

Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement at 20

**Achievements and Challenges to
advancing the GP20 Plan of Action's
four priority issues:
The case of Colombia**



Context of Colombia – Some Protection Concerns



- No reliable figures of children recruited by armed groups but 6,000 formally demobilized via specialized program of government
- In 2017 alone, 280 incidents of recruitment and use of children
- 25,256 cases of sexual violence from 2017 to present, of which 87% are children and 73% are girls between 10 to 14 – gross under reporting
- During 2017, 10 victims of landmines and UXOs. During the 4 first months of 2018, 64 victims of landmines and UXOs, of which 48 are civilians and 15 are children.
- UN verified 22 attacks on schools in 2017.

IDP Participation – Colombia



Achievements:

- Strong Colombian civil society (including voices of indigenous and afro-Colombian communities)
- IDPs had a voice during the Peace Negotiation in La Habana during 201X
- Participation of IDPs in Transitional Solutions Initiatives' UNHCR and UNDP financed projects
- UNHCR will support IDPs to present forced displacement cases to the Special Jurisdiction for Peace and the Truth Commission

Challenges:

- Need to improve response from the relevant institution, and have public policies implemented

National Law and Policy – Colombia



Achievements:

- Colombia's extensive IDP's legal framework:
 - Colombia's primary displacement legislation (Law No. 387 of 1997)
 - Law 1448 of 2011, also known as Victims' Law, reflects the GP. Policies cover issues including land and property, education, returns, prevention of displacement, and provision of assistance.

Challenges:

- Considerable gap between Colombia's legal framework and its implementation. In 2004, The Constitutional Court (T-025) requested the Government to fulfil its responsibilities as regards to the displacement crisis.
- Lack of financial support from the State to fully implement the overall legal framework.
- Lack of coordination between the several Colombian institutions addressing displacement.
- There is no existing Colombian public policy on durable solutions

Data and Analysis – Colombia



Achievements:

- The Unique Victims Registration System (RUV); THE nationwide Colombian system for all victims to be registered. Sophisticated system; provides detail information on gender, age, ethnicity, etc
- OCHA/UMAIC have developed a “Monitor” system for humanitarian trends

Challenges:

- The RUV is not always up-to-date: under reporting/registration for fear of retaliation while others have never been “deregistered” (those who have died)
- Up to 2 years between the moment the victim declares up to being “recognized” and included in the system
- System not designed for timely information but for assistance provision.
- Protracted situation which makes difficult up-to-date information

Addressing Protracted Displacement and Supporting Solutions – Colombia



Achievements:

- TSI: UNHCR and UNDP supported ...
- Land legalization: the example of Putumayo
- Creation of transitional justice mechanisms of the peace Agreement. Two new institutions were created:
 - Special Jurisdiction for Peace: judging perpetrators responsible for serious crimes during the internal armed conflict
 - Truth Commission: investigate the victimization of civilians during the 52-year war between a multitude of actors, including the State

Challenges:

- Access to income generating activities or work and housing for IDPs.
- Victims' Law have not yet materialized in terms of reparation.
- In the transition, the State's greatest challenges in ensuring IDPs protection are:
 - Facilitate comprehensive solutions to protracted displacements, while continuing to prevent and respond to new displacements: need to switch to a solutions-based approach to strengthen peace building
 - With presidential elections in 2018, support to the implementation of the Peace Agreement: protection-based approach must continue to be employed in Colombia during the transition period
- Implementation of public policies that support durable solutions for the displaced populations; ensuring that victims have effective access to truth, justice and guarantees of non-recurrence of human rights violations