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Summary

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Coordinación de la publicación:

Beatriz Quintero G. - Red Nacional de Mujeres

Comité editorial:

Beatriz Quintero G. - Red Nacional de Mujeres

Sandra Milena Cardozo L. - Red Nacional de Mujeres

Diseño y diagramación:

Liliana Flórez

Fotografía de portada:

Gustavo Perdomo

Revisión de textos:

Miriam Cotes

Revisión de textos:

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The 1325 Coalition

This Coalition is made up of women's organizations and national and regional women's organizations: The National Conference of Afro-Colombian Organizations (CNOA for its acronym in Spanish), the National Council of Colombian Indigenous Women (CONAMIC for its acronym in Spanish), the Corporation Research and Social and Economic Action, Dejusticia, The International League of Women for Peace and Freedom (LIMPAL, for its acronym in Spanish, Colombia) and the National Network of Women.

Sixth Report on the Monitoring of Resolution 1325

This is a device for monitoring the fulfilment of the implementation of Resolution 1325 in Colombia. It provides tools for the analysis and evaluation of the implementation of the gender approach and the participation of women in the development of the *Final Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict between the Colombian Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and People's Army (FARC-EP, for its acronym in Spanish)*, signed on November 24, 2016.

Summary of the Sixth Report

The report addresses the importance of a cross-cutting incorporation of specific measures to ensure equal rights for men and women in the transition to a stable and lasting peace. This incorporation shall be committed to equality and the elimination of all forms of discrimination. This report deals with the advances in the implementation of the agreement in the ethnic chapter, the comprehensive rural reform, political participation, the solution to the problem of illicit drugs, and the development of the framework plan for the implementation of the Agreement.

The analysis of these points made by the Coalition shows that, although adopting approaches of gender, territorial, ethnic and differential treatment in a cross-cutting way, the developments so far do not establish specific provisions for the implementation of these approaches. Therefore, it is necessary to develop regulations corresponding to the principles proposed in the final agreement. In addition to stem from a cross-cutting perspective, these regulations should contemplate a way to interrelate these approaches using cross-sectional indicators.

For example, in the special instance designed for the follow-up to the gender approach and the guarantee of the rights of women in the implementation of the Agreement, there is only representation of indigenous women but not of Afro-Colombian women, black women, palenqueras, raizal women or rom women. In addition, the representation of women in the Special High Level Instance for Ethnic Peoples is of only 25%. There is only an indigenous woman and an Afro-Colombian woman from a total of 8 members. This shows that there is no guarantee for equal or equitable participation as stipulated by the principles of the Final Agreement.

In the analysis of the implementation of the comprehensive rural reform, the sixth report stresses the importance of recognizing

that the major barriers facing rural women's access to land are the difficulties of access to credits, subsidies and formalization programs. To overcome these barriers, legal advice, special training for women and recognition of unpaid care work must be guaranteed.

The Coalition aims at the inclusion of specific goals in the implementation of the Development Programs with a Territorial Approach (PDET for its acronym in Spanish). These goals include the following: the provision of at least 50% of land individually to rural women, the expedition of a copy of the property title to both members of the couple and the implementation of measures designed to resolve family conflicts related to property or marital liquidation. In addition, to ensure the participation of women, it is necessary to ensure the inclusion of rural women in all areas of decision-making, access to information and their link to communication strategies relating to the PDET.

In the case of the women who work with illicit crops, there is a breakthrough in the final agreement. It recognizes the effect of the conflict and the violence experienced by them, but this fact has not been developed in the implementation. For example, gender was not incorporated into Decree 896, 2017, that creates the National Integral Program for Crop Substitution and this is reflected in the collective agreements signed by July 31 (2017) that were reviewed by the Coalition.

To point only a few cases, of the 16 agreements for the designation of delegated persons in communities in territorial bodies for the coordination and management of the National Program for Crop Substitution (PNIS for its acronym in Spanish), only six indicate explicitly that women must participate. None of the agreements establishes a specific mechanism to guarantee women's access to resources to be delivered for the implementation of self-sustainability and food security projects, and the development of long-term productive projects. In addition, only fourteen agreements clarify that single mothers should be considered for the delivery of these resources. Only one of the collective agreements includes one-person families or same sex families as beneficiaries of this program. None of the agreements establishes measures for the prevention, care, research and sanction of the acts of violence that occurred in these territories and that clearly affects women.

In terms of political participation, the agreement poses two types of measures to ensure the adequate and effective political participation of women: a. Guarantees for political opposition, establishing security as a fundamental pillar for the exercise of politics and for human rights defenders b. Guarantees for participation that shape political participation through legal mechanisms.

The new institutional architecture in political participation has created four instances until October, 2017: 1. The Advisory Committee for the Impulse and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI, for its acronym in Spanish), 2. The Special Instance for the Follow-up to the Gender Approach and the Guarantee of Women's Rights in the final agreement formed by representatives from seven women's organizations, 3. The National Commission of Guarantee of Security, which will promote the effective participation of women and 4. The National Council for Peace, Reconciliation and Coexistence.

In addition, to facilitate political participation, until October 2017, two legislative provisions have been incorporated: the creation of a party or political movement arising out of the transit of the FARC-EP, with the possibility to appoint three spokespersons in each of the Chambers of the Congress, and the Statute of Political Opposition for the exercise and special protection of the right to opposition.

The Coalition retakes the nine recommendations for participation and adequate representation of women in the development of the agreement stated by GPaz:

1. The implementation of an electoral system of proportional representation with closed lists, in order to facilitate the access of women to posts of popular election.

2. The establishment of rules of gender quotas under the principles of parity, alternation and universality.

3. The design of democratization mechanisms in political parties and movements to promote conditions of gender equity.

¹ GPaz is a multidisciplinary group made up by feminist activists, LGBTI, scholars, defenders of victims, human rights defenders, making impact on the implementation of the agreement between the Colombian Government and the FARC-EP so that the territorial, differential and gender approaches in peacebuilding are included.

4. The implementation of guarantees and of due diligence in political violence.

5. The promotion of initiatives that allow women and men to reconcile their work with their family life.

6. The issue of measures to overcome barriers of financing of political campaigns.

7. The promotion of education and training processes for women in political parties.

8. The issue of measures on gender equity by election officials.

9. The issue of affirmative measures to access mass media.

All of these goals depend on the Framework Plan for the Implementation of the Final Agreement (PMI for its acronym in Spanish), which must include the purposes, objectives, goals, priorities and indicators, policy recommendations and measures necessary for the implementation. The document from the National Council of Economic and Social Policy (CONPES for its acronym in Spanish) must be derived from the PMI. It must assign resources and funding sources for the process. None of these documents has been delivered by the National Department of Planning (DNP for its acronym in Spanish) and its progress has only been known through a petition right, whose response indicates that there is no information discriminated by sex or ethnicity that could be a baseline for the formulation of the PMI, so it is not known yet what will be the budgetary orientation guaranteeing the fulfilment of the rights of women within the framework of the implementation. We expect the PMI to include specific measures and gender-responsive budgeting and the setting of goals and clear indicators that allow us to monitor the implementation of these resources.

The information contained in the Sixth Report corresponds to the analysis of the gender perspective in the implementation of the agreement and of the ethnic and territorial approaches. It reflects the commitment and incidence work of women's organizations that started before the negotiation process in Havana and continues in the process of implementation of the Agreement.

Without counting the special instance to ensure the gender perspective in the implementation of the peace agreement,^[1] by October 2017, the percentage of participation of women in bodies created for the implementation of the agreement² is of 33,33%, i.e., 38 women are part of the 114 people who hold managerial or decision-making positions in different instances of the transition to peace system³. It should be stressed that the increase in women's participation is concentrated in two of the five components of the Integral System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-repetition (SIVJNR)⁴, specifically in the Special Jurisdiction of Peace (JEP for its acronym in Spanish)⁵, and the Special Unit for the Search of Missing Persons, where a woman was appointed.

The JEP is made up of five organs⁶ and a technical secretariat. The Selection Committee appointed 20 people for the Peace Tribunal of whom nine are women, i.e., 45%. In the Justice Halls⁷, 18 persons were appointed, of which 11 are women, i.e., 61.1%.

Finally, the Agreement recognized 122 measures related to gender, territorial, ethnic and differential approaches, and the need to implement the six major points that compose it as cross-cutting principles that should guide the implementation of the Agreement⁸. For its effective application, the State has the challenge of providing more and better answers to the needs, expectations and demands of women, to make the construction of a stable and lasting peace possible.

2 "The special instance to ensure the gender approach, installed on July 29, 2017, is composed of seven (7) women proposed by women's organizations, in accordance with that defined in point 6.1" Mechanisms of implementation and verification" of the agreement.

3 Follow-up to the participation of women in bodies for the implementation of the peace agreement, is carried out by the Gender Group in Peace (GPaz). GPaz is a multidisciplinary group made up by feminist activists, LGBTI, scholars, victims, human rights defenders, making impact on the implementation of the agreement between the Colombian Government and the FARC-EP so that the territorial, differential and gender approaches in peacebuilding are included.

4 The SIVJNR is made up by the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Peaceful coexistence and Non-repetition, the Special Unit for Missing Persons in the Context of the Armed Conflict, and the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP), and measures of reparation for the construction of peace and guarantees of non-repetition.

5 The JEP will be in charge of investigating, clarifying, prosecuting and punishing serious violations of human rights and serious violations to international humanitarian law (IHL) that took place in the context and because of the armed conflict and It is composed of five organs and an executive secretariat.

6 The Peace Tribunal is made up by the Recognition of Truth and Responsibility and the Determination of the Facts and Behaviors Hall, the Amnesty and Pardon Hall, the Legal Situation Hall, and the Investigation and Prosecution Unity.

7 The Justice Halls are made up by the Recognition of Truth and Responsibility and the Determination of the Facts and Behaviors Hall, the Amnesty and Pardon Hall, and the Legal Situation Hall

8 Five Keys for a Differential Treatment of Sexual Violence in Transitional Justice in the Peace Process. Notebook on Gender Equity and Women's Rights in the Final Agreement for Peace. Bogotá, June 2017. <http://rednacionaldemujeres.org/index.php/proceso-de-paz>

