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Country programme document for Colombia (2025–2027)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. During the twenty-first century, Colombia has made important achievements in the economic sphere (poverty reduction, greater economic autonomy for women, and the recognition of paid and unpaid care work); social sphere (peacebuilding, greater political participation and protection of rights, strengthening of citizen advocacy and traditionally underrepresented population groups); and environmental sphere (sustainable development and environmental justice, reduction of deforestation, expansion and creation of protected areas). However, the trajectory of human development in Colombia reveals both overall progress and significant disparities. While average human development indicators show improvement, a closer examination of basic and enhanced capabilities highlights divergences in the territories.

2. In Colombia, there is a divergence caused by the intersection of high and different inequalities, which particularly affect women in their diversity, low productivity, the incidences of armed conflict and violence, the low capacity of territories to provide public goods and services, and the disproportionate loss of ecosystem integrity. Thus, the latest Human Development Report of Colombia found that 14 territories in the country are making comprehensive progress in human development where income, education and health improved; 17 territories are failing to make comprehensive progress and reveal challenges in the provision of public services and opportunities; and two territories are following a trajectory of regression in income, education and health.

3. This outlook is reflected in the 2022-2026 National Development Plan, “Colombia Potential for Life”, which seeks to make progress and address challenges in providing public services and opportunities. The plan emphasizes protecting life, overcoming historical injustices and exclusions, resolving conflicts with a focus on non-repetition, redefining the relationship with the environment, and fostering a productive transformation that respects natural and climate limits. Both this development plan and the UNDP vision for Colombia emphasize the importance of creating new and convergent trajectories of human development that enhance access to economic, social and cultural rights while continuing to offer opportunities for improvement.

4. UNDP, with its systemic approach to development and considering insights from the 2024 independent country programme evaluation, holds significant comparative advantages in supporting Colombia’s development agenda. UNDP understands the country’s challenges and opportunities and plays a pivotal role in building and enhancing human, territorial and institutional capacities, essential for bridging deep divergence. This is especially evident in its programming, operations and extensive presence in the country’s most vulnerable regions. The evaluation also underscores key challenges for the new programme, such as refining the theory of change, securing multi-year project funding, and ensuring effective implementation at the territorial level.

5. UNDP Colombia has achieved gold-level certification for its Gender Equality Seal, enabling the organization to focus on addressing significant gender inequalities, including labour participation, high levels of gender-based violence, and low representation in decision-making positions. UNDP aims to build capabilities for gender equality and the political and economic empowerment of women by promoting effective participation in the local economy, ensuring access to formal and transitional justice, supporting peacebuilding efforts, protecting the environment, influencing public policy, recognizing the importance of a comprehensive care system, and preventing and responding to gender-based violence.

6. UNDP supported the national Government in consolidating the structures established by the Peace Agreement, facilitating significant progress in its implementation. This

includes creating new opportunities to reintegrate ex-combatants and strengthening the Special Jurisdiction for Peace.

7. UNDP has played a key role in transferring knowledge to national and local entities, fostering collaboration through a South-South cooperation framework with the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia. This includes transitional justice with Ethiopian officials and multidimensional poverty measurement with the Cuban National Statistics Office.

8. UNDP has supported the update of the first National Determined Contribution of Colombia, emphasizing cross-cutting and integrative elements, and strengthened its environmental portfolio to reduce and mitigate risks associated with climate change. This has been achieved by deepening nature-based solutions and joint work with the country's ethnic peoples, materializing their collective and ethnic-territorial rights. These efforts have supported their autonomy, strengthened territorial self-governance schemes, provided socio-environmental justice, and helped with intercultural management of community interests and needs and addressing conflicts.

9. UNDP has promoted comprehensive solutions before, during and after crises. Promoting scalable models for the comprehensive security and protection programme for communities and organizations in territories affected by conflicts has also been a priority. Moreover, UNDP has advanced productive and labour inclusion through innovation, financing, and implementation strategies with the private sector.

10. The Government of Colombia and the United Nations in the country have agreed on a United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2027 on five strategic priorities, four of a transformational nature and a fifth cross-cutting one, that consider enabling factors such as the rights-based, differential, population-based, and triple nexus approach; territorial convergence; strengthening the National Statistical System; knowledge management and financing mechanisms for development; and contributing to the achievement of international commitments.

11. UNDP will contribute to an integrated United Nations response focused on achieving results by working on sustainable development in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), and the International Labour Organization (ILO). Additionally, with the United Nations Verification Mission (UNVMC), UNDP will continue supporting peacebuilding efforts across various territories. Collaboration with United Nations Volunteers (UNV) will remain a strategic, operational tool for achieving results in these regions.

12. In accordance with the UNSDCF, UNDP will focus on the following priorities, with a systemic, territorial and long-term vision that leaves no one behind: (i) consolidate a stable and lasting peace, transforming conflicts, human security and social justice so the country will de-escalate violence; (ii) reduce gaps and access to rights, mainly for the people most affected by the conflicts (victims, signatories, social leaders, inhabitants of areas with a predominance of illicit economies and criminal groups), generating opportunities for participation and socioeconomic inclusion; (iii) promote the social protection and socioeconomic inclusion of vulnerable populations (including women in all their diversities, migrants, youth, ethnic peoples and people with disabilities), increasing levels of equality and generating sustainable trajectories for overcoming poverty and productive inclusion; (iv) protect the environment so that climate action and the clean and just energy transition will reduce the impact of the triple planetary crisis on the country and people's well-being, while looking to provide an opportunity to enhance government systems; and (v) strengthen the catalytic solution enablers of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, such as gender equity, along with the other three transformations.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. From the comprehensive development perspective for overcoming divergences, UNDP will take advantage of its four strategic pillars in the country: thought leadership, designing to scale, creating alliances for systems' transformation, and deploying strategic capacities with public and private actors. It will deploy its expertise to strengthen the capacities of communities, local authorities and actors to overcome inequalities and build resilience in vulnerable populations and territories.

14. Emphasized by its track record, UNDP promotes sustainable human development through the protection of biodiversity, adaptation and mitigation to climate change, peacebuilding, and the challenges of a changing national context, as well as its commitment to positioning gender mainstreaming as a catalyst for sustainable human development, to add value to the nationally led implementation of the National Development Plan.

15. The strategy will be anchored in an intersectional approach, which promotes gender equality, the inclusion and protection of persons with disabilities, and the recognition of cultural and ethnic diversity. By providing effective technical assistance to the national government, local governments, the private sector, and social and community organizations, UNDP can showcase its versatility in unifying diverse sectors to address sensitive issues and reach remote areas.

16. UNDP guides national debates and designs tailored solutions for sustainable development and peacebuilding, addressing key challenges and promoting triangular and South-South cooperation through its thought leadership.

17. UNDP considers diverse perspectives and voices of all stakeholders at national, regional and local level. UNDP has created accessible and effective communication channels, such as public consultations (focal groups, surveys, digital platforms, among others) to enhance ownership and impact of the projects. This inclusive approach fosters a sense of ownership among beneficiaries and strengthens engagement and collaboration, enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of UNDP initiatives.

18. Thus, people in territories will have access to opportunities to develop their basic and augmented capabilities. This progress is driven by the collective efforts of all stakeholders, who are fostering new paths of sustainable human development. By empowering individuals with greater autonomy to participate in decision-making and contribute to solutions, the challenges facing the region are addressed more effectively.

19. The programme complements the efforts of United Nations instruments such as the United Nations 2.0 agenda with the proposal of the quintet for change by bringing together specialized knowledge in data, innovation, digital technology, foresight and behavioural sciences; the Community Priorities Response Plan; the Response Plan for Refugees and Migrants; and the mandates and plans that govern the work of the UNVMC. Initiatives in all four outcomes will be developed to leverage South-South and triangular cooperation. UNVs will be leveraged in the territories to achieve concrete results in peace and environmental issues. Their integration into key roles will focus on capacity-building, community engagement, and knowledge transfer, strengthening local capacities and fostering citizen participation in development processes.

Peacebuilding, human security and social justice

20. UNDP will support developing pathways, methodologies and tools that enhance relationships with stakeholders involved in social change processes. This includes establishing and promoting forums, platforms and multi-stakeholder dialogues to facilitate the creation of collaborative solutions. By prioritizing cooperative strategies over contentious or competitive approaches, UNDP will strengthen the participation capacities

of actors at the international level. The aim is to promote inclusive participation and advocacy, ensuring that diverse voices are heard and their realities and needs are recognized.

21. UNDP will consolidate the human security policy and support the Peace Agreement by strengthening institutional mechanisms for territorial transformation through a human rights-based approach. This includes enhancing local justice models, incorporating women into restorative justice, promoting Development Programs with a Territorial Focus, and aligning rural planning instruments. Collaboration with UN-Women and the Ministry of Equality and Equity will be crucial for addressing and preventing gender-based violence. UNDP will support institutional and community initiatives to overcome barriers to security and the prevention of and protection against human rights violations.

22. Institutional alliances will be developed with other partners, civil society, academia and the private sector to foster changes in narratives, attitudes and mental models that enhance social trust, willingness and support for policies and initiatives at the territorial level. Additionally, insights from behavioural sciences will be utilized to improve access to various forms of security for individuals, with a special focus on women, youth and the Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity community.

23. UNDP will support the Comprehensive System for Peace with a people-centred approach to reduce barriers and enhance the capacities of victims, signatories, and witnesses to enjoy their rights. UNDP, jointly with the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, will promote scenarios and models that contribute to restorative justice and allow participants to engage in initiatives that contribute to the reparation and restoration of victims (works, projects and activities with restorative content and special sanctions with attention to the environment, nature, and territory). Additionally, UNDP will strengthen the capacity of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace Follow-up and Monitoring Committee to boost the implementation of the recommendations.

Social protection and socioeconomic inclusion

24. UNDP will contribute to Colombia's adaptive social protection and socioeconomic inclusion public policy. It will accompany the government in designing and implementing the National Council for Economic and Social Policy for social protection. UNDP will provide technical advice and support to formulate comprehensive policies to address the needs of the most vulnerable communities. UNDP will also boost social protection by promoting a programme network that integrates adaptive social protection and disaster management with environmental conservation, promoting food security through sustainable local production. By collaborating with ILO and UN-Women, non-governmental organizations specializing in sustainable development, and the private sector, UNDP can strengthen the capacity of communities to face economic and environmental shocks, contributing to resilience, social cohesion and closing gender gaps.

25. UNDP will prioritize transformative solutions for productive inclusion at the subnational level by fostering partnerships. This will include connecting labour and entrepreneurial opportunities through a value chain approach and promoting financial inclusion to ensure that beneficiaries of social protection programmes have access to economic participation. Additionally, UNDP will support the consolidation and territorial integration of the national care system in collaboration with the National Planning Department and the Ministry of Equality and Equity, enhancing institutional capacities for managing and delivering services. The initiative will also focus on politically strengthening caregivers, especially women, to ensure the advancement and effective realization of rights for caregivers and those receiving care.

26. Support for social protection and productive inclusion focuses on capacity-building and promoting networks that integrate vulnerable communities and encourage civil society

participation. It aims for sustainable inclusion through a demand-driven approach, enhancing market access, finance, innovation, technology and digitalization. UNDP will collaborate with educational institutions, businesses and community-based organizations to develop programmes that improve job skills and foster entrepreneurship. To this end, UNDP will promote work with and for women and vulnerable populations in workspaces dominated by men, leveraging the public and private strategy Equipares.

27. Social protection efforts focus on a life-cycle approach, building capacities through education and training in technical and socioemotional skills to improve quality of life. Promoting associative approaches that guarantee redistributive justice, emphasizing women's economic autonomy and the inclusion of disability perspective, is crucial. UNDP will offer technical and strategic support to national and territorial entities to institutionalize the durable solutions approach, aiding in designing and implementing actions addressing the needs of communities affected by conflict, human mobility or disasters related to natural phenomena and climate change.

Environment, climate action and the energy transition

28. UNDP will promote sustainable human development across Colombia's territories, fostering inclusive well-being in harmony with planetary and ecosystem boundaries. UNDP will support strategies for climate change management, adaptation and mitigation, including the just energy transition and adopting sustainable practices. Efforts will focus on conserving biodiversity and restoring strategic areas through nature-based solutions, green financing and bioeconomy models. Additionally, UNDP will enhance capacities by implementing analysis and information management models for crisis preparedness, disaster risk reduction and management in multi-hazard crises, and promoting sustainable development and climate action (i.e., strengthening community resilience).

29. UNDP will advance strategies to reduce and prevent pollution by encouraging sustainable production and consumption and circular economy practices. Systemically, UNDP will integrate peacebuilding with human development, biodiversity conservation and climate protection. This approach aims to mitigate the impacts of the triple planetary crisis while recognizing its differential effects on specific populations, such as women and girls, ethnic communities and impoverished groups and territories.

30. UNDP will accompany the Ministries of Environment, Planning, Agriculture, Finance and Energy, the private sector, and indigenous and community organizations in strengthening environmental public policies. UNDP will foster strategic alliances with the private sector and unconventional actors to develop financing models for nature-based and innovative solutions that address vulnerable populations, seeking to build territorial capacities for natural disaster prevention and response, and promoting impact at scale.

31. UNDP will strengthen the connection between its environmental approach and democracy and peacebuilding in Colombia by enhancing governance, empowering communities and promoting sustainable economic development. It will support the decentralization of natural resource decision-making and foster social cohesion through collaboration with local authorities, coherent regulatory frameworks, improved environmental control, and partnerships with the private sector for small and medium-sized enterprises. In partnership with the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), UNDP will promote environmental initiatives and innovative financing and collaborate with women's groups, youth and international networks to achieve lasting impacts on peace and sustainable development.

Enablers of the 2030 Agenda

32. Four enablers are identified that will guide programme implementation: strategic innovation, digitalisation-technology, financing for development and institutional capacity-building. Territorial action offers added value for advancing the 2030 Agenda.

33. Strategic innovation is essential to promote the effectiveness of sustainable human development. With the slogan that “development is built from and with the people of the territory,” UNDP will develop systemic methodologies to understand territorial challenges through rigorous, scalable research using experiments. This includes analysing social, economic, political and environmental factors; mapping community-based solutions; and identifying integrative initiatives and solutions with local participation.

34. UNDP innovative technologies, inclusion and digital literacy are essential for building capacities and enhancing the implementation of its programmes. In this context, frameworks reviewing Colombia’s readiness for digitalization and artificial intelligence are crucial for advancing the convergence of basic and enhanced capacities in people and their territories. With this, the design and implementation of programmes supported by different digital technologies are taking the approach by UNDP to another level with stakeholders.

35. Financing for development is key. First, it promotes participation from all sectors, especially the private sector and development-related organizations. Second, it mobilizes diverse financing sources through the integrated national financing framework, optimizing public resource allocation and fostering partnerships to maximize sustainable development. Key actions include studying and designing innovative financial mechanisms like budget tagging, public priority inference, thematic bonds, tax expenditure efficiency, micro-insurance and creating financing channels that reduce risk, biodiversity funds, habitat banks and nature loans.

36. UNDP will strengthen institutional capacities to support national efforts at subnational level and anti-corruption efforts and to promote public service integrity under Open State principles. UNDP will also enhance local actors’ technical capacities within the Territorial Deployment Strategy and engage with ethnic people by recognizing their authorities and supporting their identity, autonomy, diversity and territorial governance.

37. UNDP will strengthen institutional, social and community capacities to integrate a gender approach, overcome deep-rooted gender discrimination, promote transformations in the structural knots between men and women through gender-transformative actions, and include and protect persons with disabilities.

III. Programme and risk management

38. This country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the main accountability unit to the Executive Board for the alignment of results and resources allocated to the programme at the country level. The responsibilities of managers at the national, regional and headquarters levels for the country programme are prescribed in the Programme and Operational Policies and Procedures and in the Internal Control Framework.

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

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

41. The programme will receive input from government entities through the official international cooperation coordinators. Bilateral counterparts, civil society organizations and beneficiaries have been consulted. The programme aligns with the priorities of the current National Development Plan, the UNSDCF, and the Programme Management Committee established to coordinate international cooperation and to oversee the programme's implementation.

42. The programme will be implemented on the principles of results-based management supported by the four strategic axes mentioned, ensuring its effectiveness and compliance with UNDP procedures and enterprise risk management. The social and environmental standards for achieving development results will be integrated into managing programmes and projects. Compliance with these standards will ensure accountability for responding to complaints about potential impacts on the environment or the well-being of individuals and communities. Any of the above or the representative of an organization may file a complaint on behalf of the affected communities.

43. The context requires a flexible programme that guarantees a timely and integrated response to address the country's problems, territorial scope and administrative capacities, which will be strengthened through a multi-year investment plan. UNDP will expand its partnership strategy by seeking partnerships with new stakeholders, such as multilateral development banks and the private sector. Initiatives will be developed to take advantage of South-South and triangular cooperation.

44. Key risks include potential shifts in political priorities and planning processes due to government changes following elections in the second year, which may affect the continuity of the programme. Global economic uncertainty also poses a risk, particularly regarding financing for the 2030 Agenda. Large-scale crises could further undermine advances on the Sustainable Development Goals, diverting national priorities and resources towards emergency response. Persistent conflict threatens security, erodes trust in dialogue and peace processes, and diminishes public and sectoral support for peace and development policies.

45. To mitigate risks, UNDP will engage, consult and communicate with stakeholders regularly and ensure inclusion of those most left behind. It will support government transitions at national and local levels, fostering systemic transformation by strengthening digital and financing ecosystems to advance the 2030 Agenda and sustainable human development. Targeted initiatives will enhance resilience to crises and conflicts, encouraging public trust in peace and development at the territorial level.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

46. UNDP will streamline knowledge management in project implementation to better understand intervention effectiveness and to measure results and impacts, promoting convergence and overcoming divergences. The focus will be evaluating the impact on sustainable human development in the territories. Additionally, designing and monitoring differential indicators for gender equality and sustainable development will be central to the country office's work.

47. Rigorous research that involves understanding the economic, social, environmental and political phenomena will be fundamental for promoting knowledge. This is supported

by a strategy of enabling relevant and differential data to construct initiatives, programmes, evaluations and thought leadership that informs the decisions of UNDP in the territory in which the programme works.

48. Monitoring and evaluation will be central to knowledge management, helping identify opportunities to enhance the effectiveness and relevance of interventions, improve actions and processes, and understand the results and impacts of UNDP-supported programmes. UNDP will strive to allocate 1 per cent of project budgets for monitoring.

49. UNDP will work closely with national agencies such as the National Planning Department and the National Department of Statistics, among others, either constructing novel data, improving the collection and management of official registries, or promoting the use of national sources, databases and reports to effectively inform the impact of public policies and initiatives on the country's development.

50. The indicators, baselines and targets provide the basis for monitoring and evaluation, which could be modified once the UNSDCF indicators are defined. The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan includes technical meetings with implementing partners and government entities, annual field visits, annual evaluations, reports and an independent evaluation in the third quarter of 2027.

51. UNDP is committed to improving gender mainstreaming in projects classified under gender markers 2 and 3. Efforts will focus on ensuring that 70 per cent of project expenditures and 3 per cent of the budget are allocated to promoting gender equality. Mechanisms and protocols from the Social and Environmental Standards will be included to manage risk with counterparts. Key data will be sourced from national databases, industry entities and other partners.

52. The strategy will include: (a) a mechanism to support quality assurance with a gender-based approach; (b) a strategic evaluation plan that supports decision-making, learning and accountability; (c) a comprehensive, multi-year and interdisciplinary research agenda; (d) an effective communications plan; and (e) monitoring of environmental and social risks.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Colombia (2025-2027)

National priority or target: 1. Peacebuilding, human security and social justice. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1,5,8,10,16,17				
Outcome of the cooperation framework including UNDP #1: 1.1 By 2027, Colombia will have made progress in closing gaps in access to rights for the people most affected by armed conflict through the generation of opportunities for participation and socioeconomic inclusion and for the maintenance of territorial peace and social justice.				
Related strategic plan outcome 2: No one left behind, focused on equitable access to opportunity and a rights-based approach to human agency and development.				
Cooperation framework outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Data sources frequency of data collection responsibilities	Indicative results of the country programme	Main partners / partnership/ frameworks	Estimated costs by outcome
<p>Multidimensional Poverty Index Baseline (2023): 12.1% Target (2027): 9.3%</p> <p>Extreme urban-rural poverty gap Baseline (2018): 3.2 Target (2027): 1.6</p> <p>Percentage of ex-combatants with a state of progress in reincorporation at 50% Baseline (2019): 30% Target (2027): 45%</p> <p>Labor informality Baseline (2023): 56% Target (2027): 45.3%</p> <p>Number of victims of the conflict in reparation processes and/or effectively compensated Baseline (2017): 72,090 Target (2027): 87,627</p>	<p>National Department of Statistics (DANE), Annually Unit for Comprehensive Care and Reparation for Victims (UARIV), Annually</p>	<p>1.1 National and territorial entities can ensure measures of peace, justice and non-repetition for victims; develop strategies for durable solutions; and strengthen the Comprehensive Peace System.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 Number of national and territorial entities with strengthened capacities to conduct security, justice and coexistence programmes, considering social leaders, signatories of the peace agreements, ethnic communities, peasants, women, lesbians, gays, bisexual, transexual, intersexual, queer and other communities Baseline (2023): 343 Target (2027): 443 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2 Number of cross-border, national, subnational and community-based organizations with capacities for: (a) dialogue and mediation, (b) social cohesion, (c) conflict prevention and peacebuilding, (d) addressing hate speech and information pollution, and (e) mental health and psychosocial support (Integrated results and resources framework (IRRF) 3.2.2) Baseline (2023): 23</p>	<p>National Planning Department (DNP) Department for Social Prosperity (DPS) Colombia in Peace Fund Public Ministry Territory Renewal Agency UARIV DANE United Nations Verification Mission International Organization for Migration United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</p>	<p>Regular resources: \$424,350</p> <p>Other resources: \$83,863,400</p>

		<p>Target (2027): 37 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>1.2 Government and social institutions can create mechanisms to protect human rights, encourage political and citizen participation, promote peace, support territorial transformation, and strengthen justice systems, human security and community resilience.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 Number of strategies, plans, programmes and policies formulated or implemented for capacity-building for dialogue, consensus-building, and conflict resolution for democratic strengthening around different issues Baseline (2023): 163 Target (2027): 261 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2 Number of social organizations with strengthened capacities for political and citizen participation, monitoring and promoting peace, territorial transformation, and the strengthening of justice systems, human security and community resilience Baseline (2023): 27 Target (2027): 72 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>1.3 The Government can develop strategies to implement the 2016 Peace Agreement, including reintegration, comprehensive rural reform, Development Programmes with a Territorial Approach, and other peace dialogue and conflict resolution processes with a territorial approach.</p>	<p>Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Private sector Research institutes Bilateral donors Multilateral donors Local authorities</p>	
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National priority or target: 3. Social protection and socioeconomic inclusion. SDGs 1,2,3,4,5,8,9,10,11,17				
Outcome of the cooperation framework including UNDP #2: 3.1 By 2027, Colombia will have made progress in the effective enjoyment of rights through goods and services that guarantee equality and social and productive equity.				
Related strategic plan outcome 1: Accelerated structural transformation, particularly in green, inclusive and digital transitions				
Cooperation framework outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Data sources frequency of data collection responsibilities	Indicative results of the country programme	Main partners / partnership / frameworks	Estimated costs by outcome
<p>Extreme Poverty Rate by income Baseline (2017): 33.0 % Target (2027): 24.75%</p> <p>Unemployment Rate Baseline (2024): 10.3% Target (2027): 8%</p> <p>National Total Life Expectancy Baseline (2024): 77.46 Target (2027): 78.66</p>	<p>DANE, Annually Integrated Social Protection System, Annually</p>	<p>2.1. National and territorial entities can develop strategies to promote equality and equity, ensuring rights and access to inclusive, efficient and quality goods and services within a universal and adaptive social protection system that advances towards a care society.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1 Number of strategies, programmes, and national and territorial plans</p>	<p>DNP DPS National Unit for Disaster Risk Management United States Agency for International Development</p>	<p>Regular resources: \$424,340</p> <p>Other resources: \$21,972,100</p>

		<p>applied to creating, expanding, or regulating care systems Baseline (2023): 5 Target (2027): 77 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2 Number of entities that have increased types and quality of social protection services (IRRF 1.2.2) Baseline (2023): 3 Target (2027): 9 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>2.2. Entrepreneurs and productive units can develop strategies for productive inclusion by ensuring equal and equitable opportunities for decent work and/or sustainable entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1 Number of people participating in business strengthening processes focused on innovation, digital transformation or formal employment, disaggregated by sex, people with disabilities and ethnic groups Baseline (2023): 1,756 Target (2027): 7,024 Source UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>2.3. Populations in conditions of human mobility have access to care, protection, regularisation and socioeconomic inclusion actions.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1 Number of people on the move who receive effective access to opportunities for regularization, employment and inclusion with a</p>	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) DANE DNP's SDGs Commission MPTF Ministry of National Education Ministry of Agriculture United Nations Children's Fund World Food Programme United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Private sector Research institutes Bilateral donors Multilateral donors Local authorities	
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		<p>gender perspective, disaggregated by persons with disabilities and ethnic groups Baseline (2023): 706 Target (2024): 2,822 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2 Number of people with access to education or training services for work, promoting access to the labour market and economic inclusion Baseline (2023): 500 Goal (2027): 2,000 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p>		
National priority or target: 4. Environment, climate action, and the energy transition. SDGs 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,17				
Outcome of the cooperation framework including UNDP #3: 4.1 By 2027, Colombia will have made progress in adapting to and mitigating the effects of the triple planetary crisis – climate change, the loss and degradation of biodiversity, and the reduction of pollution.				
Related strategic plan outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to uncertainty and systemic risk				
Cooperation framework outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Data sources frequency of data collection responsibilities	Indicative results of the country programme	Main partners / partnership / frameworks	Estimated costs by outcome
<p>Greenhouse gas emissions Baseline (2017): 258 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent tCO₂ eq. Target (2027): 183 million tCO₂ eq.</p> <p>National deforestation Baseline (2023): 30%. Target (2027): 5%.</p>	<p>MADS, Annually</p> <p>Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies, Annually</p>	<p>3.1. National and territorial entities can implement climate change management, adaptation and mitigation strategies, energy transition, and sustainable practices.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1 Number of national and territorial strategies applied to move towards mitigation and adaptation for climate change, sustainable consumption, and energy transition, with a differential approach and a gender perspective Baseline (2023): 134 Target (2027): 211 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>DNP MADS DANE MPTF Ministry of Agriculture UNEP Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) UNV Private sector Research institutes Bilateral donors</p>	<p>Regular resources: \$141,340</p> <p>Other resources: \$51,487,000</p>

		<p>3.2. Territorial organizations and institutions can conserve biodiversity and restore key environmental areas using tools like green financing and bioeconomy models with a territorial approach.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1 Number of territorial organizations and institutions supported in formulating and implementing programmes, projects and strategies for rural development, sustainable production, conservation and use of biodiversity, focused on the vulnerable population with a differential and peacebuilding approach Baseline (2023): 117 Target (2027): 294 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2 Number of hectares intervened with nature-based solutions in environmentally strategic areas Baseline (2023): 861,793 Target (2027): 1,130,293 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>3.3. National and territorial organizations and institutions can advance knowledge of risk reduction and disaster management processes, addressing multi-threat crises with a sustainable development and climate action perspective and promoting pollution reduction and prevention strategies through sustainable production, consumption and circularity.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1 Number of organizations and institutions with strengthened capacity for disaster risk reduction and management Baseline (2023): 80 Target (2027): 93 Source: UNDP Projects Frequency: Annually</p>	Multilateral donors Local authorities	
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		<p>Indicator 3.3.2 Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans supported by UNDP at national level and subnational level (IRRF 3.1.1) Baseline (2023): 80 Target (2027): 110 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3 Quantity of chemicals avoided and/or eliminated because of promoting sustainable consumption and production strategies and circularity Baseline (2023): 29,180 Target (2027): 30,692 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p>		
National priority or target: 5. Enablers of the 2030 Agenda. SDGs 1,3,4,5,8,9,10,11,16,17				
Outcome of the cooperation framework (or equivalent) including UNDP #4: 5.1 By 2027, the Colombian State will have improved its capacity to monitor and implement the 2030 Agenda through more efficient information and knowledge management systems, a resource mobilisation with new sources of financing, and effective strategies to incorporate differential, gender, and rights-based approaches in sustainable development initiatives.				
Related strategic plan outcome 1: Accelerated structural transformation, particularly in green, inclusive and digital transitions				
Cooperation framework outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Data sources frequency of data collection responsibilities	Indicative results of the country programme	Main partners / partnership / frameworks	Estimated costs by outcome
<p>Average monthly income gap between men and women Baseline (2020): 8.6% Target (2027): 1.6%</p> <p>Gap in the economic value of unpaid domestic and care work as a percentage of gross domestic product Baseline (2016): 10.7% Target (2027): 5.2%.</p>	DANE, Annually	<p>4.1. National and territorial institutions and civil society can promote territorial transformation actions that help close gaps and incorporate differential and intersectional approaches.</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1 Number of institutions that strengthened their institutional management capacities for territorial transformation and closing gaps Baseline (2023): 13 Target (2027): 60 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>DNP MADS DANE DNP's SDGs Commission MPTF Ministry of Mines and Energy FAO UN-Women, United Nations Population Fund UNV</p>	<p>Regular resources: \$424,350</p> <p>Other resources: \$67,205,700</p>

		<p>Indicator 4.1.2 Number of organizations that strengthened their capacities for territorial transformation and closing gaps, with a differential and intersectional approach Baseline (2023): 27 Target (2027): 42 Source: UNDP Projects Frequency: Annually</p> <p>4.2. National and territorial institutions, organizations and the private sector can implement intersectional and differential gender approaches and develop actions that promote gender equality and women's empowerment.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1 Number of measures implemented to: (a) eliminate gender-based discrimination and segregation in labour market; (b) increase women's access to and use of digital technologies, digital finance, e-commerce and digital value chains; and (c) ensure women's economic security and empowerment in crisis contexts, including through economic recovery plans (IRRF 6.1.1) Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2027): 36 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and diverse identity people disaggregated by disability and ethnicity, benefiting from strategies that enhance their socioeconomic, legal and community inclusion Baseline (2023): 257,573 Target (2027): 340,000 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p>	Private sector Research institutes Bilateral donors Multilateral donors Local authorities	
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