A welcoming opportunity for a shared future:

Working to Build a Sustainable Peace in Post-Conflict

COLOMBIA

Mexico City, February 24th, 2017
Contextualizing the Colombian Conflict

• In 2016, the Colombian government and the FARC – the largest guerilla in the continent- put an end to more than 50 years of conflict.

Colombia: a permanent peace-building lab

Since 1982 -35 years-, every single administration had explored ways to put an end to the armed conflict with rebel group FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia)
Contextualizing Colombian Conflict: Key Figures from Colombian Conflict

Data between 1958-2012
54 years of WAR

✧ 5.7 million victims of internal displacement
✧ 220.000 deaths (combatants, military and civilians)
✧ 25.000 enforced disappearances
✧ 30.000 kidnapping cases
✧ 10.189 Landmine Victims
✧ More than 6 million people have been displaced - the second highest number in the world after Syria.
✧ A report from the UN Office on Drugs and Crime on July 2016 found that coca production in Colombia increased 40% between 2014 and 2015, growing from about 170.500 acres to about 237.200 last year.

Source: National Centre for Historical Memory
** The data includes victims of FARC & other actors in Colombia (AUC, ELN, drug cartels
### Colombia Guerilla War with the FARC

#### 1964-1971
Guerillas emerged


#### 2016
The year of the peace deal with the FARC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>The government and FARC sign a definitive ceasefire and disarmament agreement, a precursor to a comprehensive peace deal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>The government and FARC sign a historic peace accord that formally brings to an end 52 years of armed conflict</td>
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<td>October</td>
<td>Voters reject government's peace deal with FARC by a narrow margin in a national referendum.</td>
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<td>November</td>
<td>The government and FARC sign a revised peace deal</td>
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#### 2017

- 7,050 members have gone to demobilisation camps – transition camps.
- By the end of May the FARC will lay down their arms.
The failure of the plebiscite to validate the Agreements showed a deep division in the Colombian society.

Polarization is caused by the confrontation between supporters of the peace agreements and those who believe the agreements can be improved or a military solution must be sought and that the agreement was too favourable to the rebels.

There is not a political consensus to continue working in the implementation of the agreements.
Contextualizing Colombian Conflict: Inequality

- Colombian society is amongst the most unequal in Latin America (2nd after Honduras)

- Colombia has a GINI coefficient of 53.5 (2015)

- Colombia’s top 10% of earners have as much capital as the bottom 40%.

- No matter that poverty has fallen from 2002 onwards, inequality remains constant,

- Inequality between rural and urban Colombia is a challenge that must drive the peace agenda.

- 77.6% of land in Colombia is owned by only 13.7% of the country’s inhabitants
Contextualizing Colombian Conflict: Challenges beyond polarization...

- Former guerrillas taking part of the civil society (particularly the children)

- Around **51 criminal groups** have taken over areas left by FARC.

- Colombia is again the world’s top coca producer.

- The corruption and weak public institutions in conflict-affected areas of the country.

- Weak infrastructure to connect the country.

- Colombian geography.

- The costs of the peace building process.

- Presidential elections on May 2018.
Philanthropy as peace builder
Philanthropy as peace builder

Sustainable peace and economic development go hand in hand with social development.
Why partnering with philanthropy?

• Philanthropy work towards a **multidimensional peace** going beyond the mere absence of violence.

• Philanthropy has **assets** that go beyond their financial resources.

• It has an **extensive knowledge** of the communities: with a unique understanding of their needs and interests.
AFE was created with a vision of contributing to sustainable social transformation working collectively.

We understand that SDGs are the framework for the post-conflict development process.
AFE fostering a collective agenda

**Encouraging** public-private partnerships to work hand in hand with the State.

**Strengthening** decentralization to promote trust building in the regions and making public institutions stronger.

**Generating** initiatives together, through dialogue, with territorial administrations and their communities.
Our challenge: How to improve the collective work?

• **It is a must to have closer articulation** with other actors involved in peace building.

• Collective efforts are the appropriate **path for peace** to achieve development in every Colombian region.

• Fight against inequity requires **a collective effort** of all actors.

• Foundations should **go beyond** their “focus area” or territory of interest and be **more risk taking**.
Bullets wrote our past. Education, our future

Bullet pens have been used to sign a historic peace deal between the Colombian government and the FARC.