



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# Colombia

## Resilience Programme

2017–2020

FAO's commitment to the Peace Agreement and resilience in Colombia





**Colombia**  
Resilience Programme  
2017–2020

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**RECOMMENDED CITATION**

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# Contents

Abbreviations and acronyms	vi
1. Overview	1
2. Context	2
4. Resilience in the framework of the Peace Agreement	4
5. Legal and institutional framework	5
6. FAO's experience in disaster and crisis risk management	6
7. Rapid recovery model for agricultural production and resilience building among vulnerable rural communities	8
8. Working together to strengthen peace and livelihood resilience	10
9. FAO's Resilience Programme in Colombia	12
Result 1: The institutional framework of the Colombian agriculture sector is strengthened and incorporates integrated risk management strategies	12
Result 2: Production and dissemination of information is strengthened to ensure informed decision-making against threats that impact agricultural	13
Result 3: The vulnerability of individuals and communities whose livelihoods depend on the agriculture sector is reduced	14
Result 4: Communities are prepared for emergency response situations as a measure to generate stability in Colombia's rural areas	16

## Abbreviations and acronyms

<b>ADR</b>	Agency for Rural Development
<b>ART</b>	Agency for Territorial Renovation
<b>CISAN</b>	Intersectoral Commission on Food Security and Nutrition
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FARC-EP</b>	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army
<b>MADR</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>UARIV</b>	<i>Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas</i>
<b>UNGRD</b>	National Unit for Disaster Risk Management

# 1. Overview

After more than 50 years of internal armed conflict, Colombia is experiencing a moment of hope thanks to the Peace Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (*Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército del Pueblo* [FARC–EP]).

Within this context, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has designed a strategy, called “*Estrategia de Acompañamiento de FAO a la Implementación del Acuerdo de Paz en Colombia*”<sup>1</sup> in line with the Peace Agreement and its implementation in Colombia. This strategy defines the concrete objectives to implement what was established in the 2015–2019 Country Programming Framework. Within this framework, the FAO Resilience Programme emphasizes all aspects related to resilience building as the main strategy in post-conflict scenarios and areas where natural disasters are recurrent.

## The FAO Resilience Programme in Colombia is critical to:

- Strengthening the technical capacities of institutions and communities in order to protect livelihoods when there is a threat of a natural disaster or a crisis.
- Addressing the management of agroclimate and social crises.
- Supporting vulnerable rural communities enabling them to undertake rigorous risk analyses while also adapting their productive schemes to climate variability.
- Generating strategies for the inclusion of small-scale vulnerable farmers in family agriculture markets promoting social and economic justice.
- Supporting historic memory by fostering traditional methods of production and consumption.
- Ensuring the human right to food, taking into account communities’ high vulnerability by establishing a model adapted to their situation and focused on the dignity of agricultural activities.
- Strengthening social cohesion by using training methodologies based on active participation that foster communities’ joint efforts.
- Creating a space for humanitarian action in areas where illegal armed groups are still present after FARC–EP rebels have left.

<sup>1</sup> FAO’s strategy to support the implementation of the Peace Agreement in Colombia.

## Key figures



**49 million**

total population in Colombia, of which 45% lives in conflict zones



**7.1 million**

people displaced by the armed conflict (1985–2016)



**4.9 million**

people in need of humanitarian assistance as a result of violence, armed conflict and natural disasters



**2.3 million**

people in need of food assistance



**7.4 million**

people affected by natural disasters (2008–2017)

## Funding requirements 2017–2020



**USD 140 million**

to support 450 000 people

Despite considerable progress in poverty reduction – from 45 percent in 2005 to 30.6 percent in 2013 – a significant portion of the Colombian population still lives in poverty and extreme poverty which specifically affects indigenous and afro-descendant communities in rural and peripheral areas of major cities. According to FAO, 4.4 million Colombians are undernourished (8.8 percent of the total population). The main causes of food insecurity in Colombia are not related to food scarcity but rather to food access. The low level of income of vulnerable populations is worsened by the structural issues of the agri-food sector as well as of supply and distribution that periodically generate high prices.

## 2. Context

The conflict in Colombia has caused a long humanitarian crisis. Different forms of violence have triggered severe environmental and social consequences, affecting the livelihoods of communities. Over 8 million people were affected and registered as victims in the Colombian's State database (*Registro Único de Víctimas*), and 7.1 million people were internally displaced. Many of these people still live in rural areas, and rely on seriously affected agriculture-based economies. Others had to flee to cities, and many of them wish to return to their places of origin.

The Peace Agreement between the Government and FARC-EP rebels creates the conditions for new opportunities to enhance the presence of institutions in areas that were previously affected by armed confrontations. This promotes the development of the economic potential of affected areas in different sectors. In particular, the agriculture sector can be considered as one of the most relevant in order to achieve social stability in Colombia. In fact, armed conflict in the country mostly occurred in rural areas causing great loss in terms of land and productivity, mainly for small-scale producers.

Stabilizing the country and revitalizing rural sectors is an opportunity to rebuild affected areas. This has to be done by addressing urgent issues in the country such as climate variability in order to achieve sustainability.

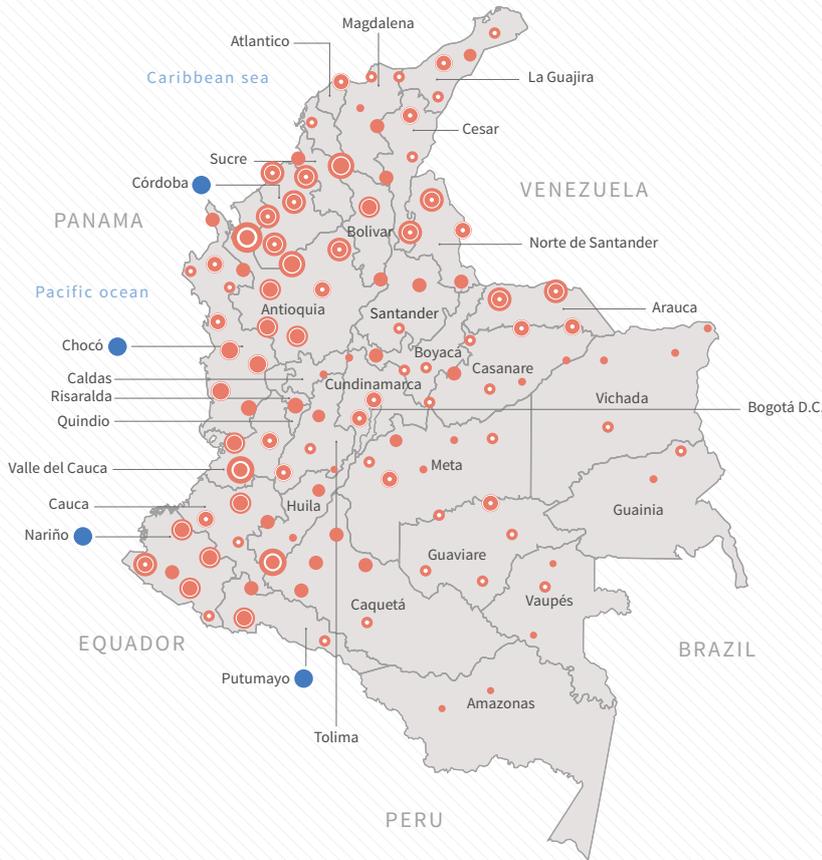
According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (*Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural* [MADR]), agricultural production has been seriously affected due to the occurrence of extreme climate events, especially during phenomena such as La Niña and El Niño whose characteristics are strong periods of drought followed by intense rain.

The El Niño phenomenon that started in June 2015 and ended in mid-2016 affected more than 87 000 ha of land. A 300 kg/ha decrease was observed for cotton production. The Colombian Federation of Potato declared that 200 000 tonnes of their production were affected by frosts. In addition, coffee producers indicated that there was a disruption in their production due to the drought.

Colombia was classified as the tenth country in the world with the highest economic risk as a result of two or more threats related to natural disasters, according to a study on natural disasters carried out by the World Bank. In Colombia, nearly 85 percent of the population as well as 86.6 percent of assets are located in areas exposed to one or more natural disasters.

In some areas of the country there are communities that suffer the consequences of both the armed conflict and natural disasters (*doble afectación*). This poses critical challenges for the recovery and to the resilience of affected populations. Thousands of affected communities that are located in rural areas of the country are losing their productive capacity and require comprehensive solutions that simultaneously address their vulnerability. The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan developed by the country's humanitarian team prioritizes the multiple factors affecting communities in Colombia.

## Areas affected by conflict and natural disasters in Colombia



### Areas affected by conflict

4 571 891 people affected (2008–2017)

#### Number of people

- 1 – 10
- 11 – 100
- 101 – 1 000
- 1 001 – 10 000
- 10 001 – 100 000
- 100 001 – 400 000
- 400 001 >
- FAO office

Source: UMAIC, January – December 2016

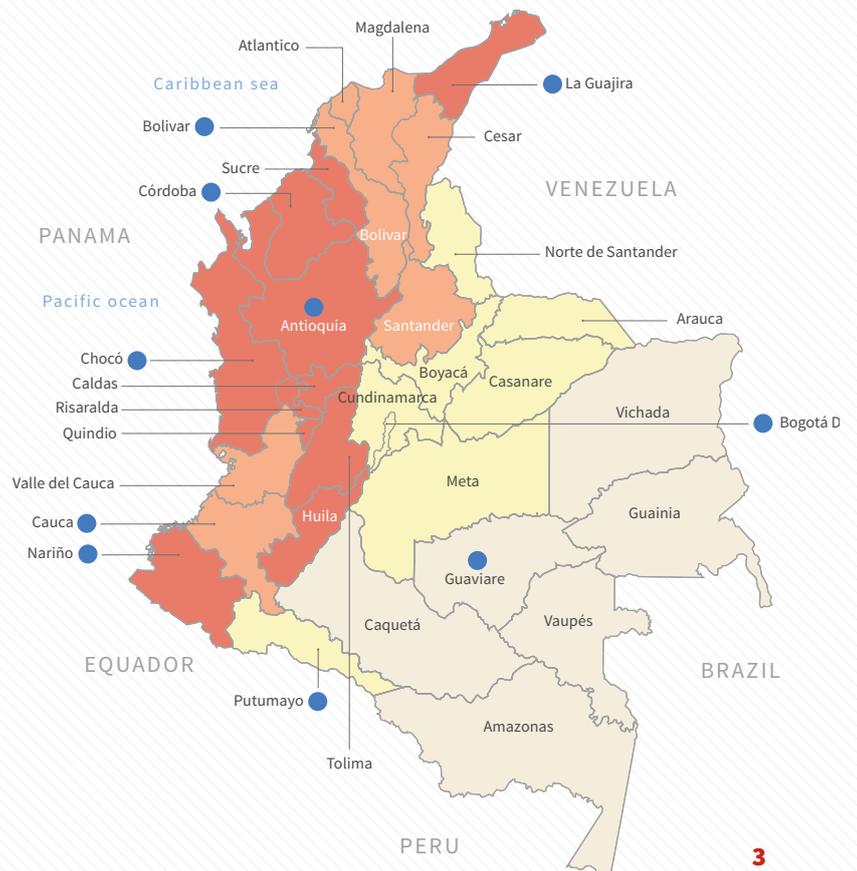
### Areas affected by natural disasters

7 417 517 people affected (2008–2017)

#### Number of people

- 1 – 100 000
- 100 001 – 200 000
- 200 001 – 300 000
- 300 001 – 700 000
- FAO office

Source: UMAIC, January – December 2016



### 3. Resilience in the framework of the Peace Agreement

**The Peace Agreement** signed in November 2016 between the Government and FARC-EP to put an end to the armed conflict, is based on six points:

1. A new Colombian rural sector: a comprehensive rural reform.
2. Political participation: open democratic conditions to build peace.
3. End of the conflict.
4. A solution to the issue of illegal drugs.
5. Agreement for victims and conflict-affected populations.
6. Implementation, monitoring and authentication.

**Point 1** seeks a structural transformation of the rural sector by creating conditions of wellbeing for the rural population while halving poverty in rural areas during the next ten years. In order for this to be achieved, the Peace Agreement conceives rural development as a set of measures to address the root causes of poverty and hunger by setting up a fund for land distribution among farmers currently without land, and by implementing large-scale plans to provide public services, infrastructure, social development, education, health and housing for farmers.

FAO is particularly engaged with Point 1 of the Agreement and will support the Government in its implementation, especially regarding land access and use. The concrete and practical definition of what this implies is currently one of the most important challenges for FAO's work. This is the reason for which FAO is developing a strategic framework around three strategic points: (i) public policies and strengthening capacities; (ii) stakeholder engagement; (iii) and territorial development and transformation.

These three points are correlated to the strategic framework established by various public institutions that are responsible for the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

Within this framework, FAO's Resilience Programme emphasizes aspects related to resilience building, which is fundamental in post-conflict scenarios and in contexts with recurrent natural disasters.

FAO plays a key role in supporting the Peace Agreement and building on lessons learned related to agroclimate risk management and resilience building. More specifically, FAO is focusing on the following two points of the Peace Agreement:

- **Victims' reparation and land restitution** (Point 5 of the Agreement). By including agroclimatic risk management in their approaches, FAO and the *Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas* (UARIV) provide important lessons learned that could be used in the rehabilitation of highly complex territories.
- **National plans for a comprehensive rural reform** (Point 1.3 of the Agreement) and **development programmes with a territory-based approach** (Point 1.2 of the Agreement). Peace-building in Colombia is an opportunity to implement successful resilience models. Together with the Agency for Territorial Renovation (*Agencia de Renovación Territorial* [ART]), FAO is already providing technical support to reinforce the social and economic capacity of local territories. This includes working with families in prioritized communities to rehabilitate their livelihoods and ensure rapid food production based on family farming and local markets. Regarding the Agency for Rural Development (ADR), FAO will work on the departmental plans of agricultural development to include agroclimate risk management as a key component. It is important to train professionals of the agriculture sector in subjects related to risk management and adaptation to climate change in order to prepare for natural disasters. The guidelines to incorporate risk management into the country's technical support services established by FAO and the MADR could be used by the institutions that provide technical assistance in the country and can be included in rural planning.



## 4. Legal and institutional framework

**The FAO Resilience Programme in Colombia focuses on protecting the agriculture sector from the main threats affecting the country: conflict and natural disasters.** The approach is aligned with national public policies.

In terms of disaster risk management, the programme is aligned with law 1523 of 2012 in order to support communities in identifying risks, defining measures to reduce them and preparing for emergencies and post-disaster situations. Regarding conflict-affected populations, the programme focuses on highly vulnerable communities in areas that have a historical presence of illegal armed groups. In this sense, actions are aligned with law 1448 of 2011 by rigorously analysing the factors that affect communities and generate a response in accordance with the risks. The purpose is to ensure availability and access to food, as a mechanism of stabilization for the territory.

**One of the most important contributions of FAO's Resilience Programme in Colombia is the design of resilient agricultural systems that are based on an adequate evaluation of the multiple existing risks,** as well as measures to reduce them.

## 5. FAO's experience in disaster and crisis risk management

In order to face the impacts of the armed conflict and natural disasters, since **2007, FAO Colombia has a rapid response unit to respond to emergencies that affect agricultural livelihoods.** The unit has developed models and techniques that are adapted to the areas of intervention by always taking into account the vulnerability of conflict-affected people. As a United Nations agency, FAO has been able to access areas with a strong presence of illegal armed groups to reach highly vulnerable communities.

Emergency actions and projects have had an important conceptual and practical evolution for risk management and the rehabilitation of livelihoods, as interventions have moved from post-emergency response to the incorporation of an approach based on **prevention, mitigation and preparation for disasters.**

FAO has developed disaster risk management methodologies for small-scale farmers that have been tested and approved in the field. The methodologies have been institutionalized at national level, and applied among highly vulnerable communities. This has allowed to generate institutional guidelines at various territorial levels to strengthen technical capacities of institutions and people working in the agriculture sector.

FAO has implemented projects with an emphasis on resilience measures in Colombia's agriculture sector through agroclimate risk management.

**Regarding the armed conflict, FAO works in coordination with UARIV** mainly by adapting climate risk management to social risk management such as presence of illegal armed groups, landmines, illegal crop fumigation, population confinement, etc. In all these cases, the programme seeks to ensure the secure production of food for communities.

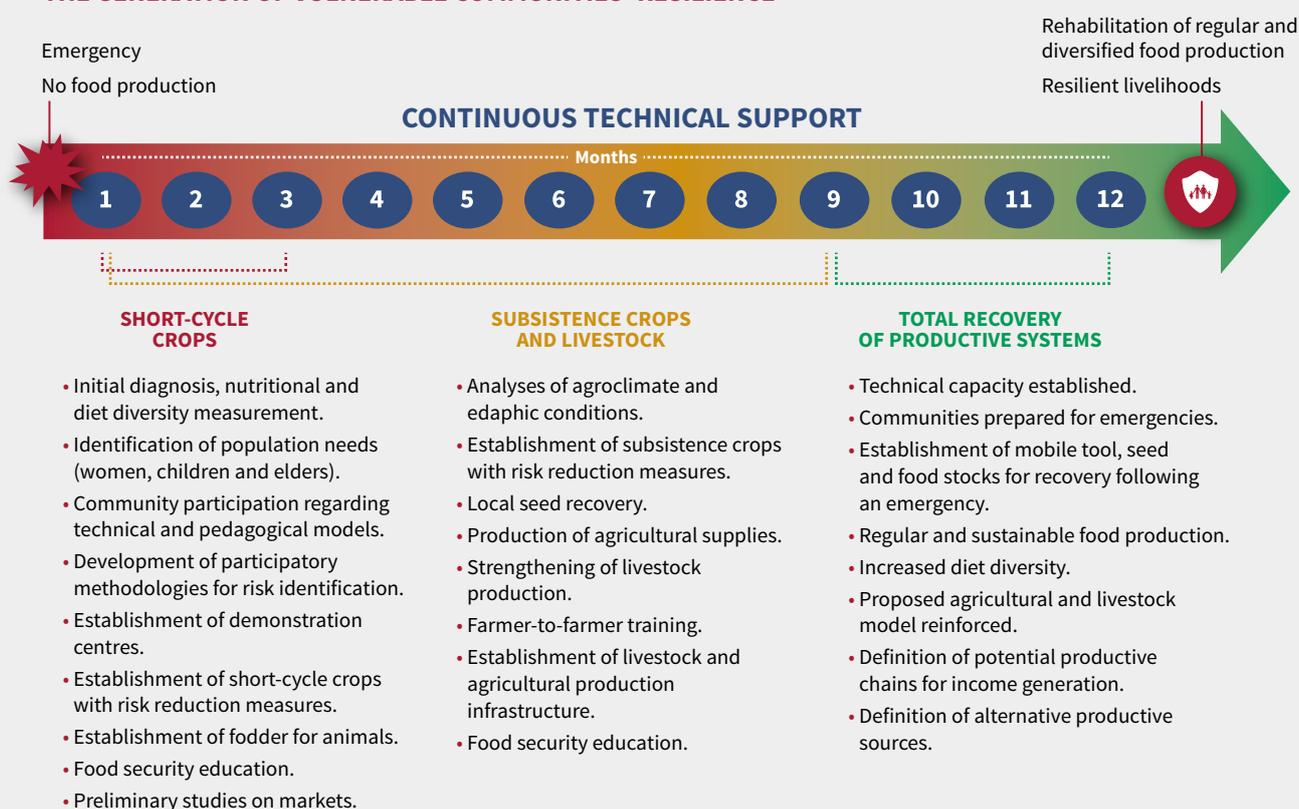
Projects for the rapid recovery of food security were implemented as a strategy to generate resilience and peace-building in the departments of Chocó, Córdoba, Nariño and Putumayo. FAO's current goal is to adopt a comprehensive risk management approach to respond to the crisis while ensuring information sharing between UARIV and the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD) to reach areas affected by both the conflict and natural disasters.



## 6. Rapid recovery model for agricultural production and resilience building among vulnerable rural communities

Lessons learned from multiple projects carried out in recent years allowed for the development of a “Rapid recovery model for agricultural production and resilience among vulnerable rural communities”, which is currently a point of reference in the country. The model has been applied with excellent results in post-disaster scenarios, and among isolated communities due to the armed conflict or natural disasters, or both. It has also been adapted to agro-ecological and climatic conditions showing significant versatility and excellent results both in context of drought – as in the department of La Guajira – and with an excess of rain, such as Chocó and Putumayo.

### TIMELINE FOR THE RAPID RECOVERY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND THE GENERATION OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES’ RESILIENCE



The implementation of this model in a variety of diverse contexts has proven that the key to success lies in the following factors:

- Identification of communities based on official information and coordination with local authorities, prioritizing rural areas that are difficult to access and that have been affected by social crises and natural disaster.
- Dialogue and consensus with communities that allow participants to design their own measures and be leaders in the rehabilitation of their agricultural systems.
- Capacity building measures that help overcome productive limitations.
- Rapid food production that doesn't exceed 60 days.
- Improving the food security of isolated rural communities, where institutional presence was scarce as a result of conflict.
- Rehabilitation of subsistence 12-month crop production that can be complemented by livestock models based on smaller species (e.g. birds and fish).
- The production of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and fodder without having to rely on markets and ensuring production at a low cost. Assessment of vulnerabilities, capacities and interests around agricultural production and food security, according to gender, ethnicity and age groups.
- Inclusion of measures and technologies for comprehensive risk reduction that allow for the protection of agricultural production.
- Recognition of communities' ancestral knowledge, productive historical memory and consumption patterns.
- Regular training and technical support tailored to each context ensures protection in conflict-affected areas.
- Agricultural models designed to address the food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable groups, generating awareness about the importance of healthy and varied diets.
- Promote the recovery of local varieties as a strategy to enhance the historical productive memory in order to adapt to climate variability.

In addition, the programme contributes to peace-building efforts that could foster further social results, as follows:

- Encourages solidarity, teamwork, respect and tolerance in communities.
- It supports the restoration of the right to food, enabling affected population the autonomy to produce food in a dignifying manner.
- It allows the development of community models as a strategy for the reconstruction of the social fabric, the opening of the humanitarian space, and the generation of confidence in areas with high presence of armed actors.
- The model can be adapted to the environmental, cultural and social stability characteristics of each territory.

## 7. Working together to strengthen peace and livelihood resilience

Since the opening of its country office in 1977, FAO's role in Colombia has been to establish in collaboration with the Government technical cooperation processes in strategic areas for the improvement of agriculture and food security. In order to achieve its objectives, FAO works in close coordination with its national and international counterparts. FAO's main partners are as follows: ADR, ART, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, the Common Emergency Response Fund, the Department of Social Prosperity, the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, the European Union, the Intersectoral Commission on Food Security and Nutrition (CISAN), the High Counselling for Post-Conflict, Human Rights and Security, *Cooperazione internazionale italiana*, MADR, the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, UARIV and UNGRD.

FAO has signed agreements with the two national agencies responsible for territorial development. The agreement with ART includes: support for the income generation strategy in highly vulnerable areas affected by the armed conflict; and studies on food supply and local markets in prioritised areas. The agreement with ADR includes: support for the definition of departmental plans to develop livestock and agricultural production; and support to define the technical assistance to be provided in priority areas.



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## 8. FAO's Resilience Programme in Colombia

**Objective:** to contribute to the reduction of food insecurity and of rural poverty as a means of sustaining peace.



Duration  
**2017–2020**



Budget  
**USD 140 million**



Planned beneficiaries  
**450 000**

### Result 1

The institutional framework of the Colombian agriculture sector is strengthened and incorporates integrated risk management strategies

Under this result, the experience regarding the incorporation of risk management and adaptation to climate change in the agriculture sector will be transferred to institutions at national and territorial levels. This will contribute to restoring production based on territorial self-management, while increasing resilience. Technical support at national level will focus on developing guidelines to define, monitor and evaluate programmes aimed at a rapid and resilient recovery of agricultural livelihoods. There will be permanent workspaces with UARIV and UNGRD, as the institutions responsible for anticipating the response and managing disaster risk. Regular coordination will be ensured with MADR that will manage sectoral policies, and with the department of *Prosperidad Social*<sup>2</sup> that will be responsible for working with vulnerable populations under agricultural programmes.

Outputs	Activities
<p>1.1 The institutionalization of MADR's agroclimatic risk management and its application at different levels with a global resilience approach is strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement pilots of the agroclimate risk management strategy in various areas and in multi-threat contexts.</li> <li>• Train officials in developing resilient livelihoods.</li> <li>• Support the formulation of the National Plan for Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation to Climate Change in the agriculture sector.</li> </ul>
<p>1.2 Protocols for inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms in multi-threat scenarios are developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the linkage of the agriculture sector with national agricultural risk management systems, and with climate change, food security and nutrition and territorial planning.</li> <li>• Develop multistakeholder spaces for the institutionalization of disaster risk management at all levels of government, and among the public and private sectors and civil society.</li> </ul>
<p>1.3 The technical capacities of the institutions established for comprehensive rural development within the framework of the Peace Agreement are strengthened in order to incorporate risk management and adaptation to climate change in agricultural programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the development of work plans and technical guidelines of ART and ADR for the incorporation of disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change.</li> <li>• Train the officials of the new agencies at the national, departmental and municipal levels in aspects related to agroclimate risk management.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance for government programmes ensuring the incorporation of agroclimate risk management.</li> </ul>
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>USD 20 million</b>

2 The national government agency that seeks to establish policies, general plans, programmes and projects for assistance, care and reparation to victims of violence, social inclusion, attention to vulnerable groups and their social and economic reintegration.

## Result 2

### Production and dissemination of information is strengthened to ensure informed decision-making against threats that impact agricultural livelihoods

In such a diversified context covering extremely arid and mountainous areas, as well as humid valleys and equatorial forests, monitoring agroclimate risks is of critical importance. The management of climate information (collection and analysis) into easily usable tools is extremely relevant for decision-making in relation to the activities implemented in the productive systems. In Colombia, climate information is mainly managed by large-scale producer groups and to a certain extent also by small-scale vulnerable producers who continue to report damage and loss due to climatic events. MADR disseminates this type of information through national agroclimate fora and bulletins. However, there is a need for meteorological networks that provide information across the country, to strengthen the technical capacities to analyse the information related to climate and to consolidate a communication strategy to enhance dissemination.

Outputs	Activities
2.1 The generation of agroclimate information is strengthened to allow for its collection and dissemination in areas with difficult access and where post-conflict strategies are being consolidated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support meteorological networks in areas of high impact and importance in post-conflict situations.</li> <li>• Establish connections between meteorological networks and warning systems at the sectoral and local levels.</li> <li>• Generate agroclimatic maps and studies in priority areas of the country in post-conflict situations, for informed decision-making.</li> </ul>
2.2 The management, interpretation and dissemination systems of climate information in real time are strengthened to ensure informed decision-making at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidate the use of agroclimate information by sectoral institutions and by the Government at central and decentralized levels to incorporate public policies.</li> <li>• Strengthen the technical capacities for the analysis of agroclimate information in specific and local agricultural committees to enhance decision making.</li> <li>• Develop a communication strategy to ensure adequate dissemination of climate-related information.</li> </ul>
2.3 MADR and the institutions established within the framework of the post-conflict agenda are supported in order to generate information and knowledge on relevant risks to the agriculture sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build the capacities for assessing and registering specific damage and loss to the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors.</li> <li>• Develop comprehensive disaster risk management training packages for extension systems of the Ministry of Agriculture at central and decentralized levels.</li> <li>• Incorporate early warning systems into plans and projects implemented by ADR and ART.</li> </ul>
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>USD 25 million</b>

### Result 3

The vulnerability of individuals and communities whose livelihoods depend on the agriculture sector is reduced

In a context in which rural activities and production systems have been significantly affected by decades of social crisis, support for rural communities and family farming is an essential component for the creation of peace dividends. At the territorial level, one of the actions for greater sustainability of agricultural initiatives is its linkage with longer interactions that encourage not only the rapid recovery of production but also the consolidation of economic options that have a greater impact for families. Actions for the consolidation of peace in local territories require a comprehensive knowledge of risks and the establishment of productive systems that incorporate risk reduction measures. In the sense, the programme will seek to capitalize on the resilience model of agricultural livelihoods incorporating agroclimate risk management measures. Production alternatives with commercial potential will be identified and accompanied by detailed analysis of local markets, supply and demand, and the identification of areas with production potential and agroclimate niches. These actions will be implemented in emblematic cases as: collective reparations, families in the land restitution process, indigenous communities, women's groups, program families supported by entities of the national order.

Outputs	Activities
3.1 Training of community leaders in key aspects of agroclimate risk management is carried out.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop a training plan regarding productive ventures through the implementation of the “learning by doing” methodology in third-generation field schools.</li><li>• Carry out technical visits in areas where FAO’s model of resilience has been implemented. These visits will include farmer to farmer technical exchanges.</li><li>• Provide competency certification for leaders, in order to increase the scale of their interventions and support the technical assistance envisaged in the peacebuilding framework.</li></ul>
3.2 Investment in disaster risk reduction in the agriculture sector is promoted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Document, disseminate and transmit good practices regarding disaster risk management that are approved and adapted to the various agro-ecosystems and types of users.</li><li>• Develop affordable and tailor-made credit systems for small-scale farmers to finance necessary innovations for their production systems.</li><li>• Support the implementation of projects that incorporate comprehensive risk management.</li></ul>
3.3 Associations are supported through the promotion of small-scale production systems, processing and marketing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improve the linkages along the productive chains within MADR at central and decentralized levels.</li><li>• Identify production alternatives with the potential to be linked to markets based on a detailed analysis of local markets, supply and demand, and identification of areas with production potential and agroclimate niches.</li></ul>
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>USD 40 million</b>



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## Result 4

### Communities are prepared for emergency response situations as a measure to generate stability in Colombia's rural areas

Each year, the accumulation of damages and losses due to climate events affects the economy of the country and of the producers in rural areas. In this sense, capacity building should be provided to the maximum number of communities and institutions to enable them to cope with emergencies and to rehabilitate production. In order to ensure adequate recovery of agricultural livelihoods from conflict and extreme weather events, FAO seeks to transfer the rapid recovery of production methodology as a successful strategy for the rehabilitation of agricultural livelihoods and the generation of resilience. Thanks to FAO's technical support, local authorities will address rapid recovery of production with communities in targeted areas. The model will gradually be transferred, ensuring its adequate implementation. The use of this approach will be emphasized to reintegrate demobilized combatants and displaced populations in rural and semi-urban contexts.

Outputs	Activities
4.1 The implementation of rapid response methodologies for agriculture developed by MADR is supported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consolidate community risk management committees in post-conflict areas.</li><li>• Provide supplies, tools and other material for timely and effective response, based on dialogue with the communities.</li><li>• Adapt the rapid response model in conflict- and post-conflict-affected communities as well as in communities of internally displaced persons and ex-combatants demobilized from the FARC-EP.</li></ul>
4.2 The design of contingency and preparation protocols against threats that impact the agriculture sector is supported, incorporating the post-conflict institutional framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strengthen early warning systems and contingency protocols, with specific indicators for the various agriculture sub-sectors and with an adequate territorial coverage.</li><li>• Incorporate early warning systems into plans and projects implemented by ADR and ART.</li><li>• Establish a contingency emergency fund that allows for a rapid response to critical situations that originated in the post-conflict phase and that could destabilize the peace process.</li></ul>
4.3 The institutionalization of the rapid recovery model for agricultural livelihoods affected by the conflict, designed by FAO for highly vulnerable areas in multithreat contexts, is supported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support the Government in increasing ownership of the rapid recovery model for agricultural livelihoods in areas difficult to access, ensuring a coordinated response to emergencies in areas affected by both conflict and natural hazards.</li><li>• Support the implementation of the food security and nutrition plan in emergencies, involving the actors of CISAN.</li><li>• Support the Government in the framework of the Peace Agreement for the rapid recovery of the agriculture sector in areas difficult to access.</li></ul>
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>USD 55 million</b>



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