

Space of Peace Cooperation

MISSION REPORT MUNICIPALITY OF TUMACO, NARIÑO, COLOMBIA

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* Report written by July Samira Fajardo from FOKUS in Colombia and Laura Manuela Cardozo García from MPDL-Colombia and translated into English by Fiona Thiessen.

¹ This municipality is located in the south of Colombia. Its total population is 212,000 people, of which 106,676 are women (DANE, 2011). It has a diverse and dense territory with an extension of 3,760 km. The south of the municipality borders with Ecuador, the Pacific Ocean creates its north and west coasts and on the east are the municipalities of Barba-coas and Roberto Payán. It has 15 Community Councils and 14 Indigenous Reservation (*Plan de Desarrollo Tumaco para todos en los caminos de la paz 2017-2019*)

Space of Peace Cooperation*



Observador:



*Integrated by:

ABColombia, Broederlijk Delen, Caritas Suiza, Christian Aid, Comité Noruego de Solidaridad con América Latina, Comundo, Consejo Latinoamericano de Iglesias, Fastenopfer, Federación Luterana Mundial, FOKUS/Foro Mujeres y Desarrollo, Fondo de Acción Urgente para América Latina, Forum Syd, Fundación Sueca por los Derechos Humanos, Grupo de Trabajo Suiza Colombia -ASKI-, Heks-Eper, ICCO, Iglesia Sueca, kolko - Menschenrechte für Kolumbien, Latinoamerican Working Group, Llamamiento de Ginebra, Mundubat, Movimiento por la Paz -MPDL-en Colombia, ODHACO, Oxfam, Paz con Dignidad, Peace Brigades International -PBI- (observadora), SweFOR (observadora), Swissaid, Terre des Hommes Suisse



PRESENTATION

BETWEEN 19 TO 22 JUNE, AND ON 6 JULY, 2018, THE SPACE OF PEACE COOPERATION (ECP) CARRIED OUT THE OBSERVATION MISSION CONCERNING THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY OF WOMEN SITUATION, AND EVALUATED THE IMPLEMENTATION IN TUMACO OF THE GENDER COMPONENTS OF

the Peace Agreement reached between the Colombian government and FARC-EP. It focused particularly on the situation of women victims of armed conflict-related sexual violence, human rights leaders and defenders, women from the LGBT community, and women from the communities of the Alto Mira and Frontera area.

The mission was made up of the Movimiento por la Paz (MPDL) in Colombia, Forum for Women and Development (FOKUS), the Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation, Christian Aid, Peace Brigades International, Latin America Working Group and the ECP's technical secretariat. It was supported and accompanied on the ground by Corporación Humanas Colombia, Colombia Diversa and Corporación Jurídica Yira Castro, partners of the ECP organisations.

The mission held meetings with international organisations accompanying women victims, women's and sexual diversity organisations, victims of sexual violence, women leaders and human rights defenders, women members of Afro-Colombian and *campesino* organisational processes, reintegrated women from the FARC, members of the *Espacio Territorial de Capacitación y Reincorporación*² (ETCR) of La Playa, local institutions, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UN Verification Mission in Colombia.

2 Territorial Training and Reincorporation Space

FINDINGS

2.1 Aspects of the General Context After the Signing of the Peace Agreement

“Right now in Tumaco, there is as much law enforcement as possible and as much crime as possible.” (a female community leader)

The female leaders, the female victims of the armed conflict and the female members of various social processes in Tumaco all agree that the signing of the peace agreement between the Colombian government and the FARC-EP was the right decision. They say it brought hope.

However, they also believe that there was a need for greater planning of the implementation phase, greater awareness of the territorial dynamics such as those of Tumaco, participation throughout the negotiation phase of all the actors and sectors that were to be involved, and an increase in the comprehensive presence of the state, capable of dealing with the consequences derived from what they call, historical aban-

donment of the state, which is expressed in high levels of poverty and inequality, lack of educational and employment opportunities, impunity, precarious health care services, access roads, communication networks, among others, that have fuelled the conflict in the region.

Therefore, the situation of the municipality today is not what was hoped for with the signing of the peace agreement and the general perception is that, since the end of 2016, the situation of security and violence has worsened. In some rural districts of the municipality, the armed conflict is considered to have escalated significantly since the beginning of the implementation.

Parallel to the beginning of the process of disarmament and reintegration of the FARC-EP, a dispute began between new and different armed actors for control of the territories that had been under the control of this guerrilla group. According to the women with whom the mission spoke, armed groups have multiplied in both urban and rural areas, making it im-

possible to determine the exact number of them. Some organisations raised the question of the existence of up to 17 groups.

Among the different armed groups fighting for control of Tumaco are several FARC-EP dissidents,³ the *Ejército de Liberación Nacional*⁴ (ELN), the Gulf Clan (or *Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia*), and paramilitary groups, plus the influence of international drug cartels. The axis on which the territorial dispute revolves is drug trafficking, ranging from the control of coca crops to commercialisation routes. Tumaco has been the municipality with the highest number of coca crops in the country for at least 2 years,⁵ making it a geostrategic area for this business.

The dynamics of the armed groups that have emerged in the last two years are complex. They do not respond to unified or visible structures of command and operation, which is pointed out by women as problematic, as it is not known who is responsible for what, nor is there any control within them over the activities carried out by the different people who make up the group. Some groups have been temporary or allied with each other, while others have clashed with each other and with law en-

forcement. The mission was also informed of the presence of armed men patrolling the neighbourhoods and rural districts where it is not possible to know which group they belong to or whether they are ordinary criminals. One clear characteristic is that they are mostly young people.

Since 2016, the presence and activities of all these groups has continuously exacerbated the situation for the people of Tumaco: forced displacements have intensified, particularly in the last nine months, as have forced recruitment of children and adolescents, threats and murders of human rights defenders and leaders, and forced disappearances and sexual violence.

In the different meetings held by the mission, it was reported that commercial establishments (discos, shops, etc.) and sports venues were closed due to the presence of these groups. Curfews have been imposed in the neighbourhoods and/or these groups have been arbitrarily using these spaces. The objective of some of these actors is to become the ones in charge of administering justice in the area, and in the absence of an effective presence by the state, it has been reported that they are already being used to resolve conflicts in various neighbourhoods. Also reported were frequent confrontations with firearms in the urban neighbourhoods of the municipality, and the establishment of 'invisible borders' between different neighbourhoods and communes, which restrict people's mobility and put their well-being and lives at imminent

3 Which will be elaborated on later.

4 National Liberation Army.

5 UNODC. Monitoreo de territorios afectados por cultivos ilícitos [Monitoring of territories affected by illicit crops] – Colombia 2016. https://www.unodc.org/documents/colombia/2017/julio/CENSO_2017_WEB_baja.pdf

risk. There has been an increase in ‘pique houses’⁶ which generate terror in the population and permanent anguish among women in relation to their young children. The mission was told that these houses were previously located in a specific sector of the city but have now spread to several. Furthermore, there has been an increase in anti-personnel mines in rural areas, with the attenuating factor that up until the date of the mission, no humanitarian demining activities had been carried out in areas where mines have been reported for years.

In response to this situation, in January 2018, the national government activated in Tumaco the Hercules Joint Task Force which was made up of 9,800 soldiers from the National Army, the National Navy and the Air Force⁷, who added to the law enforcement presence that already existed in the area. According to the mission, this growing militarisation of the territory has not had a positive impact. In some parts of the municipality, the situation has not only not improved, but has become even more complicated: It has been reported in areas such as Alto Mira and Frontera, stigmatisation of the population by the law enforcement, abuse of authority and excessive use of force has been occurring, generating direct impacts on the civilian population and settlements in community spaces, such as in the communal

halls and the unoccupied homes of families who have been forcibly displaced.

2.2 The Situation of Human Rights and Security of Women and the LGBT Community

“In the daytime us women, we do our activities with relative normality, but with fear.”

“In the night if you have not reached your house ... fear takes hold.”

(leaders of women’s organisations)

This aforementioned context has particular effects on the lives of women in Tumaco. The growing presence of armed men in the neighbourhoods and the carrying out of motorcycle patrols in both urban and rural areas has increased their perception of insecurity, particularly at night, which has imposed a restriction on the mobility of women, who, in the meetings held by the mission, agreed that after 6 p.m. they do not leave their homes, and have adapted their daily routines to return from their jobs earlier. They also avoid some sectors of the city, particularly if they go alone. The intensifying context of armed men and general militarisation has increased their sense of vulnerability and exposes them to different forms of violence, particularly sexual violence.

Both the women of the various social organisations and the Public Prosecutor’s Office recognise that there has been an

⁶ Casas de pique are badly named ‘chop houses’, where victims are taken to be tortured and murdered.

⁷ For more information, see: <https://www.ejercito.mil.co/?idcategoria=428249> (in Spanish only)

increase in violence of all kinds against women, but that in the generalised context of extreme violence in the municipality it goes unnoticed. The perception that crimes are only against men prevails, and the high underreporting of violence experienced by women hinders its visibility.

With regard to the urban centre, the situation in the zone/commune 5 of Tumaco was highlighted, as in the last year there have been murders and disappearances of women, and in the month of May two women were beheaded. This is violence that used to be directed mostly against men and for which those responsible are not generally known. One difficulty for the visibility and timely investigation of these cases is that they are always presented as crimes of passion, as a private matter.

Several meetings emphasised the risk faced by women in prostitution/victims of trafficking,⁸ some of whom are Venezuelan women who have migrated in the last two years. Since different armed actors are in dispute over the control of the municipality, these women are victims of retaliation for relating to one group or another. According to what the mission was told, some are taken to farms in the rural areas where these armed people are and when they return, they are victimised by a different group as ‘punishment’. It was reported that not all

the women who are transferred to these farms always return; generally, they are not heard from again and their coworkers assume them to be disappeared. Usually, there are no reports of these events. Given the stigmatisation of women in prostitution, their families do not try to find them out of shame, and in the case of migrant women from Venezuela, it is because they are generally alone in the municipality.

Forced displacement, which has been increasing in recent months, has had a particular effect on women: they are the ones who are displaced the most and tend to have to do so as heads of households with several children. The institutional response is insufficient and the conditions in which they must settle, generally in the urban areas of the municipality, are extremely precarious. Figures from the Victims Unit show that in the last year and a half, women represent 55% of the total number of people who have been forcibly displaced in Tumaco, corresponding to 4,159 women.⁹

The increase in violence against women is a direct consequence of the multiplication of armed actors in the region and the dispute between them, but also because, since there is no hegemonic presence in the area, it is no longer only the norms of one armed actor that must be followed, but those of several others. According to the Public Prosecutor’s Office, “women

⁸ Within the broad debate about the condition of prostitution, some organisations of the *Espacio de Cooperación para la Paz* consider it as human trafficking in all cases.

⁹ <https://www.unidadvictimas.gov.co/> Information as of 30 June 2018.

no longer know which norms to follow,” which puts them at high risk.

2.2.1 The Situation of Women Leaders and Human Rights Defenders

“To be alive is like a lucky dip in Tumaco.”
(Women’s human rights leader)

Since 2016, the Ombudsman’s Office has repeatedly warned that Tumaco is one of the municipalities that presents a special risk situation for human rights defenders and leaders of social and community organisations, as evidenced in *Informe de Riesgo* (Risk Report) No. 010 of 2017 and the *Alerta Temprana* (Early Warning) No. 026 of 2018.¹⁰ However, despite these warnings issued by the Ombudsman’s Office and the recommendations it has given to the government and law enforcement, the situation for those defending human rights in the municipality remains serious.

All the women human rights defenders and leaders confirm that, since the signing of the peace agreement, the implementation of it - defending life, territories and the rights of communities - is an extreme risk factor for the integrity and life for them and their families.

The leaders pointed out that right now, when the situation in Tumaco is so diffi-

cult, is when their work is most needed, however, they fear about the consequences. The mission was informed about the control that the armed men exert over their daily lives: they are asked when they leave and enter their neighbourhoods and rural district about their activities and schedules and family members are asked to confirm the information given. In some cases, the women reported that they have had to stay in their homes for several days, suspending all their activities for fear of being attacked, and hoping that this momentarily diminishes the tension and vigilance over them. They have also stopped informing and involving their families in their social and political activities as a measure to protect them.

Women’s organisations, and women leaders and defenders of mixed social processes, have decided not to suspend their advocacy work, but have begun to lower the profile of their activities. The majority of their meetings are being held in a reserved manner; only among them do they know the dates, times and places of these meetings; the number of public activities of each organisation has decreased, but they have encouraged, as a mechanism of resistance, protection and solidarity, collective actions between various processes and organisations, such as, for example, the *March for Life and Justice* held last April.¹¹

¹⁰ From 30 March 2017 and 28 February 2018 respectively.

¹¹ For more information: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PJWxwm08DyA>

Added to the risk of stigmatisation and pressure from the illegal armed actors on the leaders – who they call ‘snitches’ – the mission was informed about situations of stigmatisation and singling out by law enforcement and the state through the justice sector. On several occasions, women leaders have been branded as ‘gossipers’ by law enforcement, discrediting their work and exposing them to risky situations, as a consequence of the constant monitoring that they do of the insufficient response to the situation of violence faced by women and the cases of abuse of authority.

In municipality’s rural areas, law enforcement has brandished as guerrillas or collaborators the leaders who have publicly supported the peace agreement and have demanded compliance with its implementation. Faced with this situation, the leaders are left in the midst of a law enforcement that stigmatises them for their peace work and illegal armed actors, who for various economic and power interests are against this agreement and stigmatise them for the same.

As emblematic cases of persecution by the state through the justice sector, the judicial process faced by Sara Quiñonez and Tulia Valencia, mother and daughter, renowned leaders who defend the rights of Afro-Colombians and their ancestral territories, was mentioned in most of the meetings held by the mission. Both belong to the *Proceso de Comunidades Ne-*

*gras*¹² (PCN) and Sara is a member of the Board of Directors of the Alto Mira and Frontera Community Council. The two women leaders were arrested last April in the city of Cali, where they had been forcibly displaced since the end of last year as a result of threats against them and the murder of one of the members of this government board in October. Sara and her family had been granted a protection scheme from the National Protection Unit when they were detained. The charge of which they are accused is that of rebellion, accusing them of being ELN militias.¹³

This situation is evidence of the fact that there is a singling out of human rights defenders and leaders which increases their levels of risk. In particular, this case has also been pointed out as discriminatory against the Afro-Colombian population and the organisational processes of the community councils in the Pacific,¹⁴ and ignores the daily context faced by the leaders, their organisations and, in general, the communities that have to live with the presence of armed actors in their territories. On many occasions, social leaders must confront and dialogue with the armed actors to ensure the survival of

12 Black Communities Process

13 For more information see PCN’s press release: <https://renacientes.net/blog/2018/04/20/alerta-sobre-incriminacion-de-las-defensoras-de-derechos-humanos-y-activistas-del-proceso-de-comunidades-negras-en-colombia/>

14 <https://verdadabierta.com/fiscal-apelo-tractos-discriminatorios-acusar-dos-lideresas-sociales-tumaco/>

their community and avoid it being further impacted.

The community council that Sara and Tulia are part of is located in the Alto Mira and Frontera area, one of the areas with the highest levels of conflict and violence currently in Tumaco. In this territory, armed actors of all kinds converge, including legal and illegal actors. Here there is a large number of coca plant crops and drug trafficking networks. The situation is so difficult for the communities settled there that the work of their leaders has been strongly affected. On the one hand, the Governing Board of this community council is totally displaced from its territory, with measures from the National Protection Unit and precautionary actions from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights¹⁵ issued in March of this year – actions that also cover Sara Quiñonez.

On the other hand, the leaders of the *Asociación de Juntas de Acción Comunal de los Ríos Mira, Nulpe y Mataje*¹⁶ (ASOMINUMA) with presence also in this area are in a similar situation. All members of the ASOMINUMA's Board of Directors have protection measures from the National Protection Unit – with the exception of the only woman who is part of it, despite the fact that a request has been presented

several times and that there are several displaced ASOMINUMA leaders.

Leaders of both organisational processes have been identified as a population at special risk by the Ombudsman's Office in the aforementioned reports. The defence of human rights in Tumaco has claimed the lives of 19 leaders in the last two years.¹⁷ In particular, in the last 8 months, two women leaders were assassinated – Luz Yenny Montaña and Margarita Estupiñán.

In response to the situation in Tumaco, the *Unidad Nacional de Protección*¹⁸ (UNP) informed the mission that it has 90 'hard' protection schemes, 20 of which are for women leaders. Of the total number of personnel in Tumaco for the protection of leaders, only 6 are women, which is why, although the leaders request that the accompaniment be done by women, it is men who are assigned for their protection. It was also reported that in the last two years the number of requests for UNP protection for women in the municipality has increased and although all requests have been processed, in some cases, the analysis identifies that it is not an extreme risk situation requiring security measures.

In this regard, the mission became aware of several difficulties regarding the provi-

15 <http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/prensa/comunicados/2018/066.asp>

16 Association of Community Action Groups of the Rivers Mira, Nulpe and Mataje.

17 <http://www.defensoria.gov.co/es/public/contenido/7399/Homicidios-de-1%C3%ADderes-sociales-y-defensores-de-DDHH.htm>

18 National Protection Unit

sions granted through the UNP to women leaders and defenders. The majority of these measures are individual and do not cover the family group, which, in the case of women is an important differential factor, since the threats against them usually include threats against their children. The bulletproof vests they have been granted do not take into consideration the context in which the person lives nor their sex, they are all the same. The cars assigned for security schemes do not always have petrol costs covered so there are days when they cannot move or when the women themselves must pay for fuel or a taxi for themselves and their escorts. There have been cases of escorts assigned without vehicles. One protection measure is the provision of cell phones; however, in most rural areas of Tumaco there is no cell phone signal, showing a lack of coordination by state institutions in compliance with protection measures. The location of the UNP office in the Mayor's office is considered inadequate as it does not offer the necessary confidentiality to submit applications and procedures. It is a very frequented place, and this exposes them to the very armed people who they seek protection from.

2.2.2 The Situation of Women and Girls in Regard to Armed Conflict-Related Sexual Violence

The Public Prosecutor's Office and international and national organisations accompanying women victims of sexual

violence in Tumaco stated to the mission that in recent years what has happened to women in this armed conflict has begun to be known. The victims of sexual violence have gradually approached these and other institutions to recount their cases and request physical and psychological health care, legal advice and to make the respective statements and denunciations. However, given the magnitude of what women have experienced, particularly in the rural areas of the municipality, they also point out that what is known is still little.

All the armed actors who have been present and have controlled the territories in Tumaco have been perpetrators of sexual violence against women of all ages. Asserted in the different meetings held by the mission was that women also face sexual violence within families and in their close circles - a situation that is also not fully understood - and that there has not been an adequate institutional response to this. In both cases, underreporting is considered very high. Thus, for example, the Victims Unit has recorded 476 cases of armed conflict-related sexual violence against women in Tumaco,¹⁹ which corresponds to 91% of the cases in which the sex of the victim is known. Specifically, from January 2016 to June 2018 there are 80 cases against women registered by the Unit.

¹⁹ Information as of 30 June 2018: <https://www.unidadvictimas.gov.co/es/registro-unico-de-victimas-ruv/37394>

This shows that the sexual violence perpetrated within the context of an armed conflict in the municipality continues. Not only have the victims of previous years not been addressed in terms of health, truth, justice and reparation – as will be discussed ahead – but new cases continue to arise. The growing presence of all types of armed actors in the municipality, without control or a unified and visible command, has increased the risk for women and girls.

Some situations reported to the mission by the Public Prosecutor's Office, the women victims of this crime and the leaders of the municipality point out that: the presence of these actors in the urban zone neighbourhoods – some even are members of these very communities – has put girls between 11 and 15 years of age at special risk, and several cases of sexual violence have already been reported. Girls and young women are considered to be a special risk group in this context as these largely young men assume ownership over women and girls, taking advantage of the power granted to them by an armed group and using all possible forms of pressure to 'obtain' them, nullifying the possibilities of free decision on their part. They harass them daily, visit them at home, send them gifts. They even approach their families offering support when they are trying to make ends meet. They bring them food, for example. Sometimes these kinds of actions divert attention away from what this really is: violence against young women.

According to the Public Ministry and some women leaders, the poverty, lack of opportunities and insecurity in which a large part of the population of the municipality finds itself has fed the girls and families an imaginary about the protection they have if they are romantically involved with a man of 'power' in their area and neighbourhood. Personal and family economic security is assured, as well as protection. However, in the medium and long term they are victims of all kinds of violence and separating from these men is difficult as they are threatened with murder.

In relation to girls and young women it was also reported that they are being sexually exploited. During the week they are engaged in their daily activities such as school and on weekends they are moved to areas where there are large numbers of armed people. Organisations accompanying women victims state that, in many cases, boats full of girls and adolescents leave the ports for rural areas without the authorities investigating the circumstances.

In the rural districts of the municipality, different cases of sexual violence have also been reported in recent months. In the area of Alto Mira and Frontera, for example, two kinds of events were reported. The first one related to attempts of rape by the army that were averted by the community. The second, sexual harassment against indigenous girls and young women whereby soldiers arrive in a group to the river to watch them bathe, disrespecting where they tra-

ditionally bathe naked from the waist up, and now they must do so with the presence of the army. In other places also in this area, women spoke of similar situations when they bathe: their showers are open and collective and although they bathe in underwear, they are not doing so during the day because the soldiers are always on patrol, and they cannot do so at night because they spy on them with night visors.

All these situations have tended to have low levels of reporting and requests for institutional attention by women victims, although it has been increasing. There were several reasons given to the mission why this situation is still present today: in general, women do not report cases of sexual violence because distrust in state institutions is very high, not only because there is never any progress in the processes, particularly in the judicial ones, but because there are no guarantees of confidentiality or security when faced with retaliations by their perpetrators; the latter being a determining factor for women not to talk about what has happened to them. Women refuse to even enter the Public Prosecutor's Office to report these events as entering the Public Prosecutor's Office automatically increases their risk.

It was further noted that the people who handle cases in the different institutions are local, and this presents two difficulties - which do not necessarily occur simultaneously: the first is that in the past some of these people have shared women's case in-

formation with the rest of the community; and the second is that women feel shame and/or fear of telling their case to someone they know or their families.

With regard to the assistance programs and compliance with the regulations for these cases, it was repeatedly stated in several meetings that they are not fully or adequately implemented. Law 1257 of 2008²⁰ is generally known by the municipality's institutions and by women, but the lack of institutional coordination and institutional limitations impact its enforcement. As for Law 1719 of 2014, which focuses on sexual violence during the armed conflict, the situation is worse, as the women victims state that there is almost total ignorance of it at the institutional level of the municipality. The lack of coordination and gaps in the assistance programs also occur when the victim is a minor, reducing the real possibilities of protecting that minor.

Within the limitations of the institutional response, emphasis was placed on the operating facilities and the lack of resources allocated for the prevention of and care regarding violence against women: institutions such as the Centre for Comprehensive Care of Victims of Sexual Violence²¹ do not permanently have the full basic care team, and the few staff they have are

20 Law on Awareness, Prevention and Punishment of Forms of Violence and Discrimination Against Women.

21 *Centro de Atención Integral a las Víctimas de Violencia Sexual* of the Attorney General's Office.

not always trained for this type of care; women's reports are received in places that do not comply with minimum privacy and confidentiality; and there is only one Family Commissariat for the entire municipality, located in the municipal capital, with some rural districts up to three hours away with land and river crossings, which constitutes an important barrier to access to justice for women, and it does not always have its full care team either.

Organisations accompanying women victims also pointed out that the absence of adequate care transcends the non-compliance with the protocols of immediate care, as women are not given care that guarantees their complete recovery, that is, psychosocial support for the necessary time, which allows them to resume all their activities, their lives.

Just from a health standpoint, sexual violence does not appear to have identified as a medical urgency in the municipality, so the attention is secondary.²² The mission was informed, for example, that the Hospital Divino Niño – level I – does not permanently have the necessary PEP kits²³ to care for the women victims. Sometimes these kits are donated to the hospital by

some international organisations with a presence in Tumaco, such as Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders), who, in addition, take on a large part of the care for the victims of these forms of violence in the municipality.

There are obstacles to accessing the voluntary interruption of a pregnancy for all the decriminalised cases in Colombia, such as delays in procedures, inclusion of requirements that are not part of the assistance programs, etc. It was acknowledged however, that in cases where the pregnancy is the result of sexual violence, access to a voluntary interruption of a pregnancy has had a fewer, although still too many, obstacles on the part of health institutions. In Tumaco there is a long way to go before the Constitutional Court's Judgment C-355 of 2006 is fully and timely complied with.

All these obstacles in the prevention, attention and punishment of sexual violence against women have impacted on their trust in truth and justice processes. Even though the peace agreement contains specific measures for this victimisation, women have few hopes with their cases, particularly because for them in Tumaco, the armed conflict has not ceased.

22 This indicates non-compliance with the protocol of care for victims of sexual violence issued by the Ministry of Health and regulated as mandatory by art. 23 of Law 1719 of 2014.

23 Post-exposure prophylaxis kit for HIV, STIs and emergency contraception for victims of sexual violence.

2.2.3 The Situation of LGBT People

Given the cultural prejudices that persist, and the dynamics of an armed presence described throughout this document, it

is not easy to publicly embrace a diverse gender identity and/or sexual orientation in this municipality. Discrimination and stigmatisation expressed through violence, violation of rights, mockery, threats, restrictions on mobility, among others, are part of the daily life that LGBT people must endure in Tumaco.

The mission learned about cases of sexual violence - rape and sexual harassment - against trans and lesbian women. In most of these cases, the victims keep silent and so are rarely reported to state institutions. This violence is carried out by the perpetrators, almost always men, as punishment but also as a mockery.

As for the situation of LGBT people who are leaders and activists of LGBT rights organisational processes, the mission was informed about two murders of gay men in the last year,²⁴ and 12 murders in total from 2010 to date. On the body of one of them they engraved the message “we killed the faggot” and the other was tortured, impaled, sprayed with gasoline and burned. Forced displacements as a consequence of threats and extortions against them were also reported. In none of these cases has there been an investigation by the authorities.

In the educational sector, specifically in primary and secondary schools, between

2017 and mid 2018, a very high level of bullying of children and adolescents has been exposed. In some cases, they have stopped attending classes so as not to be victims of accusations, mockery and violence against them, and they do not always receive support from school directors and teachers. In fact, a case has been reported in the last few months of a young man who was expelled for wearing women’s clothing, and cases in which teachers publicly ridicule students because of their sexual orientation, leading to situations in which they have been prevented from running for the position of student representatives.

The national climate regarding the Ministry of Education’s booklet “School Environments Free from Discrimination”²⁵ and the gender focus of the peace agreement in 2016 – falsely pointed out by conservative and anti-rights sectors of society as promoting ‘gender ideology’ to end families and homosexualise all children – complicated the situation regarding the issue of sexual diversity in educational settings and families to date. Awareness and advocacy activities carried out by LGBT organisational processes in this area were affected.

With the current dynamics of the presence and armed confrontation of diverse types of groups, in the urban area of the municipality – the municipal capital – invisible barriers

²⁴ <https://www.elespectador.com/noticias/nacional/asesinan-carlos-augusto-paneso-lider-gay-en-tumaco-articulo-695805>

²⁵ The aim was to facilitate reflection on sexual orientations and non-hegemonic gender identities in schools and to promote respect for them.

ers have been established for human rights defenders of the LGBT community and in general for their organisations. There are places that they cannot go to due to the risk of being targeted. These barriers of control and *punishment* lead to the violation of all kinds of rights, including labor and educational rights, since these people can neither work nor study in the areas that are forbidden to them in the city, limiting their possibilities of, for example, getting a job.

Leaders of this population told the mission that in the context of the armed conflict in the region, the most established and recognised armed groups have been the main violators of their rights. However, at present, it is not always possible to know which armed group the threats and violence come from, nor the norms that they try to impose. From this perspective, the signing of the peace agreement, has not brought the changes they expected, and the growth of armed actors has increased the risk in which they find themselves: ***“Before the people of the armed groups were from outside the municipality, you recognised them for that, now they are people from the inside, from the neighbourhoods... they can be your neighbours, so at any moment when you least expect it, an attack can come” (LGBT leader).***

As reported to the mission, the relationship of the LGBT community with law enforcement is generally complicated in the municipality. They are stigmatised and rejected by the various state security

forces, and the violence to which they are subjected is tolerated and justified. They have also been perpetrators of violence against the LGBT community. Examples were given of beating of trans women by the National Police, one of which resulted in a serious fracture that required the woman to undergo surgery.

Faced with these situations, LGBT leaders have established alliances with the municipal authorities and the Ombudsman's Office, with whose officials work together to reduce the violence and discrimination they face and to improve a coordinated institutional response in the municipality. As a result of this joint advocacy work, at the time the mission was carried out, the decree creating a LGBT Local Committee was ready to be issued. This committee they hope to speak with all the institutions of the municipality and achieve concrete actions to guarantee their rights, beginning with the elimination of discrimination by officials from various sectors, such as health, education and justice.

In the case of the health sector, for example, the mission was made aware of the existence of barriers to access services. Given the stigma that exists on the part of medical personnel towards this population, they are treated as if they were sick because of their sexual orientation and ridiculed during the provision of the service. This has even resulted in situations of breaches of confidentiality with diagnoses and people no longer getting tested for HIV or not taking their

medication due to the fear of being exposed and mocked. There have been cases in which people prefer to die in their homes before going to a health service.

The work with the Ombudsman's Office meant that last year, 60 LGBT people declared acts of sexual violence in the context of the armed conflict against them, which is considered a very important advance, since the invisibility of the sexual victimisation suffered by this population at the hands of armed actors is almost absolute.

2.2.4 The Situation of Children and Adolescents

"From the age of 12 onwards... either they join the groups or are killed (by them)."
(community leader)

Throughout this document, mention has been made of situations faced by children and young people in relation to sexual violence and discrimination because of their sexual orientation and/or gender identity in Tumaco. This subsection mentions additional situations, which were not part of the initial objective of the mission but given their gravity and the insistent mention of them in the different meetings held by the mission, could not be left out.

Forced recruitment is considered alarming in the municipality and it has been on the rise for two years. It is mainly against boys and young people from the age of 12, but it was also reported that there are girls who

have been recruited. During the different meetings that the mission had, at least three recruitment modes were identified. The first is via economic incentives for activities carried out. This, given the situation of a large part of the population and the lack of real opportunities for young people, is a tempting offer, despite the risks involved. In this regard, the Public Prosecutor's Office stated that in several work sessions with young people when talking about the risks to life associated with these groups, one of the phrases that causes the most impact is: "it's better to live just 10 years well, than to live a long life of misery".

The second mode, which is considered a new mode in Tumaco, is of concern to women who are mothers, the Public Prosecutor's Office and social leaders. Armed actors increasingly frequent educational centres and parks, approaching young people and seducing them little by little to the consumption of different drugs, and recruiting them via drug dependence for micro-trafficking and hitmen activities. In this case, it is difficult to identify that the child has been linked to an armed group, because unlike rural areas and the predominant practices before, children are not taken out of their homes and away from their families, due to the type of activities that they end up carrying out.

In addition to the risk brought about by any association with an armed group, the concerns expressed to the mission are also about with the rapid increase in

drug consumption from the age of 12 in the municipality.

The third and last mode identified in the mission is based on direct threats to young people to join armed groups. This occurs mainly in rural rather than urban areas of the municipality. The mission was informed that there are cases in which boys and young people have been killed for refusing to enter certain groups.

Furthermore, among the situations that facilitate the forced recruitment of children, especially in rural districts, mention was made of school leavers and the lack of regularity of classes. The increase in school desertion is related to the conditions in which children are exposed to. The presence of armed men on the roads, the constant confrontations between different groups, and the army camps in populated areas, as in the case of rural district el Vallenato, in the area of Alto Mira and Frontera, are a few metres from the school. These situations have had a notable impact on the number of children who attend, since parents fear that their children will be caught in the middle of crossfire.

The lack of regularity in classes occurs for various reasons, all related to the lack of guarantees from the state. Threats to teachers by armed groups have been reported but the state does not provide them with protection, so they cease to attend school and generally request a transfer from one school to another. The

assignment of replacement teachers is a slow process, so students spend months without classes. There are rural districts where schools were reported to be without teachers for up to 4 months.

The institutional response was indicated as having limited impact on this situation. The Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF for its acronym in Spanish) is not considered to be acting in a timely or adequate manner.

2.3 The Implementation of Gender Components of the Peace Agreement

There are at least 100 gender components incorporated in the peace agreement between the Colombian government and the FARC-EP.²⁶ Most of them must be territory-based in order to be implemented, particularly, the points regarding comprehensive rural reform and the solutions to the problem of illicit drugs. However, it is in regions like Tumaco where these measures are most invisible. Not only are they seen as secondary in the institutional context, but they have yet to be better understood by all women.

However, not only do the gender components have difficulties in the implemen-

²⁶ UN Women. 100 medidas que incorporan la perspectiva de género en el Acuerdo de Paz. Mayo 2017.

tation in Tumaco. This situation corresponds in several ways to what happens with the gender-based approach in the agreement at the national level. In general, the situation observed by the mission is one of delays in a large part of the provisions of the Agreement, which has not only generated mistrust that what has been agreed on will be fulfilled but has also given rise to new problems.

2.3.1 The Reincorporation of FARC Women

The mission visited the *Espacio Territorial de Capacitación y Reincorporación* (ETCR) of La Playa - La Variante with the accompaniment of the UN Verification Mission. Contrary to the general perception voiced to the mission in the different meetings, in which it is considered that this area is already completely abandoned, the mission met with several women, mainly ex-militias or ex-militias couples, who live there and stated that there are still several families there.

The mission was informed that there are approximately 150 adults there and a large number of small children (whose number could not be determined at the meeting held at ETCR). When the *Zona Veredal de Transición y Normalización*²⁷ (ZVTN) was established, people from different Temporary Pre-Grouping Points arrived

there in addition to those from Tumaco. Subsequently, ex-combatants and ex-militia members of ETCR Policarpa arrived, which closed at the beginning of this year. Ex-combatants and militiamen from the 29th Front and the Daniel Aldana Mobile Column gathered at these points.

The UN Verification Mission reported changes in the dynamics of this ETCR. There were times when there were very few families left and when it was thought that if the situation would continue like this, it would initiate a return/remigration. The situation outside the ETCR has been more complicated than within the ETCR itself, so the option has been to return. It is for this reason – that its population has decreased – that although this ETCR is functioning.

According to information gathered with the women of the ETCR, when the rural district zone was formed, the demographic was something like this: 300 combatants who had surrendered weapons with their families and 700 militiamen with their families. According to a census conducted in November 2017, there were 247 adults and 40 children.²⁸ It is characteristic of this ETCR that the presence of ex-militiamen and ex-militiawomen has always been greater than that of ex-combatants. Some of the people have moved to new regrouping spaces such as El Bordo (Patía, Cauca).

27 Rural District Zone of Transition and Normalisation

28 <http://www.altocomisionadoparalapaz.gov.co/construccion-paz/espacios-territoriales-capacitacion-reincorporacion/Paginas/ETCR-La-Playa-Tumaco-Narino.aspx>

The economic aspect is considered the cornerstone of the success of the reincorporation process for the women from this space. They currently cultivate aloe vera, corn, banana, pumpkin, and pineapple. However, the productive process has not been sustainable due to the government's failure to comply with their commitment deadlines and commercialisation assistance. There are no facilities to commercialise what is produced, there is no clarity about the land that was agreed to be given to the ex-combatants for the development of their productive projects, and if this is not formally carried out there is a risk of losing the few initiatives that are working.

Women also have pigs and chickens, but they have no way to feed them. The mission was told that they have already formed a cooperative, however, the participation of women in leadership roles and decision making is reduced, but those who undertake them do so in a very committed manner. In fact, the cooperative is run by a woman ex-combatant, who is recognised as a driving force in almost all ETCR processes.

One difficulty that the ETCR has, as evidenced by the mission, is the absence of a nursery for children - although the physical space for it has been provided. There are a large number of small children whose care is mainly in the hands of the women, which can be a limiting factor for their participation in the different activities in this space. Some of the families re-

ceive the assistance program for children from zero to five years old from the ICBF.

Twenty-five women in this ETCR participated last year in a diploma on gender and women's rights, and 16 of them graduated at a ceremony in Bogotá. Nonetheless, most of those who completed this diploma are no longer with the ETCR, and those who are currently in it have very little knowledge of the issues. There is a woman gender liaison who began this year in replacement of the first liaison who had undertaken the diploma. In general, the women in the ETCR stated that gender-related issues remained a theoretical part of the diploma course and that no work or activities have been carried out to strengthen them. According to the mission, the majority of women do not participate in the organisational and collective work of the space, so more interest is needed, but also more work around their rights as it will allow them to be aware of the importance of their participation in the process of reincorporation and a sustainable peace.

With regard to violence against women within families or in the community, the mission was made aware that there have only been a few cases and that they are resolved within the ETCR through its board of directors and within the family nucleus itself. In this regard, the mission is concerned about the absence of an assistance program in the space and its connection with the municipal assistance program. There have been two serious events of vi-

olence against women in the ETCR. In particular, the mission learned of two cases of violence against women by their partners in which the UN Verification Mission, which has a daily presence in the space, activated the assistance program with local institutions. In one of the cases, the woman was transferred to another city as a protection measure, since the aggressor was released by the authorities, despite constituting a risk for her.

Regarding the health situation, several general limitations are mentioned in the ETCR, which also have a differential impact on women. There are no medical personnel permanently in the space, a doctor attends one day a week, so in many cases it is necessary to resort to private medical services, which in general most families cannot afford. It was reported that this situation also occurs for women in the process of gestation and breastfeeding as there are no regular check-ups for them. There is also no attention to sexual and reproductive health issues, which was mentioned by some of the women as a need. Health coverage in general has never been complete or sufficient in the region, which is considered non-compliance by the state.

The women of this space told the mission that they are very uncertain about the continuity of the implementation of the agreement, particularly with the measures for their reincorporation, and they fear that the new government of Iván

Duque will suspend what little it has begun and end what was agreed upon.

On the other hand, there are diverse and opposing perceptions about the FARC's reincorporation process in the Pacific region of Nariño. On the one hand, it is acknowledged that there was a general withdrawal of the FARC from the territory in terms of the guerrilla that was known, but that this process was not complete. Three perceptions about this were revealed during the mission. The first one considers that the FARC developed a double strategy whereby they assured that they would not lose any control of the drug trafficking whilst at the same time, also not losing what they had achieved with the signing of the peace agreement. The second one considers that the reincorporation of the FARC worked in the disarmament component, but due to the delays and non-compliance by the state it was weakened, and hence why some people left the ETCR and some of them joined criminal groups. The third perception is that the problems started from the negotiation process itself, as the FARC did not take into account the 'rank and file' and middle commanders in the regions, and therefore did not ensure real benefits for all the people. This resulted in internal tensions that undermined the reincorporation process. It was reported that some FARC commanders had important roles in drug trafficking and refused to leave this business, generating strong tensions amongst themselves.

These perceptions revolve around the presence of the FARC's so-called dissidences, which, as mentioned at the beginning of this report, currently add to the crisis and violence in which Tumaco finds itself. Three FARC dissidences are identified in the municipality: *Guerillas Unidas del Pacífico*, *Frente Oliver Sinisterra*, headed by alias "Guacho" and the *Gente del Orden*. The origin of these dissidences is not located temporarily at the same time: some developed in 2016 and others in 2017, but all three are related to what has been called by the Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP), as the breakdown of the Daniel Aldana Mobile Column, whose background is drug-related activities.²⁹

Women leaders in the municipality also pointed out that the FARC had integrated into its militias and supporters in urban areas, former members of paramilitary gangs and delinquents – so people who had only economic interests in the group – and that once the peace agreement was signed, they returned to paramilitary structures and drug trafficking networks. This information is also stated by the FIP in its report on dissidents, which specifies that they were former members of *Los Rastrojos*.

The dissidents are related to the recruitment of young people in different areas of the municipality.

The mission learned that with particular regard to the relationship or activities around the ETCR, that they try to co-opt those who are there going through the process of reincorporation and their families. They are mainly looking for young people between the ages of 15 and 30. Since there are no clear economic or subsistence opportunities in the medium or short term and the state fails to comply, this ends up being an option.

The mission was informed that there have been no direct attacks on the persons of the ETCR, but threats have been made to those who have not accepted invitations from dissidents and these persons have chosen to leave space.

2.3.2 Substitution of Crops and Land

There are 8 gender components contained in the peace agreement concerning illicit crop substitution programs. In Tumaco however, there have been enormous delays which meant that we could not observe any advances with this and it would seem like these differential measures are not going to be undertaken in the near future.

This item of the peace agreement is the worst of all the implementation in Tu-

²⁹ Trayectorias y dinámicas territoriales de las disidencias de las FARC [*The Trajectories and Territorial Dynamics of FARC Dissidents*]. Fundación Ideas para la Paz. 2018: http://ideaspaz.org/media/website/FIP_Disidencias_Final.pdf

maco, as was reiterated throughout the meetings held by the mission. Difficulties of all kinds were revealed. Firstly, the women pointed out that the difficulties stem from the way in which the agreements were made in Havana, since the role of the big growers and the cartels was not taken into account. No strategy was thought of for them to participate in crop substitution and these people do not allow substitution to progress in the territory. The problem is not the small farmers.

Secondly, the fact that the government has failed to comply with the communities, organisations and families that decided to start the voluntary substitution process was highlighted. The women of Alto Mira and Frontera, for example, informed the mission that the initial agreements made with the government in 2017 have not been fulfilled. In the case of people who are members of the Community Council, who signed voluntary substitution agreements, they have only received one disbursement, more than six months ago, and haven't heard from the government again. It was reported to the mission that instead of the government, it is the social leaders of the region who are handling the records, the information gathering and the convening of the communities.

In the case of ASOMINUMA, also present in the Alto Mira and Frontera areas, the women indicated that the association is

part of COCCAM.³⁰ Originally, they signed a letter of general intention for the voluntary substitution of illicit crops as COCCAM, and later signed a specific one as ASOMINUMA. The national government had scheduled three days of awareness raising about the process of voluntary substitution, however, at the time of the mission, only one had been carried out in rural district el Vallenato. The other days were rescheduled several times and cancelled due to administrative and climatic reasons. The process has now been suspended and there is no justification given by the government as to when it will be resumed.

Faced with these situations, most people continue with their crops, because, although they have been explicit about their intention to voluntarily substitution, the government has not come up with the resources and projects and they cannot abandon the crops without ensuring there is another real economic option. Women in various areas of the municipality have supported their families and provided housing, education and health for their children through these crops, as other economic opportunities have always been scarce - especially in areas where access roads that allow the marketing of other types of larger and heavier products is non-existent. The women are aware of the violence that this crop has brought and therefore insist that

30 Coordinadora Nacional de Cultivadores de Coca, Amapola y Marihuana [*National Coordinator of Coca, Poppy and Marijuana Growers*]

the government comply with the substitution plans and give them real guarantees to survive and support their families.

One of the government's non-compliances described in several meetings is that of forced eradication. They have not delivered on their promises to those who have taken part in the voluntary substitution program, and as if the growers were responsible for this, forced eradication has been occurring since the past year. The massacre in the rural district El Tandil, sector of Piedra Sellada, in Alto Mira and Frontera, occurred on 5 October 2017 and the police force is allegedly responsible. It took place amid protests from the communities against forced eradication. Six people, including *campesinos* and indigenous people, were murdered.

Three days after these events, a humanitarian mission that was going to the area to determine the gravity of these events was also allegedly attacked by the police. This mission consisted of the United Nations Verification Mission, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the *Misión de Apoyo al Proceso de Paz en Colombia*³¹ (MAPP) of the Organization of American States, the Governorate of Nariño and human rights organisations.³²

In response to these events, a week later, the national government headed by Colombia's Vice President visited Tumaco for several days and held a meeting with *campesino* communities on October 13 in rural district el Vallenato. In this meeting, the government made commitments in terms of crop substitution, health, education, roads, etc., and to date, as reported in the mission meetings, nothing has progressed. The situation surrounding coca cultivation in the area, with disputes around control between different armed actors from the beginning of the implementation, and the government's non-compliance have caused new displacements, threats and assassinations in Tumaco. It is believed that this issue is behind the dire situation of the municipality.

However, the complex situation caused by the issue of crops and narco-trafficking in the Alto Mira and Frontera area creates situations around the land that amount to more elements of conflict.

Based on what was agreed upon in the peace process between the Government and FARC, the ethnic chapter prioritises the process of restitution of land to the Alto Mira and Frontera Community Council initiated in 2013 by this council with the *Unidad de Restitución de Tierras*³³ (URT). However, this process has been halted and has many problems because the land that is in the process also has in-

31 Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia.

32 <https://colombia.unmissions.org/pronunciamiento-público-sobre-los-hechos-ocurridos-el-domingo-8-de-octubre-de-2017-en-los-cuales-una>

33 Land Restitution Unit

dividual property titles held by *campesinos*, who are now part of ASOMINUMA. In some cases, purchases were made in the last decade and in others are held by Colombian Institute for Agrarian Reform (INCORA, for its acronym in Spanish) from decades ago. One of the pending aspects in this process is precisely the description of the *campesino* population that inhabits this territory; a description that was initially omitted by the URT.

It is therefore a territory over which legitimate and legal disputes are presented from the perspective of the collective titling of an ancestral territory of the Afro communities and the individual legal titling of families of settlers and *campesinos*, established in the area, who when they bought or were assigned land by INCORA were not informed that it was collective land and the implications of that.

National human rights organisations with the accompaniment of international organisations work to ensure that none of the Afro or *campesino* communities are affected, given that the situation where different titling processes intersect has been the product of inadequate management and incomplete processes by state institutions for several years.

This situation is not new, but it became even more complicated when the FARC ‘surrendered’ several areas of the Alto

Mira and Frontera zone as part of the peace agreement. In the different meetings held by the mission, it was stated that *“the FARC cannot hand over land that belongs to us. It is one thing for them to have dominated the territory and another for them to be the owners”* (Alto Mira and Frontera zone female leader).

The process of crop substitution can also be affected by this situation. There is uncertainty about what will happen with regard to the land. There is fear of starting a new crop, investing in a resource that the government, if it complies with what has been promised for voluntary substitution, will give them, and then having to leave and be relocated; this is particularly true in the case of ASOMINUMA.

In order to find a way out of this land dispute without provoking further events that could cause damage, an interinstitutional roundtable was set up in May 2017 to address the issues of crop substitution and territorial conflict. After the visit by the Vice President of Colombia last October, this became two roundtables with the territorial conflict roundtable being led by the National Land Agency. In both roundtables the two communities are linked. Progress is already being made in the description of the region with the two groups, which will make it possible to determine the impact on both parties and move towards a solution.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To the Colombian State at the national and regional levels

Regarding the situation of general insecurity faced by women in Tumaco, it is recommended:

1. Increase the real presence of the state, guaranteeing access throughout the region to the provision of different social, educational, labor and health services.
2. Guarantee that the actions of law enforcement are within the framework of human rights, international humanitarian law and the provisions of the peace agreement, and that the communities that were exposed to living for long periods of time with armed actors such as the FARC-EP are not stigmatised.

3. Take the necessary measures to address and prevent the establishment of invisible borders within the urban area of Tumaco that violate the human rights of all people and endanger the lives and well-being of women.

4. Investigate the situation of migrant women of Venezuelan nationality, as well as that of the municipality, with regard to the alleged presence of human trafficking organisations.

Concerning the situation of women and girls and armed conflict-related sexual violence, it is recommended:

5. That state entities at the regional level in charge of implementing the assistance programs derived from Laws 1257 of 2008 and 1719 of 2014 for women victims of sexual violence and other forms

of violence against them, and regarding the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, work together to provide comprehensive responses in accordance with the needs of survivors. Likewise, that they guarantee the human teams, facilities and other necessary elements for an ideal provision of services of physical and emotional health care, protection and justice.

6. The elimination of barriers to access voluntary interruption of pregnancy, in accordance with the provisions of Ruling C-355 of 2006, in both public and private hospitals.
7. Develop actions to prevent sexual violence against girls and young women and monitor and punish alleged acts perpetrated by members of law enforcement.

As for the protection of leaders and human rights defenders, it is recommended:

8. That the National Protection Unit provides security measures tailored to the geographical conditions of the regions and the differential needs of the threatened female leaders, and that the measures provided include their families and their organisations.
9. Implement in a prioritised, urgent and coordinated manner the provisions of Decree 660 of 2018 of the Ministry of the Interior regarding security and

protection measures for local communities and organisations, as well as the provisions of the Comprehensive Guarantee Program for Women Leaders and Human Rights Defenders, derived from Decree 1314 of 2016.

10. Investigate and penalise the persons and/or actors/groups responsible for the threats, intimidation, attacks and assassinations of female leaders in a timely manner.

Regarding the situation of people who are part of the LGBT community, it is recommended:

11. That the state institutions and the Municipal Mayor's Office continue to support the consolidation of the public policy for the LGBT population in the municipality of Tumaco and the establishment of the interinstitutional panel for the guarantee of their rights.
12. That the Attorney General's Office monitors and regulates the dealings that law enforcement has with the LGBT population of the municipality, and in case of finding abuse of force or discriminatory dealings, that the punishment be exemplary.
13. That all cases of violence against LGBT people be investigated and prosecuted in a timely manner and the discriminatory practices from justice officials be eliminated.

Concerning the gender components of the Final Peace Agreement in their land, substitution of illicit crops and reincorporation in the municipality of Tumaco items, it is recommended:

- 14.** Give continuity to the processes of voluntary substitution of illicit crops as established in the Peace Agreement, guaranteeing the participation of women farmers.
- 15.** Have a presence in the municipality with comprehensive health and education programs. Promote livelihoods and economic alternatives for women farmers that make the substitution process sustainable. Also, prioritize the construction of service roads to connect, transport and market the products of *campesino* communities living in dispersed areas of the territory of Tumaco. Have efficient options for cultivation and the marketing of other products so as to guarantee crop substitution success.
- 16.** Implement short-, medium- and long-term programs aimed at the women who are in the La Playa/La Variante ETCR to enable their proper reincorporation from an economic, social and political perspective.
- 17.** Advance without delay the interinstitutional panel with the *Agencia Nacional de Tierras* (National Land Agency) to address the issues of crop substitu-

tion and territorial conflict between the communities of the Community Council of Alto Mira and Frontera and ASOMINUMA, seeking to respond promptly and without harm to the legal and legitimate claims that both communities have on the territory.

As for the situation of children, young people and adolescents, it is recommended:

- 18.** That state institutions at the departmental and municipal levels, in coordination with the national level, implement immediate and effective strategies to prevent the forced recruitment of children and young people in Tumaco, in accordance with the guidelines of the public policy for the prevention of recruitment, exploitation and sexual violence against children and young people by organised armed groups and organised criminal groups (Decree 1434 of 2018).
- 19.** The health sector should pay special attention to and monitor the increase in the consumption of psychoactive substances in this population and its relationship with the involvement of armed actors in the dynamics of the armed conflict.
- 20.** Guarantee the continuity of classes in schools located in rural areas of the municipality through the timely recruitment/location of teachers and demilitarisation of regions close to educational centres.

To the International Community

1. Encourage the Colombian State to fully comply with the provisions of international instruments for the protection of women's rights, with special attention to UN Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008) and 1889 (2009) on the prevention and care of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict settings and the reintegration of women ex-combatants. As well as UN General Assembly resolution 68/181 (2013) on the protection of women human rights defenders. These three aspects have been highlighted as fundamental to peacebuilding and peacekeeping.
2. Continue your support, monitoring and verification of the implementation of the Final Agreement between the Government and the FARC-EP, particularly with regard to the gender components contained therein and their timely implementation. Likewise, given the situation of municipalities such as Tumaco, particularly support the implementation of the chapter regarding drugs, which also requires not encouraging or pressuring for policies to fight drugs contrary to the provisions of the peace agreement.
3. Promote and support initiatives that actively link the women of ETCR La Playa/La Variante to productive and educational processes which promote their political participation and the exercising of their rights – both are key to their comprehensive reincorporation.
4. Continue to support women human rights defenders, leaders and their organisations politically and financially.
5. Strengthen the strategies of coordination and sustainability of the different initiatives that are being developed through international cooperation, so that the interventions in matters of access to justice, physical and psychosocial health of women victims of armed conflict-related sexual violence in regions such as Tumaco have a greater impact.
6. Promote and/or support actions to prevent the forced recruitment and exploitation of children and young people in Tumaco, as well as recommend to the Colombian government more timely and effective measures to address this situation.
7. Continue promoting actions in favor of the recognition of and respect for sexual and gender diversity and strengthen your support for initiatives that call for the rights of Tumaco's LGBT population.

