and 2017. Requests agreed upon at this stage included a third level hospital and two second level hospitals, Ánimas-Nuquí road to the sea, a gravity aqueduct for Quibdó, educational infrastructure, electrical interconnection of ten municipalities, development projects, and a regional television channel (Chocó 7 días; 2021b).

With regard to the upsurge in violence against young people, reflected in the increase in murders and massacres in Quibdó¹³, young people argue that the main factors¹³ that reproduce this violence are the lack of access to higher education and unemployment. Collectives of youth artists declared themselves in cultural resistance and carried out performances to make visible the situation of young people in the department.¹⁴ In a meeting held between President Iván Duque and 40 youth representatives, the representative for the department of Chocó requested state presence to address this problem, support for the creation of a public youth policy, and attention to the humanitarian, social, and environmental crises in the department, as well as respect for peaceful protest, and ceasing attacks against demonstrators and withdrawal of military assistance in urban areas (Chocó 7 días; 2021c).

Santa Marta

¹² See website of the citizens' movement 'La marcha es de los que marchan' (The march belongs to those who march), a leading organization in the mobilizations: <https://www.facebook.com/101925238763517/posts/108827494739958/>

¹³ In April this year, three children were killed in a massacre in Quibdó. See: <https://www.lafm.com.co/colombia/fallecio-el-nino-de-11-anos-brutalmente-atacado-y-amputado-en-quistodo>

¹⁴ See the performance made by young people to make visible the situation of violence they live in: <https://www.las2orillas.co/video-jovenes-artistas-de-quistodo-se-la-cantan-duro-al-gobierno-de-duque/>

In Santa Marta, unions of educators, transporters, informal traders, students, teachers, community leaders, soccer fans of 'la Garra Samaria' and citizen observers, attended the call of the Departmental Committee of the Strike joining the activities of citizen mobilization (El Herald; 2021). The Governor of Magdalena, Carlos Caicedo, and militants of the political movement Fuerza Ciudadana (Seguimiento; 2021) have also participated in the protests. Protesters reject social inequality, corruption, police violence against protesters, the tax reform bill, and reforms in the health, labor, pension and education sectors. It should be noted that monetary poverty in the municipality was 59% of the population in 2020, and the Gini Coefficient for the department of Magdalena was 0.5 (DANE; 2021), while the unemployment rate in the quarter February to April 2021 was 15.8%. DANE (2021b).

The protests have also been joined by representatives of Kogui and Wiwa indigenous peoples in rejection of glyphosate fumigation and mining in the Sierra Nevada, as well as environmental leaders who mobilized on the Environmental Strike Day for the conservation of the environment, against policies that affect ecosystems (Infobae; 2021). In the Guachaca village, peasants called for an indefinite strike due to the lack of government attention to their demands. They demand dialogue with the government to address issues such as the need for health services, legalization of land, construction and maintenance of tertiary roads, temporary closures of the Tayrona Park, human rights guarantees, recognition of peasant communities in environmental management plans, and prior consultation, access to education, attention to victims and implementation of the PDETs (JACs Guachaca; 2021). In response to this situation, the District Mayor's Office convened a consensus meeting to propose solutions for the problems and committed to lead a working group with the national government in order to address the community's requirements, thus the protesters decided not to go on strike (Alcaldía de Santa Marta; 2021).

Although there have been some riots and acts of vandalism in the city, the demonstrations have been peaceful and the demonstrators have managed to remove infiltrators from the protests and not allow violent confrontations to occur (El Tiempo; 2021). On the other hand, there have been death threats, persecution and harassment against social and political leaders who have called the strike in Santa Marta. Political leaders and members of political parties have received death threats demanding their withdrawal from politics (Magdalena Joven; 2021), while students were forced to leave the city by armed civilians who followed and threatened them (W Radio; 2021).

Disconnection between economic development projects promoted by government entities and the positions of the civilian population

In these municipalities, different institutions are betting on a development that on many occasions negatively affects the environmental, economic and social interests of vulnerable communities such as indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombians and victims of the conflict. In some cases, although the ideas proposed by local entities respond to the needs of the population, political or criminal struggles limit the implementation of these projects.

Apartadó

This municipality is strategically located near the Atlantic Ocean in the Gulf of Urabá, being the cultivation of bananas, plantain, cacao, and livestock the base of its economy. According to FAO (2020), Colombia is the fifth largest exporter of bananas in the world, producing about 10% of the world's bananas. In the country there are 51,454 hectares dedicated to banana cultivation in 2020, of which 69% are located in the Urabá region (35,440 hectares). Banana exports from this same area, in which Apartadó is located, amount to US\$585 million, representing 65% of Colombia's total banana exports in 2020 (Augura, 2021).

However, a report presented to the Truth Commission in 2019 by the Inter-Church Commission for Justice and Peace (CIJP), Corporación Jurídica Libertad (CJL), Fundación Forjando Futuros (FFF) and

Instituto Popular de Capacitación (IPC) found that this development model has been a source of social problems. According to this document, the dispute over land in Urabá for the cultivation of bananas and other products, “has led to strategies of violence such as the disproportionate use of force by the state, the Convivir¹⁵ and paramilitarism, which favor the development and implementation of economic projects in the region amid massive human rights violations to rural communities: assassinations, disappearances, sexual violence, forced displacement, and extermination of political dissidence and union expressions” (CIJP et al, 2019, 7).

In this sense, the violence that has resulted from the relationship between the government and the business sector in the area resulted in 98 massacres in Urabá, in which 509 people were killed between January 14, 1990 and December 26, 2005 (CIJP et al, 2019, 7). Additionally, according to the Comptroller General's Office (2017), this alliance made viable a model of accumulation by dispossession that involved the dispossession of 160,166 hectares of land and the forced displacement of 216,346 people as of November 1, 2019 in the Urabá region in Antioquia, Chocó and Córdoba (CIJP, 2019).

A report by the Fundación Cultura Democrática-FUCUDE (2020) found that the banana business sector played a key role in the violence and land expropriation in the Urabá region, financially supporting and even providing training to paramilitary groups. Even the inclusion of members of these groups within the board of directors of the Association of Colombian Banana Growers and the support of multinational companies such as Chiquita Brands International¹⁶, catapulted the paramilitary model and its connection to business sector interests to the highest level (FUCUDE, 2020).

Moreover, these business initiatives have important implications that have repercussions on the development strategies under implementation in the Urabá region of Antioquia today. Particularly in this area of the country, the national and local government and the business sector are seeking to promote the construction of two commercial ports: Puerto Antioquia and Puerto Pisisí. Both projects would become the closest ports to the departments of Antioquia, Cundinamarca and Eje Cafetero, regions that generate 70% of the country's GDP (Ministerio de Transporte, 2019).

However, the judicial system has interrupted both projects for environmental reasons and because of disputes related to the legality of the ownership rights to the land. In the case of Puerto Colombia,¹⁷ a project endorsed and promoted by the national and departmental governments in the municipality of Turbo¹⁸ in Antioquia—which also has funding from the Inter-American Development Bank, six banana companies, and a French conglomerate—progress in construction has been slowed by various lawsuits. One of them was filed in 2017 to demand recognition of ethnic territorial rights for the community council of Puerto Girón, an Afro-descendant community claiming their historical presence in the territory (Semana Rural, 2021). This claim was based on the decision by the Land Restitution Unit to include 80

¹⁵ Convivir were private security and surveillance cooperatives or watch groups for agrarian defense created with the purpose of providing security services. They Ministry of Defense created them in 1994 in response to growing guerrilla activity in rural areas as a mechanism to protect rural businesses and enterprises. Their actions and strategies became a source of controversy as they worked closely with paramilitary groups in many regions of Colombia.

¹⁶ In 2007, the US government indicted Chiquita Brands International for paying over \$1.7 million dollars to the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia through a Convivir group that operated in the Urabá region.

¹⁷ Puerto Antioquia has a US\$650 million investment plan for the construction of a five-berth pier and a dual carriageway viaduct for the transit of tractor-trailers between the platform and the port, which will allow the flow of up to eight tractor-trailers. The concession will be for 30 years and the terminal will be designed to handle container vessels of up to 366 meters in length, with a depth of 14.5 meters (IAB Invest: <https://www.idbinvest.org/en/projects/puerto-de-antioquia-puerto-de-uraba>)

¹⁸ Turbo is a port city in Antioquia Department, Colombia. It is located on the coast of Gulf of Urabá (on the Atlantic Coast), 25 kilometers north of Apartadó and 340 kilometers away from Medellín (the department capital).

hectares of land in the claims of communities in Turbo, as they allege that paramilitary groups forcefully displaced them from their land (El Colombiano, 2019).

Puerto Pisisí,¹⁹ another multimillion-dollar project in Turbo, is facing similar allegations. In this case, the Land Restitution Unit issued a resolution on December 31, 2020 in which it recognized that 32.5 hectares located in the middle of the project belonged to local communities. According to the entity's resolution, the paramilitaries initially seized their land, and then it passed through several third parties until the construction company of the megaproject acquired it (BluRadio, 2021).

Despite this, the company signed an agreement in March 2021 with the land claimants, for the first time in Colombia, in which the private sector recognizes six families in the sector as victims of land dispossession by self-defense groups. In addition to this, the company in charge of the construction commits to the implementation of productive projects and provides compensation to these families (El Tiempo, 2021b).

Quibdó

This municipality, despite being the capital of the department of Chocó, is characterized by its poverty and lack of access to public goods. According to DANE, in this municipality 66% of the population lives in poverty (DANE, 2021). Additionally, only 50% of the population has access to drinking water and 22% to sewerage service (EPM, 2020). While the local and national governments have made efforts to increase coverage, corruption is a major obstacle in this municipality (Noticias Caracol, 2020). This is the case for a contractor that, in November 2020, abandoned the construction of a sewer network that, if finalized, would increase the sewer coverage to 51% of the population. According to local media, the contractor not only left the work abandoned and without paying its workers, but also presented false documents to obtain the contract, among them an insurance for non-compliance that should cover the advance payment of \$11 thousand million pesos given to them to start the works (W Radio, 2020).

The results of this type of problem are regrettable cases such as that of a four-year-old indigenous girl who died in February 2021 after allegedly drinking contaminated water from a stream in Quibdó, Chocó. Along with her, local authorities sent other six other indigenous minors to a medical center with symptoms of intoxication (RCN Radio, 2021). According to an indigenous leader living in the area, violence led to the displacement of this population ten years ago and has no electricity supply or drinking water (Infobae, 2021c).

Despite the precarious conditions that affect a majority of the population, the local and national governments, in hand with the private sector, are focusing on the construction of a new port, even if it does not have the support of the population. This is the case of the mega-port in the Gulf of Tribugá, located in the municipality of Nuquí²⁰ on the Pacific coast, which according to environmentalists and locals threatens nature and its inhabitants (RCN Radio, 2019). The Arquímedes Project²¹ would entail the

¹⁹ El Puerto PISISÍ would be the closest Colombian port to the Panama Canal on the Atlantic side. The investment plan for this terminal is US\$133 million, which received the concession grant in December 2018. This terminal expects to mobilize more than 300 thousand tons for the first year of operation, reaching about 1.7 million tons at the end of the concession contract, mainly represented in general cargo products, containers, solid and liquid bulk, among others. The project is almost two years behind schedule as of 2021.

²⁰ Nuquí is a municipality in the department of Chocó in the Western part of Colombia between the mountainous area of Baudó and the Pacific Ocean. It is located 65 kilometers away from Quibdó (the department capital). This municipality is characterized by its great cultural diversity as well as a big variety of flora and fauna.

²¹ The multimodal deepwater port complex that Sociedad Portuaria Arquímedes S.A. plans to build in the Gulf of Tribugá includes the construction of road corridors, railroads and an oil pipeline. Designed to receive ships with a capacity of up to 200,000 tons of cargo, better known as Post-Panamax, the maritime terminal could boost trade between Colombia and Asia.

destruction of more than 550 hectares of ocean and jungle in one of the most biodiverse regions of the planet (El Tiempo, 2020). Likewise, although the government included it as one of its pillars in the National Development Plan 2018-2022 and then withdrew this, it continues to consider it as a strategic project to boost trade with Asia while alleviating the conditions of poverty in the department (RCN Radio, 2019b).

However, Black and Indigenous communities in the area consider that this port is not the only way to promote development in the region. These groups assert that sustainable fishing and tourism strategies can promote development without an environmental cost (Semana Rural, 2021b), and in line with their knowledge of the territory they have inhabited for centuries (DW, 2021).

In September 2020, the National Infrastructure Agency put a hold on the project and declared that the application could not go forward given that the company did not comply with some legal requirements, although none of those mentioned were environmental. For this reason, in light of the government agency's decision, the project manager stated that Arquímedes would attempt to comply with the requirements and submit a new application in the hope of starting work (El Tiempo, 2020b).

Santa Marta

The city of Santa Marta is located on the Colombian Caribbean coast and in close proximity to the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta Natural Park. Its strategic location has made the National Park a place of utmost importance in terms of tourism, but it also serves as an enclave for the operation of criminal activities. As reported in Quarterly Reports 1 and 2 of FY2021, IDEAM (2020) declared that the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta is a deforestation hotspot, associated with the expansion of the agricultural frontier in non-permitted areas, as well as the illegal extraction of minerals, fine woods, and illicit crops. Additionally, there are also environmental impacts arising from tourism. For example, in January 2020 the Mayor's Office of Santa Marta closed the beaches of Taganga and Playa Grande due to the excess of tourists. According to experts, such as biologist Christian Padilla, the increase in tourism can have an impact on water pollution due to the garbage and solid waste generated by tourists. At the same time, it can lead to the degradation of coral reefs that are essential for fish species living in the area (El Espectador, 2020c).

However, the capital of the department of Magdalena has also become the center of a dispute between right wing and left-wing political parties, which for many will be the reflection of the presidential elections in 2022. A fierce battle is being waged in this department between Governor Carlos Caicedo and Santa Marta Mayor Virna Johnson (of the leftist Colombia Humana party) and the Cotes family, headed by former Governor Luis Miguel Cotes, of Cambio Radical (center-right party) (Semana, 2019).

One of the most important problems facing the city is ensuring access to potable water. However, the Departmental Assembly (the legislative body at the local level) rejected a project promoted by Governor Caicedo and supported by Mayor Johnson to finance a Departmental Water Plan. The reasons given for this refusal by the Assembly appear to be purely political, despite the fact that the project intended to provide a solution to a long-standing problem in the department (El Herald, 2021b).

In June 2021, Governor Caicedo and Mayor Johnson signed an agreement with Cenit de Transporte y Logística de Hidrocarburos, a subsidiary of the Ecopetrol group,²² to contract studies and designs for the construction of the El Curval aqueduct system, in order to provide a solution to the water shortage in Santa Marta. This initiative was achieved thanks to the request led by the Governor and the Mayor to

²² Ecopetrol, formerly known as Empresa Colombiana de Petróleos S.A. is the largest and primary petroleum company in Colombia. The company belongs to the group of 25 largest petroleum companies in the world, and it is one of the four principal petroleum companies in Latin America.

Ecopetrol to expand its social and environmental contribution to the city (with projects that support the improvement of the quality of life of the community and the preservation of the city's environment) (Caracol, 2021).

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

As the COVID-19 pandemic is still ongoing in Colombia and there is still high uncertainty about what will occur, C-AME continued implementing remote data collection tools for M&E to comply with the contract, ensuring the quality of all deliverables including newsletters, communication tools, and the performance evaluation and final assessment. This section presents monitoring and evaluation approaches that have helped the C-AME team to overcome challenges on the ground.

Monitoring

In order to update performance and context indicators, C-AME continued using remote monitoring tools to collect information from PAR beneficiaries and implementing partners in the municipalities selected. The monitoring team faced the challenge of selecting projects in the prioritized municipalities for FY2021 due to security conditions, since some projects were not operating.

As mentioned before, the team conducted phone surveys designed to explore perceptions and attitudes towards important aspects of reconciliation. Despite the opportunities generated by these kinds of surveys to keep in contact with PAR's implementing partners and beneficiaries in the midst of the pandemic, the remote approach is not a perfect substitute for direct contact with these actors.

Evaluation

During the period covered by Q3 of FY2021, some lessons and challenges arose for C-AME's operational processes for the Performance Evaluation and Final Assessment:

- The activities related to the performance evaluation concluded with the presentation to USAID. During the remote presentation of results, the internet connection made it difficult for the team leader to be present, so it was necessary for the senior evaluator to make the presentation. It was necessary to have two versions of the presentation and two team members prepared to overcome the potential connection difficulties of the remote presentations.
- The final assessment activities have progressed as planned. However, it is necessary to point out the importance of teamwork to solve difficulties and select alternative solutions in the shortest possible time. Compared to the evaluation cycles and the performance evaluation, which lasted approximately six months, C-AME was able to assemble in three months an exploratory study of context factors with a similar approach in terms of methods and community consultation for the final assessment. The lesson learned during the development of the final assessment involves the relevance of a team focused on continuous learning and adaptation to the process of knowledge generation, which offers the necessary flexibility to respond to the challenges related to the deliverables.

CHANGES IN INDICATORS, ASSUMPTIONS AND EXTERNAL INFLUENCES

During Quarter 3, C-AME collected 95 surveys that are the source for performance indicator data. With these surveys, the team collected information in Apartadó, Quibdó, and Santa Marta.

Table 2 - Reconciliation monitoring survey metadata across three municipalities.

Municipality	# of responses	% of total surveys	Location		Sex		Age		
			Rural	Urban	M	F	14-29	30-50	Over 50
Apartadó	33	34%	45%	55%	30%	70%	58%	27%	15%
Quibdó	31	33%	23%	77%	26%	74%	45%	32%	23%
Santa Marta	31	33%	10%	90%	26%	74%	97%	3%	0%
Total	95	100%	26%	74%	27%	73%	66%	21%	13%

As shown in table two, C-AME collected 95 survey responses in the three municipalities, divided close to equally between the three municipalities, but with a bigger concentration of them taking place in urban settings. In this quarter, the team made an effort to reach younger populations primarily with projects in Santa Marta and Apartadó. As in previous quarters, most of the respondents were women, which aligns with PAR's interest in reaching this population with their projects. Finally, most of the respondents are between 14 - 29 years old (97% in Santa Marta, 58% in Apartadó and 45% in Quibdó), which aligns with PAR activities focusing on this group and additionally on C-AME's interest to understand this population's perceptions, particularly considering that the team analyzed protests and youth in the context analysis for this quarter. Those surveyed for this period are beneficiaries and implementing partners of four PAR projects in these municipalities (two in Santa Marta and one each in the other two municipalities).

Table 3 – Indicators for April - June 2021

No.	Indicator Description	Unit	FY21 Q3	Total FY 2021	C-AME Cumulative Total
C-AME-01	Percentage of PAR beneficiaries who hold positive views towards reconciliation	Percent	41%	49%	64%
C-AME-02	Number of beneficiaries who have taken actions that enhance trust, dialogue, respect, or empowerment in their communities	Number	85	192	451
C-AME-03	Percent of respondents who agree that their participation in activities made possible by PAR public-private partnerships has improved social and/or economic opportunities for themselves or their community	Percent	89%	85%	84%
C-AME-04	Percent of people in target municipalities who have reported increased understanding or awareness of the peace process as a result of reading Semana Rural	Percent	5%	6%	10%
C-AME-05	Percentage of PAR direct beneficiaries who can identify one or more skills they acquired through participation in PAR activities aimed at building "reconciliation abilities"	Percent	94%	95%	90%
C-AME-06	Percentage of people who have heard of the Truth Commission and can name at least one of its functions	Percent	9%	22%	18%
C-AME-07	Percentage of respondents interviewed by C-AME who report having participated in truth-telling initiatives implemented by the Truth Commission	Percent	3%	12%	6%
C-AME-08	Percent of PAR beneficiaries and are able to offer specific information on the role they can play in advancing reconciliation	Percent	93%	91%	85%

No.	Indicator Description	Unit	FY21 Q3	Total FY 2021	C-AME Cumulative Total
C-AME-09	Percentage of PAR beneficiaries who interacted with members of the community who were on opposing sides of the conflict during their participation in Reconciliation in PAR activities	Percent	14%	27%	44%

In terms of the performance indicators, C-AME collected data from 95 beneficiaries and PAR's implementing partners. Table 3 presents the results from the quarter and the historic cumulative record for each indicator. According to the respondents of the survey in this period, 41% reported a very positive perspective on reconciliation and the implementation of the peace agreement. This percentage is low in comparison to the cumulative rate, which shows that 64% of those surveyed to date agree that dynamics of reconciliation associated with the peace process are going well in their territories. This lower number can also reflect the youth population's growing disenchantment with the current political and social situation in the country.

Regarding participants who have taken actions to enhance reconciliation drivers (Indicator 2), most of the beneficiaries (89.5%) say they have worked on at least one of these skills to contribute to reconciliation in their communities.

Of the respondents, 89% acknowledge the positive effects of PAR on public private partnerships and of PAR activities through these alliances on improving social and economic opportunities for communities (Indicator 3). A variety of projects selected for this iteration are related to economic empowerment and social inclusion for those between 14 and 29 years, therefore, it is possible to infer that, among respondents, these interventions are contributing to improve their livelihoods and having a more positive outlook.

There are also important achievements among beneficiaries that have acquired reconciliation skills through participation in PAR activities. Indicator 5 shows that 94% of participants have taken advantage of PAR methodologies such as *DecidoSer* that enhance reconciliation skills.

For this period, 5% percent of participants responded that they have acquired better understanding of the peace process through *Semana Rural*. The cumulative percentage is 10%. For this quarter, 9% of participants mentioned knowing about the Truth Commission and were able to highlight at least one of its tasks (Indicator 6) and 3% reported having participated in an activity organized by this institution (Indicator 7). Of those surveyed, 93% believe they can play an active role in reconciliation in their communities, showing high levels of commitment to rebuilding the social fabric in their contexts and showing that young people believe they can help to improve societal conditions (Indicator 8). Additionally, 14% of respondents interacted—due to PAR activities—with members of the community who were on opposing sides of the conflict (Indicator 9).

External influences on C-AME activities

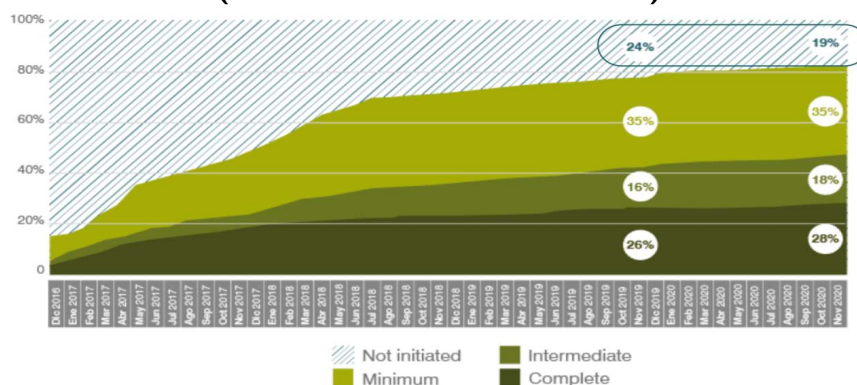
Beyond challenges highlighted in past reports related to restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the operational consequences these had on C-AME fieldwork, the lessons gathered from the remote monitoring pilot exercise were useful during this period. In most cases, C-AME used phone calls to gather information, as connectivity and access to the internet are not widespread and some of these groups do not own tablets, computers, or smartphones. In addition, due to the situation of violence and social protests all over the country during this period, it was difficult to collect responses or contact certain beneficiaries. This violence also made it difficult for many of the beneficiaries to give honest answers due to the fear of possible retaliation from violent or illegal groups in the area.

Context Indicators

I. Context Indicator I (National): Level of implementation of provisions in the Peace Agreement

According to the fifth report on the implementation of the Peace Agreement prepared by the Kroc Institute (2021), during the reporting period²³ implementation advanced at a slightly slower pace compared to previous years. Out of the 578 stipulations contained in the Final Agreement, 28% were fully implemented (compared to 26% as of November 2019), 18% were at the intermediate implementation level (16% in 2019), 35% remained at the minimum level, and 19% had not yet begun implementation (24% in 2019). During 2020, the most significant progress occurred in points 1, 4, and 5, while the largest delays, for the third consecutive year, continued to be for Point 2 and in legislative commitments.

Figure I Monthly implementation levels of the Final Agreement stipulations (December 2016 - November 2020)



Source: Kroc Institute; 2021.

The report points out that in the third and fourth implementation years, the efforts were focused on achieving medium and long-term goals, highlighting that with changes in local authorities after regional elections in 2019, some development plans included the Final Agreement's content, especially in the PDET regions. On the other hand, the Institute identified two major challenges facing Agreement Implementation during the period. The first related to the upsurge of violence in strategic territories for peace building with the worsening of armed confrontations, the persistent assassinations of human rights defenders, social and environmental leaders, and former combatants, massacres, forced recruitment and forced displacement. The second, linked to the Covid-19 pandemic that has implied mobility restrictions, and has negative impacts on participation and intensification of inequity, vulnerability, and poverty.

Regarding the point 1, *Comprehensive Rural Reform*, the most significant change was in the reduction of stipulations that had not yet begun from 27% in 2019 to 18% in 2020. The main progresses to highlight are: the adoption of 11,913 initiatives from the PDET in Local Government Development Plans for 2020-2023; a cadaster policy and the updating of cadastral information for 12 municipalities by the Geographical Institute Agustín Codazzi; and the approval of seven of nineteen National Plans.²⁴ On the other hand, the major challenges were related to the delays in the restoration of unduly seized or unused public land; the

²³ The report published in 2021 analyzes the progress on the Peace Agreement between December 2019 and November 2020.

²⁴ Those completed were for Electrification, Connectivity, Roads, Housing, Marketing for the Rural Economy, Irrigation and Drainage, and Income Generation.

supply of the Land Fund; the quantitative progress on the Registry of Beneficiaries of the Land Fund; and the formulation and approval of the remaining nine National Plans²⁵ (Kroc Institute; 2021).

Point II, *Political Participation*, is the one that showed the least progress during the period. Compared with 2019, the percentage of completed (12%) and minimum-level (34%) milestones remained the same. The Institute points out that, “There is a persistent standstill on commitments that would allow further advancement toward reforms to strengthen democracy, in part due to a lack of political consensus.” Such reforms would include guarantees for citizen participation, reform of participatory and democratic planning, political-electoral reform, and the Special Transitory Peace Voting Districts. The main advances in this point are related to the approval in Congress of the Electoral Code reform, which includes provisions for gender equity, and in the design of the National Training Plan for Overseers with an ethnic approach, by the Administrative Department of the Civil Service (Kroc Institute; 2021: 9).

Point III, *End of the Conflict*, had the second highest percentage of stipulations with implementation processes underway, with 19% at a minimum level of progress, 19% in the intermediate phase, and 49% completed. The Institute highlights: the implementation of a pilot project by the ARN and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection to recognize more than 200 people with disabilities in the process of reincorporation; the inclusion of the reincorporation policy in various Territorial Development Plans; the reactivation of some security and protection measures due to judicial decisions; and 41 new municipalities cleared from suspicion of anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnances. However, the generalized insecurity had a negative impact on former combatants’ lives, integrity, and economic development. During the analyzed period, 73 former combatants were killed and the upsurge of violence affected populations of special interest for implementation such as social leaders, ethnic peoples, people in reincorporation processes, and rural communities (Kroc Institute; 2021).

Regarding Point IV, *Solution to the Problem of Illicit Drugs*, the Institute recorded progress in completed stipulations, which increased from 8% in 2019 to 17% in 2020, while the stipulations that had not yet begun decreased from 20% to 18%. The Institute highlights the dialogue spaces promoted of the Ministry of Justice in order to advance in building consensus around a policy to combat drugs, and the signing of eight Comprehensive Community Plans for Substitution of Crops and Alternative Development, as well as, the creation of 735 mental health and substance abuse services in 31 territories. Moreover, the report points out that 97% of the hectares registered under PNIS had illicit-use crops effectively removed. However, there are persistent challenges related to security and inter-institutional coordination. The differential ethnic route, the PNIS gender protocol, and the substitution model for families that are not part of the program were still pending, and there were delays in regulatory measures for differentiated criminal treatment for small growers and in the adoption of the regulatory framework of the Comprehensive Assistance (Kroc Institute; 2021).

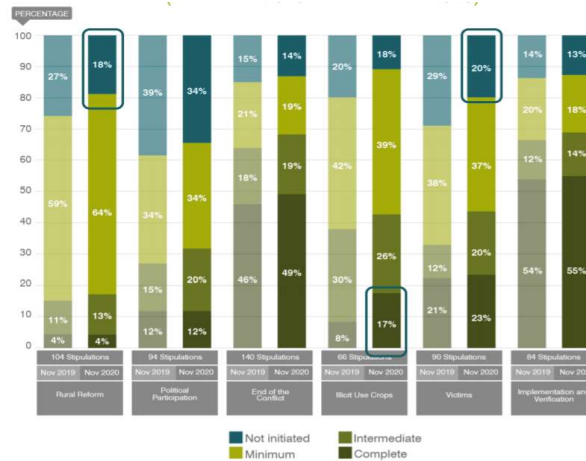
Point V, *Agreement Regarding the Victims of the Conflict*, maintained steady progress. Stipulations that had not been initiated decreased from 29% in 2019 to 20% in 2020, while intermediate-level and completed stipulations increased from 12% to 20% and from 21% to 23% respectively. Among the main advances, the Institute points out: the configuration of the CEV Final Report editorial board and its communication strategy for dissemination and pedagogy; the National Search Plan and the design of fourteen regional search plans by UBPD; the consolidation of a System for Risk Monitoring and Prevention of Human Rights Violations in Colombia by the JEP Investigation and Prosecution Unit; and the submission of 45 applications for Reparation activities by former FARC-EP members. The main challenges, besides the obstacles caused

²⁵ Those remaining are Mass Land Formalization, Technical Assistance for Rural Production, Social Protection, Solidarity Economy, Education, Health, Environmental Zoning, Right to Food, Potable Water, and Basic Sanitation.

by the pandemic, were related to the difficulties faced by the CEV in accessing essential information for its final report, the absence of security guarantees for victims and parties appearing before the court, the difficulties in searches for missing persons, and the need to increase the number of testimonies, particularly from actors who participated in the armed conflict (Kroc Institute; 2021).

Finally, regarding to the ethnic approach, during the period, out of the 80 ethnic sub-matrix stipulations, 13% were completed, 8% were at the intermediate level, 56% were at the minimum stage of implementation, and 24% have not yet been initiated. With regard to the gender approach, of the 130 gender sub-matrix stipulations, 10% were completed, 14% were at the intermediate level, 46% at the minimum level, and 30% had not yet begun.

Figure 2 Implementation status by point (November 2019 vs. November 2020)

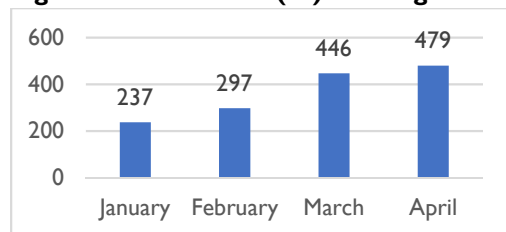


Source: Kroc Institute; 2021.

2. Context Indicator 2 (Municipal): Rate of Venezuelan population influx

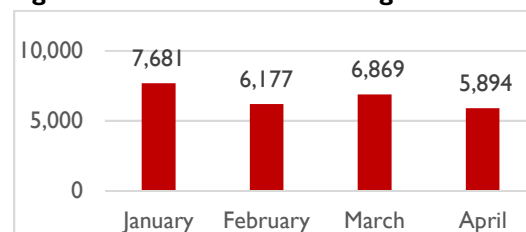
Based on Migración Colombia (2021), during the first four months of 2021 the inflows of Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees from Venezuela to Colombia have remained low after the drop in 2020 due to the pandemic. The number of Venezuelan citizens residing in the country according to Migración Colombia (2021b) country was 1,742,927 in January. The departments of Valle del Cauca and Magdalena currently host 89,258 and 87,960 Venezuelans, respectively (5.12% and 5.05% of the Venezuelan population residing in the country, respectively), while the department of Caquetá hosts only 683 (0.04%). At the municipal level, there are currently 1,508 Venezuelans residing in Buenaventura, 41,693 in Santa Marta, and 61 in San Vicente del Caguán (Migración Colombia; 2021b).

Figure 3 Colombians (re)entering from Venezuela



Source: C-AME with data from Migración Colombia (2021).

Figure 4 Venezuelans entering Colombia 2021



3. Context Indicator 3 (Local): Number of reported incidents of crime and violence

Table 1 presents the crime data from the National Police regarding to homicides, personal injuries, sexual crimes, domestic violence, and threats between January 1 and April 30 in Apartadó, Quibdó and Santa Marta.

Table 1 Reported crimes by National Police of Colombia from January to April 2021

City	Homicides	Personal injuries	Sexual crimes	Domestic violence	Threats
Apartadó ²⁶ Population: 129,751	17	59	19	68	24
Quibdó Population: 131,886	48	99	25	52	104
Santa Marta Population: 546,979	42	261	90	384	131

Source: C-AME with data from National Police of Colombia (2021b) January – April.

Reports from the Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Science of Colombia presents slightly lower data in terms of fatal/non-fatal injuries in Santa Marta, which could be due to under-reporting. This source only reports information about capitals cities, therefore we do not have data regarding Apartadó.

Table 2 Reported fatal/non-fatal injuries of Legal Medicine and Forensic Science from January to April 2021.

City	Homicides	Personal injuries	Sexual crimes	Domestic violence
Quibdó Population: 131.886	51	75	21	21
Santa Marta Population: 546.979	41	169	78	178

Source: C-AME with data from the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Science January – April 2021.

Regarding violence against social leaders and human rights defenders, according to the Information System on Aggressions Against Human Rights Defenders in Colombia (SIADDHH; 2021),²⁷ between January and December 2020, there were 969 individual aggressions against 942 people, including human rights defenders; and indigenous, peasant, community, communal, victim, environmental, LGBTI, youth, women, and academic sector leaders. Murders of leaders and human rights defenders increased by 60.4% in 2020 compared to 2019, the highest number in 11 years, with the additional factor that the victimization of women increased significantly. Likewise, murder attempts increased by 52% and forced disappearances increased 733% (SIADDHH, 2021).

Table 3 Attacks against human rights defenders 2019 vs. 2020

Type of individual assaults	2019	2020
Threats	628	604
Murders	124	199
Murder Attempts	52	79
Illegal detentions	29	30
Illegal prosecutions	1	28
Forced disappearances	3	25
Information theft	7	4

²⁶ DANE (2021c). Population projections at the municipal level according to the 2018 National Census. Period 2018-2035.

²⁷ *Somos Defensores* clarifies that the social isolation measures impeded verifications in the field and hindered direct communication with victims and social organizations; communication by virtual channels has limitations due to the sensitivity of the information and the natural distrust caused by the insecurity in the territories.

Total individual attacks	844	969
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The aggressions took place in 30 out of the 32 departments of the country, with Cauca as the department with the highest number of incidents (193), followed by Bogotá (119), and Antioquia (81). It is worth noting that the department of Cauca has ranked first in the number of aggressions for three consecutive years. Out of the 942 people attacked in 2020, the most affected leadership groups were indigenous (238), community (156), human rights defenders (152), communal (114), and peasants (84) (SIADDHH, 2021).

Figure 6 Aggressions against Human Rights defenders map

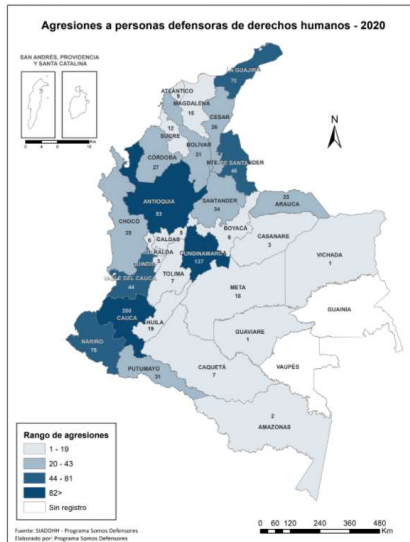
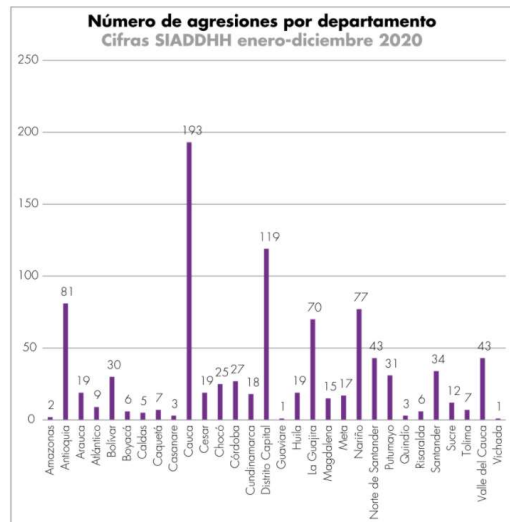


Figure 5 Aggressions against Human Rights defenders graph



Source: (SIADDHH, 2021).

During the first quarter of 2021, the SIADDHH (2021b) confirmed 180 individual aggressions against 176 social leaders and human rights defenders, including 125 threats, 28 murders, 16 murder attempts, 5 forced disappearances, two information thefts, three illegal detentions, and an illegal prosecution. Furthermore, Somos Defensores notes a progressive deterioration of human rights situation in many territories, where during this quarter there were massacres, collective displacements, confinement, recruitment of minors into armed groups, and anti-personnel mines. The INDEPAZ's permanent record (2021) regarding murdered social leaders and Human Rights defenders reported 74 social leaders were murdered between January 1st and June 18th 2021, as well as 26 FARC former combatants killed during the same period.

4. Context Indicator 4: Number of distinct definitions of reconciliation

In the co-occurrences analysis, C-AME examines how often a specific concept, in this case *reconciliation*, is associated with other concepts in the participants and partners' narratives. According to the data gathered through the surveys in this period, the most frequent words associated with the *reconciliation* concept are people, problem, forgiveness, and peace.

Figure 7 Reconciliation meanings



Source: C-AME with data from Reconciliation Survey.

INFORMATION GATHERED AND ANALYZED IN THIS PERIOD

Methodology

During this period, C-AME continued gathering its information remotely. The team also communicated consistently with PAR to coordinate the development of activities. C-AME collected information from 95 respondents—beneficiaries and implementing partners of four PAR projects:

Table 7 – Projects selected for the remote surveys

Municipality	PAR Code	Implementing partner	Project Description
Apartadó	PAR-03-216	Fundación Berta Martínez De Jaramillo	To generate opportunities for social and economic inclusion and protective environments that contribute to reconciliation, as a process of collective construction that contributes to the improvement of the living conditions of the community of Los Naranjales in Apartadó.
	PAR-03-220	Fundación Social de Sintrainagro - FundaMilenio	Generate economic inclusion opportunities for 200 young people from Turbo and Apartadó, through training and job placement in banana production techniques and the development of skills for change in immediate environments such as the family.
Quibdó	PAR-03-233	Corporación GEInnova	Consolidate coexistence and reconciliation processes in the El Reposo neighborhood, from a systemic approach, through the strengthening of leadership, development of psycho-emotional skills and inclusion in economic opportunities, favoring 80 people (young people and women heads of households in the sector)
Santa Marta	PAR-02-215	Fundación Casa en el Árbol	Generate social integration processes with 200 young people from Santa Marta and the migrant population, through the generation and dissemination of positive messages, cultural activities and other protective factors, to reduce xenophobia and prevent violence.

INFORMATION GATHERED AND ANALYZED IN THIS PERIOD WITH A GENDER AND INCLUSION LENS

Between January and March 2021, C-AME collected 95 surveys to report on performance indicators. Of those surveyed, 69 were women and 26 men. The sample for the monitoring survey has a gender composition that responds to PAR projects focusing on women: 73% women and 27% men.

Regarding answers for performance indicators, there are a variety of perspectives regarding key aspects about the peace process, the scope of public/private alliances and other aspects related to PAR from a gender and social inclusion perspective. According to respondents, 70% of women hold positive views towards reconciliation and the implementation of the peace agreement. Of those having a favorable perspective, 70% are Afro-Colombians and 23% identify themselves as mestizos.

In terms of the beneficiaries that have taken actions that drive and enhance reconciliation, 74% of women respond that they have done so. Data collected from the surveys shows that of those that responded that PAR interventions have strengthened dialogue, empowerment, respect, and trust as drivers of reconciliation, 63% are Afro-Colombians, 23% are mestizos and 5% are indigenous.

From the total of respondents that considers public private alliances have benefited their communities and improve social and economic opportunities, 74% are women and 65% are Afro-Colombians.

RE-DIRECTED FUNDS DUE TO COVID-19

In the following table, C-AME presents COVID-19 related expenses in Quarter Three FY2021.

Table 8 – COVID-19 Expenditure Tracker

Award Number	Approved Re-directed Amount USD	Expenditures USD as of Q2 FY2021	Expenditures USD Q3 FY2021	Total Expenditures
Contract/TO No. AID-OAA-I-15-00017 / AID-514-TO-17-00010	\$15,000.00	\$45.42	\$00.00	\$45.42

According to USAID guidance, the deadline for reporting approved and redirected expenditures was December 31, 2020. However, given the scale of the large impact of COVID-19, the Mission is still interested in knowing the expenditures related to COVID-19 activities. C-AME confirms that it has no expenses related to COVID-19 during the reporting period.

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ANNEX A: SUCCESS STORY

Remote Monitoring with a Differentiated Approach

In order to produce evidence-based conclusions, a significant portion of the data used by C-AME comes from primary sources, which prior to the pandemic were collected directly in the field through surveys, semi-structured interviews, and focus groups.

In the context imposed by the pandemic, C-AME had to adapt the methodologies and tools used in the information gathering process to work remotely, collaborating with stakeholders to exchange views, share key information and understand their efforts. However, beyond the adaptations that many projects had to make due to the pandemic, C-AME understood that there are particular needs that arise when working with vulnerable populations located mostly in rural or marginal urban areas with high rates of violence and where reconciliation processes take place.



In this sense, C-AME identified challenges related to the low levels of connectivity in rural areas and vulnerable populations, the growing problems of security and violence in the territories, the virtual approach to sensitive issues (such as reconciliation and peacebuilding) and the generation of trust in these contexts. The following table shows some of the adaptations and lessons that C-AME believes could be useful for monitoring and evaluation in complex environments with vulnerable populations, particularly in remote surveys:

Adaptations	Lessons
<p><i>Rural inhabitants and vulnerable populations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone surveys and interviews became the most useful mechanisms to connect with rural and vulnerable populations. • The best time to conduct the surveys and interviews was previously agreed with the participants, taking into account the times when they had the best signal (for example, when they went to town). This implied carrying out activities outside the team’s usual working hours and required their adaptation and flexibility to interact with the participants. • When participants did not speak Spanish, family members supported the conversations. C-AME attempted to hire a translator to support the process, but due to 	<p><i>Rural inhabitants and vulnerable populations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In rural areas or when working with vulnerable populations, access and connectivity to internet is limited. It is necessary to adapt the methodologies and instruments for telephone application. • It is important to adapt to the time availability of the participants, exploring the best moments to carry out the activities through a previous contact. • When participants do not speak Spanish, their family members can be of great help in translating for the application of surveys. • Given the high percentage of informality that prevails in several municipalities, it is very difficult to find suppliers that meet USAID hiring requirements. It is important to make

<p>high levels of informality in the territory and strict USAID hiring requirements, this was not possible.</p> <p>Victims of conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid generating barriers to entry, the order of the questions was modified so as not to begin with questions related to security, peace-building and trust in the municipality. The team modified the instruments to start with general questions that would allow participants to feel confident. • For participants' safety, C-AME instruments are anonymous, so it is not possible to associate responses with the specific participants who gave them. The team made this clear to those surveyed. However, when participants preferred not to answer these questions for safety reasons, C-AME did not press for an answer. • To build greater confidence in the participants, we worked closely with the territorial liaisons and PAR implementing partners, and modified the script, mentioning in the presentation the name of the reference person from the project. • The team self-taught how to apply emotional restraint strategies at a distance, preparing stronger words of restraint in advance for these cases, rather than the mechanisms that would be used in a physical interaction. <p>Women and members of the LGBTI community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In interviews where gender issues were addressed, the team ensured that the participants were in secure locations to answer and talk about such issues (such as a different place in the house where there were no other family members). <p>Migrant populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The team learned along the way strategies for managing tensions and conflicts that may rise in virtual interviews (mostly related to xenophobia). C-AME used tools for channeling them that were prepared in advance of each meeting. 	<p>these protocols more flexible and to work on training processes for the installation of capacities in the territories.</p> <p>Victims of conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of the Peace Agreement, the security conditions and the difficulties in building trust in the territory are very sensitive issues in regions where violence has intensified. Using strategies such as not addressing the most sensitive issues at the beginning or ensuring respondent anonymity fosters the promotion of trust. However, it is important to respect a respondent's decision in case they prefer not to answer some questions or not to participate. • Mentioning the name of the referring person from the project at the beginning of the call helps to build trust and confidence in the participants. • When working virtually with victims of violence and dealing with sensitive issues, it is necessary to prepare beforehand verbal strategies of containment that help to substitute the coping mechanisms that would be used in a face-to-face setting for cases of emotional outburst. It is also important to develop training processes for teams participating in such activities. <p>Women and members of the LGBTI community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given that women and LGBTI people may feel self-conscious about talking about sensitive issues in front of their partners or family members, it is important to make sure that during the interview, they are located in a space where they can have privacy. <p>Migrant populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When working virtually with mixed groups, it is necessary to prepare strategies and tools to manage and channel conflicts that may arise among participants. In this sense, it is equally important to develop training processes for field and monitoring teams to face these challenges in virtual work.
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ANNEX B – SCREENSHOTS OF SUBMISSION OF DELIVERABLES APPROVED IN THIS REPORTING PERIOD TO THE DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE CLEARINGHOUSE

C-AME Newsletter Vol. IV Issue I

Document Title: C-AME Newsletter: Challenges to Reconciliation: An Ethnic Perspective
Complexity-Aware Monitoring and Evaluation
Vol. IV, Issue I – November 2020

Translated Title: C-AME Boletín: Retos para la reconciliación desde una perspectiva étnica.
Complexity-Aware Monitoring and Evaluation
Vol. IV, Issue 1 – November 2020

Document Type: Miscellaneous Document

Authoring Organization(s): [Democracy International, Inc.](#)

Sponsoring Organization(s): [USAID, Mission to Colombia](#)

Publication Date: November 2020

Additional Information: Complexity-Aware Monitoring & Evaluation Activity
USAID/Colombia Reconciliation Activity - PAR
Hernando Sanchez

Document ID: d5857bd-4432-40be-af22-2284c170412

Download Document:

Performance Evaluation Spanish

Document Title: Evaluación de Desempeño del Programa de Alianzas para la Reconciliación de USAID/Colombia

Translated Title: Performance Evaluation of USAID/Colombia Programa de Alianzas para la Reconciliación

Document Type: Special Evaluation

Authoring Organization(s): [Democracy International, Inc.](#)

Sponsoring Organization(s): [USAID, Mission to Colombia](#)

Publication Date: February 2021

Additional Information: Complexity-Aware Monitoring & Evaluation Activity
USAID/Colombia Reconciliation Activity
Hernando Sanchez

Document ID: 7cb69427-c3b5-4c7b-a69e-46490acfa2c3

Download Document:



C-AME Communication Tool

Document Title: C-AME Communication Tool: Projects Implemented by Corporación El Minuto de Dios (CMD) and Nuestro Flow (NF)

Document Type: Miscellaneous Document

Authoring Organization(s): [Democracy International, Inc.](#)

Sponsoring Organization(s): [USAID, Mission to Colombia](#)

Publication Date: December 2020

Additional Information: Complexity-Aware Monitoring & Evaluation Activity
USAID/Colombia Reconciliation Activity - PAR
Hernando Sanchez

Document ID: 3c0ea684-c385-499e-9984-9bd2cb076161

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C-AME Communication Tool

Document Title: C-AME Communication Tool: Key Contextual Factors Affecting Reconciliation Activities

Document Title: C-AME Communication Tool: Key Contextual Factors Affecting Reconciliation Activities

Download Document:



Authoring Organization(s): 012295 - Democracy International, Inc.

Sponsoring Organization(s): 006530 - USAID, Mission to Colombia

Publication Date: March 2021

Document Type: Miscellaneous Document

USAID Geographic Term(s): South America

Quarterly Report 2 FY 2021

Document Title: Quarterly Report
January 1 to March 31, 2021
Reconciliation Activity
Complexity-Aware Monitoring and Evaluation

Document Type: Periodic Report

Authoring Organization(s): [Democracy International, Inc.](#)

Sponsoring Organization(s): [USAID, Mission to Colombia](#)

Publication Date: April 2021

Additional Information: Complexity-Aware Monitoring & Evaluation Activity
USAID/Colombia Reconciliation Activity - PAR

Document ID: c0de90e9-bd98-428e-e5cd-4d72f383869f

ANNEX C – SCREENSHOTS OF MONITOR SYSTEM WITH THE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR PROGRESS REPORT

Indicator Progress Report																		
Indicator	FY2019Q2 - COR Approved	FY2019Q3 - COR Approved	FY2019Q4 - COR Approved	Total FY / Actual	Total FY / Target	FY2020Q1 - COR Approved	FY2020Q2 - COR Approved	FY2020Q3 - COR Approved	FY2020Q4 - COR Approved	Total FY / Actual	Total FY / Target	FY2021Q1 - COR Approved	FY2021Q2 - COR Approved	FY2021Q3 - COR Approved	Total FY / Actual	Total FY / Target	Project Total / Actual	Project total / Target
C-AME-01 Percentage of PAR beneficiaries interviewed who hold positive views toward reconciliation	77.00	52.00	87.00	87.00		100.00	88.00	56.00	57.00	57.00		49.00	60.00	41.00	41.00		41.00	
C-AME-02 Number of beneficiaries who have taken actions that enhance trust, dialogue, respect or empowerment in their communities							30.00	33.00		33.00							33.00	
C-AME-03 Percent of respondents who agree that their participation in activities made possible by PAR public-private partnerships has improved social and/or economic opportunities for themselves or their community	74.00	58.00	93.00	93.00		100.00	100.00	93.00	78.00	78.00		87.00	77.00	89.00	89.00		89.00	
C-AME-04 Percent of people in target municipalities who report increased understanding or awareness of the peace process as a result of reading Semana Rural	11.00	9.00	13.00	13.00		32.00	9.00	11.00	3.00	3.00		10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00		5.00	
C-AME-05 Percentage of PAR direct beneficiaries who can identify one or more skills they acquired through participation in PAR activities aimed at building "reconciliation abilities".	95.00	48.00	100.00	100.00		88.00	73.00	97.00	95.00	95.00		100.00	90.00	94.00	94.00		94.00	
C-AME-06 Percentage of people who have heard of the Truth Commission and can name at least one of its functions	42.00	8.00	52.00	52.00		35.00	21.00	24.00	15.00	15.00		48.00	16.00	9.00	9.00		9.00	
C-AME-07 Percentage of respondents interviewed by C-AME who report having participated in truth-telling initiatives implemented by the Truth Commission	14.00	2.00	26.00	26.00		11.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00		34.00	3.00	3.00	3.00		3.00	
C-AME-08 Percent of PAR beneficiaries and are able to offer specific information on the role they can play in advancing Reconciliation	88.00	73.00	22.00	22.00		82.00	85.00	94.00	87.00	87.00		91.00	87.00	93.00	93.00		93.00	
C-AME-09 Percentage of PAR beneficiaries who interacted with members of the community who were on opposing sides of the conflict	56.00	23.00	26.00	26.00		46.00	12.00	43.00	35.00	35.00		43.00	31.00	14.00	14.00		14.00	