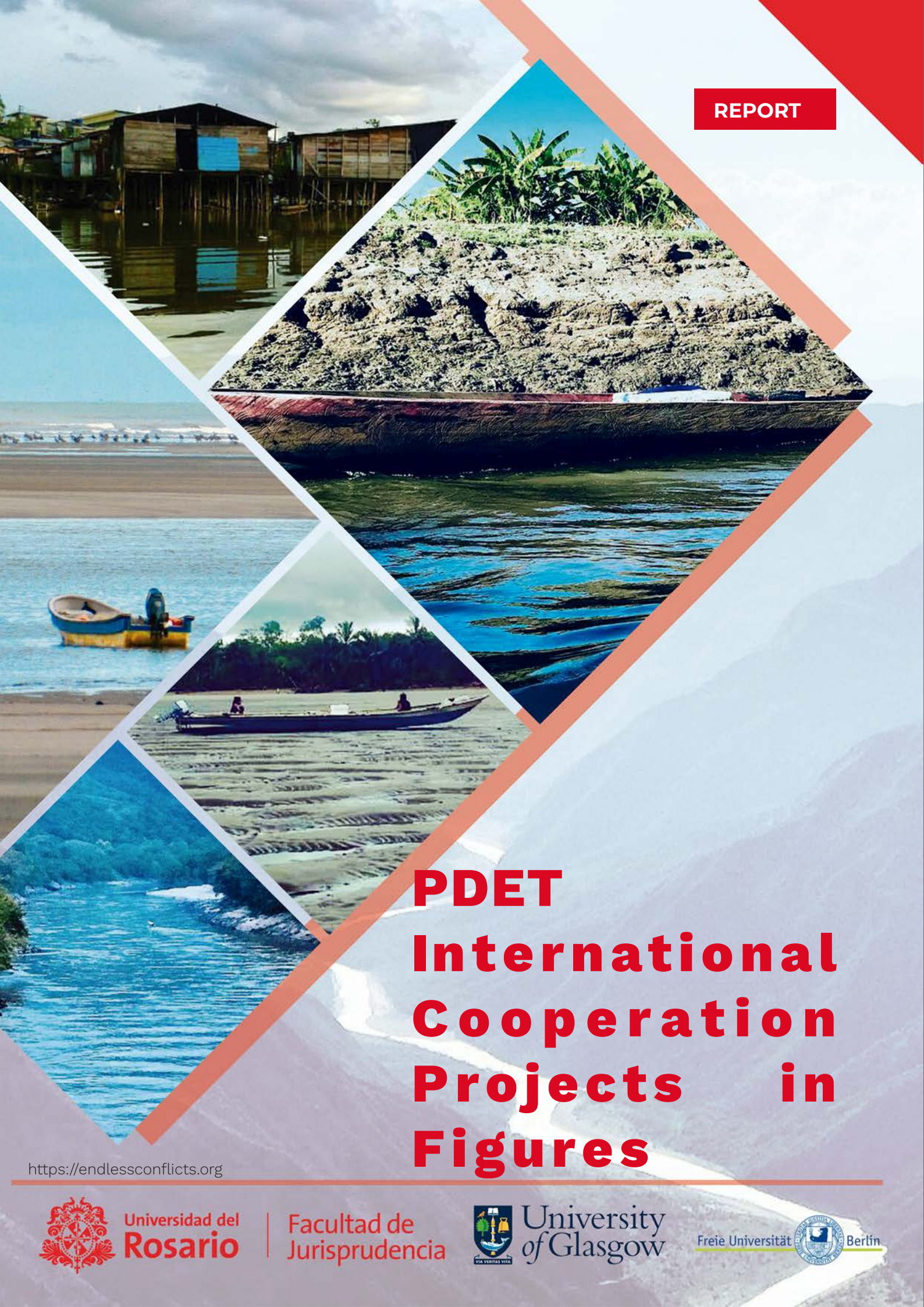


REPORT



# PDET International Cooperation Projects in Figures

<https://endlessconflicts.org>



Universidad del  
**Rosario**

Facultad de  
Jurisprudencia



University  
of Glasgow

Freie Universität



Berlin

# PDET International Cooperation Projects in Figures

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<https://pure.urosario.edu.co/en/persons/johanna-del-pilar-cortes-nieto>

for more information.



## Abstract

This report presents the figures of the resources allocated by international cooperation to the financing of the Development Programs with a Territorial Approach (PDET), a figure created by the Peace Agreement signed in 2016 to promote territorial peace building. We process the funding data provided by the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC) and present a quantitative analysis of their distribution.



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## Keywords

international cooperation, international development cooperation, Colombia, Development Programs with a Territorial Focus (PDETs).

The project is part of the “Endless Conflicts” initiative. Refer to <https://endlessconflicts.org> for further information.

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# 1. Introduction

## *The PDETs are inspired by the vision of territorial peace embodied in the Agreement*

After more than six decades of armed conflict, the government of Colombia and the Armed Revolutionary Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrilla group, the oldest guerrilla group in Latin America, signed a peace agreement (hereafter the Agreement) to put an end to the confrontation. The Agreement recognises that poverty and inequality in access to land, especially in rural areas, has been a determining factor in the conflict configuration. Hence the demand for the adoption of rural development programs. One of the strategies introduced in the Agreement to comply with this objective is the Development Programs with Territorial Focus (PDET). They deal with development programs, emphasizing the regions most affected by the conflict, participative construction, and local necessities. During the negotiations that led to the signing of the Agreement, it was foreseen that international

cooperation would play an essential role in implementing what was agreed upon, especially in rural development.

The PDET embodies the territorial peace discourse expressed in the Agreement, which supposes recognition of distinctive territorial aspects of the Colombian armed conflict (Cairo et al., 2018). In particular, the concept of territorial peace implies understanding that the dynamics that arise in territories are related to the structural causes of the conflict. Consequently, the transformation of such dynamics contributes to achieving lasting peace. Likewise, territorial peace demands that the policies of peace building are decentralised and contribute to strengthening local institutions to incorporate communities in the decision-making process. (Olarde-Olarde 2019; Bonilla Valencia, 2018).

The institution responsible for coordinating the construction, revision, and tracking of PDET is the Territorial Renovation Agency (ART). ART is a decentralised entity, of a special nature created for the implementation

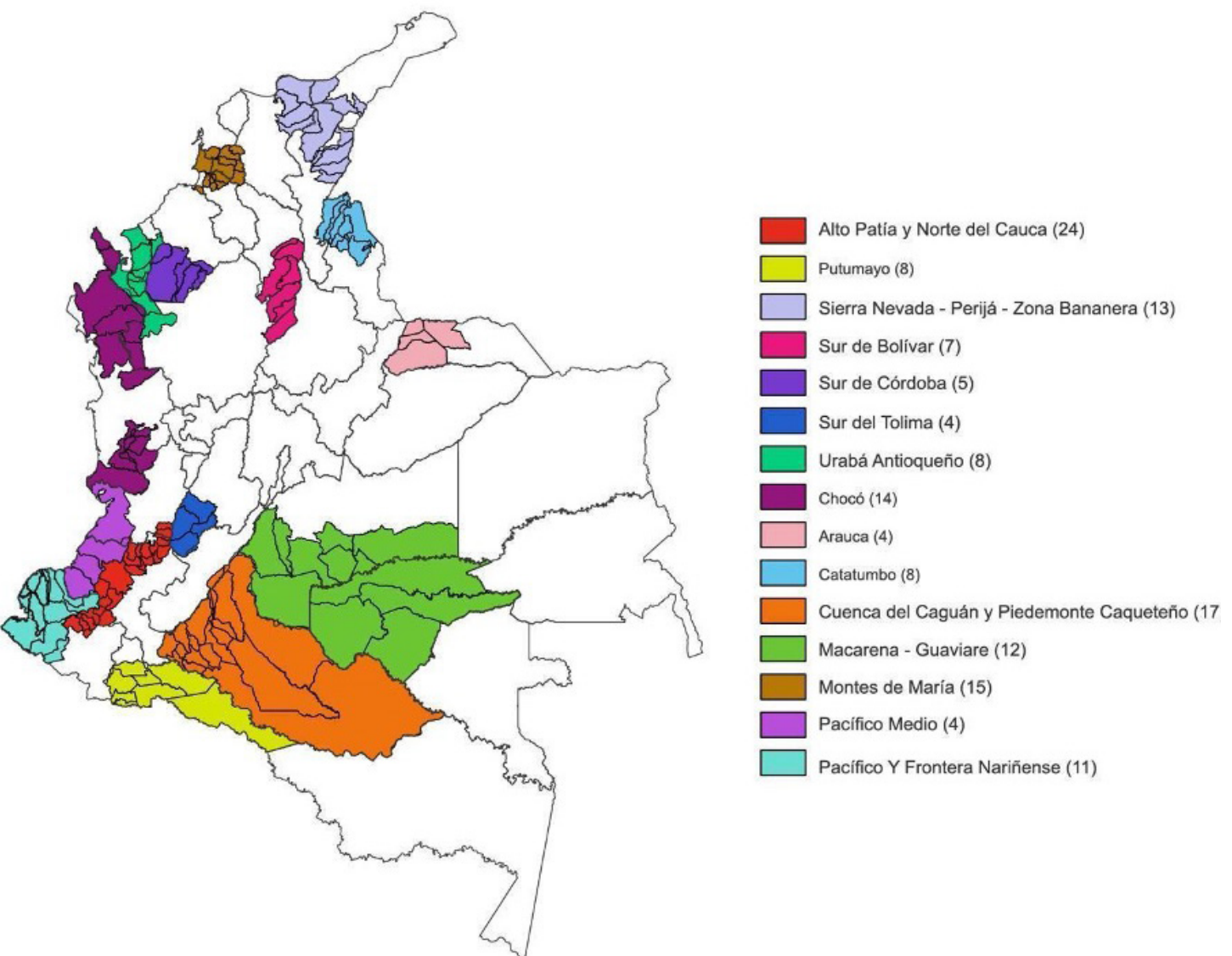


***“territorial peace demands that the policies of peace building are decentralised and contribute to strengthening local institutions to incorporate communities in the decision-making process”***

of the Agreement and assigned to the office of the President of the Republic.



The PDET focuses on municipalities particularly affected by the conflict, which have been grouped into sixteen subregions: Alto Patía - North Cauca, Arauca, Lower Cauca, and Northeast Antioquia, Catatumbo, Pacífico Medio, Pacífico and Frontera de Nariño, Putumayo, Sierra Nevada - Perijá, South of Bolívar, South of Córdoba, Tolima, Urabá Antioqueño, Chocó, Cuenca del Caguán and Piedemonte Caqueteño, Macarena - Guaviare and Montes de María. These subregions group a total of 170 municipalities, as seen in the following map:



Source: (Presidency of the Republic, 2017)

There are at least four ways of financing the execution of PDET. First, there is the works for taxes mechanism. This allows taxpayers to carry out PDET works, and have the resources invested deducted from income tax (Decree 1147 of 2020). Up to 2021, 61 projects were financed using this mechanism for approximately 530 thousand million pesos (Territorial Renovation Agency, 2021, p. 4). Second, OCAD Paz allows the use of royalties resources that the State obtains from exploiting non-renewable natural resources for financing PDET projects (Territorial Renovation Agency, 2017). By 2021, 511 projects had been financed for a value of \$5.6 billion COP (Territorial Renovation Agency, 2021, p. 2).

The regulation also provides for allocating resources from the Nation's General Budget for PDET projects (Legislative Decree 893 of 2017, 2017). Unfortunately, it is impossible to establish what specific amount of resources from the Nation's General Budget have been channelled to finance those projects because there is not a consolidated list of projects funded by entities covered by the General Budget of the Nation. Nevertheless, we know that during the government of President Iván Duque, national government entities have appropriated 3.6 COP pesos for financing PDET projects (Territorial Renovation Agency, 2021, p. 4).



***“it is impossible to establish what specific amount of resources from the Nation’s General Budget have been channelled to finance those projects because there is not a consolidated list of projects funded by entities covered by the General Budget of the Nation.”***



Private individuals can also finance PDET projects. However, ART’s information is not of the highest quality. According to this entity, the data reported in this regard is “for reference and/or indicative for the Agency’s analysis; consequently, it may present modifications depending on the updating, validation, and adjustment processes carried out by the entities in charge of its implementation, as well as by the cut-off dates of the reports” (Territorial Renovation Agency, 2022). These are the private companies that have implemented this type of project:

Implementor	Who are they?
OCENSA	An oil pipeline company
Gran Tierra Energy	Oil Company
Fundación Saldarraga Concha	Historically, its social purpose was “to improve the quality of life of people with disabilities and the elderly through the recognition of a space for them in society” (Saldarraga Concha Foundation, n.d.).
Fedegán	National Federation of Cattlemen

**Table 1.** Private companies that implement PDET initiatives and/or projects

According to ART’s records, private companies have invested or committed resources for 1.9 billion COP. However, there are only available records for the amounts of some of the investments made by Gran Tierra Energy and Ocesa. There are 30 initiatives in total. 14 of them are for the Bajo Cauca sub-region, 13 for Putumayo, 2 for Macarena-Guaviare, and 1 for Sur de Córdoba (Cortés-Nieto et al., 2022).

Finally, there are international cooperation resources. The Agreement stipulates that international cooperation resources received will be a key measure for the implementation of the agreements (Republic of Colombia & Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, 2016, p. 198). This report aims to present an overview of international resource figures being used to finance PDET projects.

## **2. PDET Direct Financing Initiatives through International Cooperation Resources**



According to information provided by ART, four sources of international cooperation are providing resources to finance PDET projects. In this section, we describe these sources and their governance. Before beginning, it is important to make a methodological clarification. This article only considers the international cooperation resources that are directly chennelled for PDET initiatives. For that reason, two groups of resources are not included in this text. First, international cooperation resources, which enter the Nation's General Budget

as donations, are not included. Second, funding through the Colombian Peace Fund, created in 2017, is excluded as an autonomous patrimony in charge of the administration and execution of the necessary resources to implement the Agreement (Law Decree 691 of 2017). Although the Fund has a PDET subaccount, which had a budget of \$52.000 million COP in 2020, we exclude that sum because the fund resources, under the cash unity principle, are included in the General Budget of the Nation (Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, 2021, p. 1).



**According to information provided by ART, four sources of international cooperation are providing resources to finance PDET projects**

In general, international cooperation resources are difficult to trace since cooperators only have a legal obligation to report to the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC Colombia) “project name, objective, start-up, and end date, monetary value (and only occasionally (...) report geographic location, beneficiaries, and project summary record card)” (APC Colombia 2021, p. 1). The APC does not undertake resource tracking, but “each cooperator has its own supervision and control mechanism” (2021, p. 1). Nevertheless, according to the entity (2021, p. 2), since 2012, “of the total international cooperation resources the country receives, 86,42% corresponds to Official Development Help (AOD).”

On February 18th, 2021, ART provided us with a database on a calculation sheet with information about PDET projects financed by international cooperation sources. After a clean-up process, standardisation, and elimination of typographic errors (Riquelme, Ruiz & Gilbert, 2006), we built a database that lists projects utilising the following eleven descriptions: PDET subregions, department, municipality, project identification number (project ID), project name, condition (if completed or underway) investment amount (in Colombian pesos), contributing entity, initiative title, and PDET pillar (or pillars) for developing the project (Cortés-Nieto, Gómez-Rey, Tamayo-Álvarez, & Rodríguez-Morales, 2021). ”

The data are processed in two stages. First, to summarise the distribution of variable “subregions,” “municipalities,” and “contributing entity,” dynamic tables were generated using Microsoft (Pérez González, 2006).

Second, to analyse the distribution of resources in the national territory, we used Philcarto. This free-access software allows for the generation of cartographic representations after data analysis (Menor Toribio, 2006).

The discretisation used to produce a cartographic representation is the interquartile (Q6) method so that “distribution is broken down in classes with the minimum, the fifth percentile, the first, second and third quartile, the 95th percentile and the maximum” (Lapostolle et al., 2008).

We found that more than thirty-two thousand million COP in international cooperation resources for PDET projects have been received:

Contributing Entity	Investment Amount
United States International Development Agency – USAID	\$ 60.000.000,00
Multi Donor Nations Fund for sustaining peace	\$ 7.632.901.127,00
FUPAD Counterpart Budget	\$ 618.271.667,67
PNUD Counterpart Budget	\$ 7.253.454.795,87
USAID - Colombia Transforma	\$ 14.496.846.784,03
USAID - FINTRAC	\$ 2.384.432.621,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 32.445.906.995,56</b>

Table 2. Personal research





***“until 2021, only approximately 1,7% of the cooperation resources managed in a single year had been allocated.”***

In September 2021, this sum was approximately equivalent to 8.4 million USD. However, it is small in comparison to the international cooperation resources that Colombia receives annually. According to an APC management report, in 2020, they only received 503 million USD in international cooperation resources (Presidential Agency for International Cooperation, 2020, p. 10).

This means that since the PDET initiatives were created in 2017 and until 2021, only approximately 1,7% of the cooperation resources managed in a single year had been allocated.

This means that the total amount of resources allocated for traceable PDET projects or initiatives are as follows:

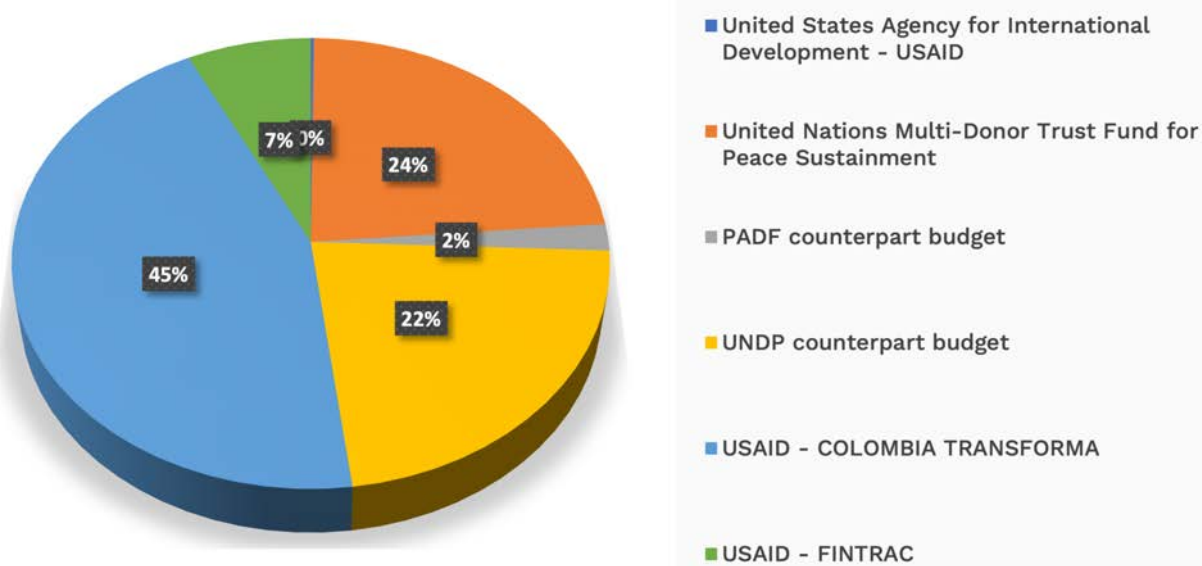
Mechanism for financing PDET projects and/or initiatives	Funding amount (COP)
Works for taxes	\$ 530.000.000.000
OCAD Paz	\$ 56.000.000.000.000
Private financing	\$ 1.901.705.928
International cooperation	\$ 32.445.906.995,56
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 56.564.347.612.924</b>

Table 3. Personal research.



USAID is the main contributor to cooperation resources for PDET projects. If the three contribution descriptors of this entity are added together, the resources amount to more than 16 billion COP, i.e., 52% of the resources, as shown in the following graph:

### Source of resources of PDET projects from international cooperation



Ghart 1. Personal research.





We conducted a breakdown of cooperation resources allocated to PDET subregions, as can be seen in the following table:

PDET Subregion	Investment Amount
Alto Patía - North of Cauca	\$ 724.456.744,59
Arauca	\$ 1.279.794.720,29
Bajo Cauca and Northeastern Antioquia	\$ 5.034.799.540,76
Catatumbo	\$ 9.453.418.978,51
Chocó	\$ 440.257.159,56
Cuenca del Caguán y piedemonte caqueteño	\$ 789.734.259,00
Macarena – Guaviare	\$ 3.180.546.379,70
Montes de María	\$ 45.000.000,00
Middle Pacific	\$ 180.000.000,00
Pacific and Nariño border	\$ 6.549.489.556,18
Putumayo	\$ 3.360.931.696,00
Sierra Nevada-Perijá-Zona Bananera	\$ 736.985.059,61
South of Bolívar	\$ 210.000.000,00
South of Córdoba	\$ 235.492.901,35
Urabá Antioqueño	\$ 225.000.000,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 32.445.906.995,56</b>

Table 4. Personal research.



As can be seen in the following chart, 29% of resources are being invested in the Catatumbo subregion, 20% in the Pacific and Nariño border subregion, and 16% in the Lower Cauca and Northeastern Antioquia subregion.

## Investment by PDET subregions

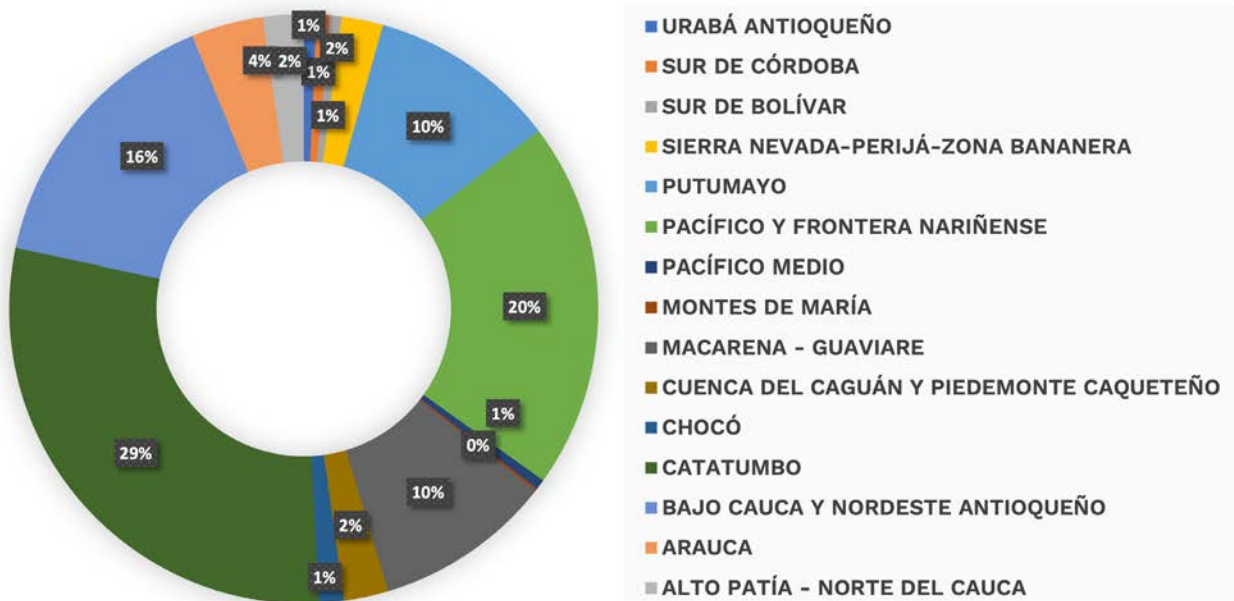
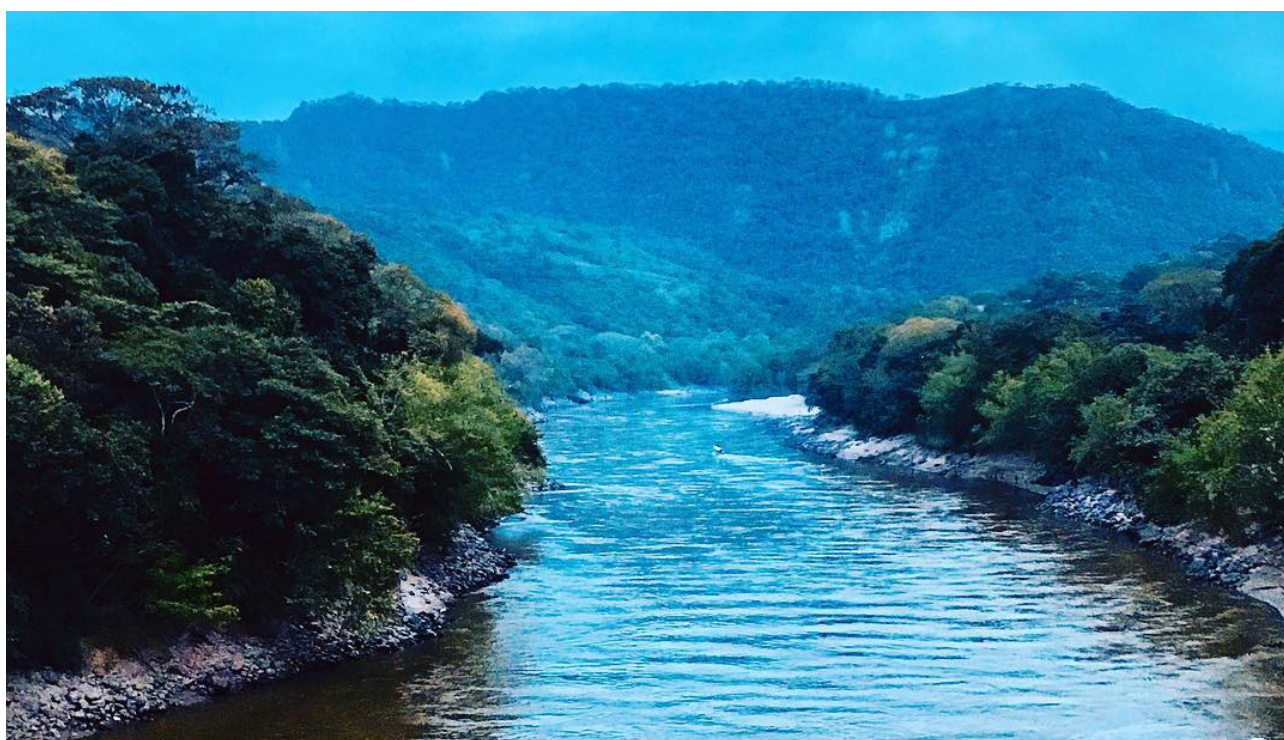


Chart 2. Personal Research

We made a correlation of cooperation resources for PDET by department, the results of which are presented in the following table:

Department	Investment
Antioquia	\$ 5.334.799.540,76
Arauca	\$ 1.279.794.720,29
Bolívar	\$ 180.000.000,00
Caquetá	\$ 789.734.259,00
Cauca	\$ 582.234.465,21
Cesar	\$ 646.985.059,61
Chocó	\$ 410.257.159,56
Córdoba	\$ 235.492.901,35
Guaviare	\$ 1.066.550.655,60
La Guajira	\$30.000.000,00
Magdalena	\$60.000.000,00
Meta	\$ 2.113.995.724,10
Nariño	\$ 6.694.790.429,57
Norte de Santander	\$ 9.453.418.978,51
Putumayo	\$ 3.360.931.696,00
Sucre	\$30.000.000,00
Valle del Cauca	\$ 176.921.406,00
<b>Total general</b>	<b>\$32.445.906.995,56</b>

Table 5. Personal Research



29% of the resources are concentrated in the municipalities of Norte de Santander Department, followed by Nariño (21%), which occupies second place, Antioquia (16%), and Putumayo (10%), as can be seen in the following illustration:

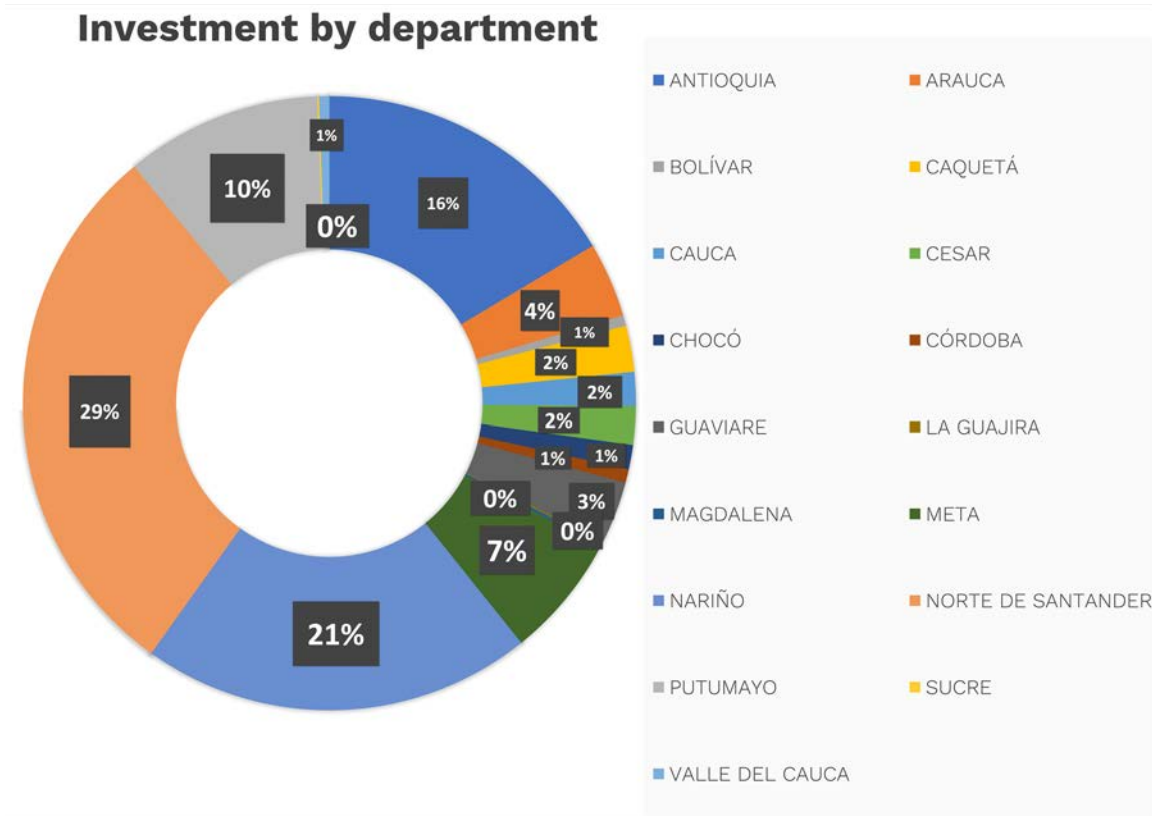


Chart 3. Personal Research.





Unsurprisingly, most resources are concentrated in the Norte de Santander Department, since the Catatumbo subregion, located within that department, amounts to most of the investments. In fact, this department is the only one in which the investment exceeds nine billion COP, as can be seen in this graph:

## Investment by department

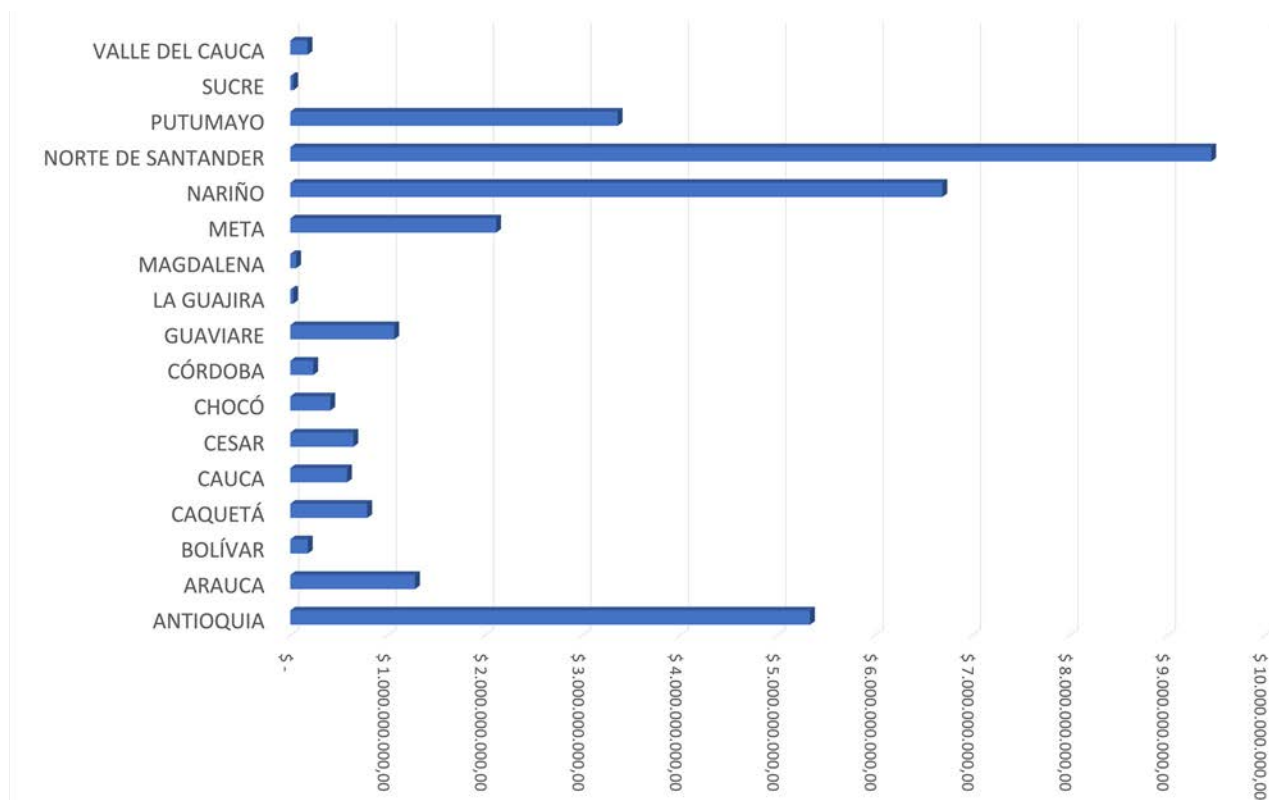


Chart 4. Personal Research



Fourth, we processed the data to see the detailed investment on a municipality-by-municipality basis.

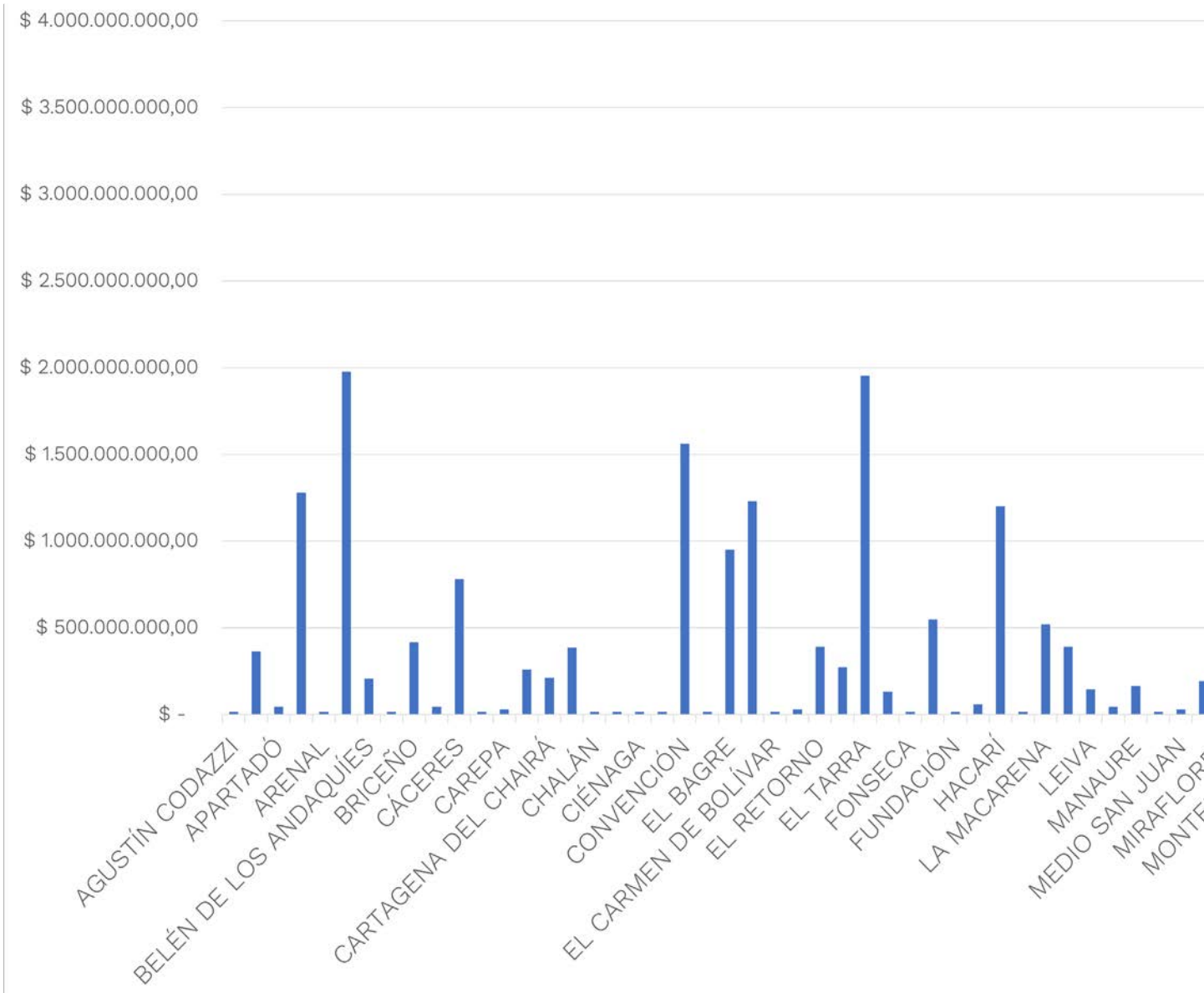
Municipality	Investment Amount
Agustín Codazzi	\$ 15.000.000,00
Anorí	\$ 364.239.540,77
Apartadó	\$ 45.000.000,00
Araucuita	\$ 1.279.794.720,29
Arenal	\$ 15.000.000,00
Barbacoas	\$ 1.976.673.556,88
Belén de los Andaquíes	\$ 206.213.500,00
Bojayá	\$ 15.000.000,00
Briceño	\$ 417.006.977,18
Buenaventura	\$ 45.000.000,00
Cáceres	\$ 781.207.170,59
Cantagallo	\$ 15.000.000,00
Carepa	\$ 30.000.000,00
Carmen del Darién	\$ 260.257.159,56
Cartagena del Chairá	\$ 213.300.693,00
Caucasia	\$ 386.486.158,90
Chalán	\$ 15.000.000,00
Chigorodó	\$ 15.000.000,00
Ciénaga	\$ 15.000.000,00
Condoto	\$ 15.000.000,00
Convención	\$ 1.562.425.426,79
Dibulla	\$ 15.000.000,00
El Bagre	\$ 949.779.245,92
El Carmen	\$ 1.230.320.695,43
El Carmen de Bolívar	\$ 15.000.000,00
El Litoral del San Juan	\$ 30.000.000,00
El Retorno	\$ 391.849.505,83
El Tambo	\$ 273.213.796,01
El Tarra	\$ 1.953.378.767,41
Florida	\$ 131.921.406,00
Fonseca	\$ 15.000.000,00
Francisco Pizarro	\$ 549.297.600,00
Fundación	\$ 15.000.000,00
Guapi	\$ 60.000.000,00
Hacarí	\$ 1.200.202.195,79
La Jagua de Ibirico	\$ 15.000.000,00
La Macarena	\$ 521.047.423,45
La Paz	\$ 391.187.021,75
Leiva	\$ 145.300.873,39
López	\$ 45.000.000,00
Manauare	\$ 165.798.037,86
Medio Atrato	\$ 15.000.000,00
Medio San Juan	\$ 30.000.000,00
Mesetas	\$ 192.149.436,63
Miraflores	\$ 238.325.822,19
Miranda	\$ 174.020.669,20

Montelíbano	\$ 190.492.901,35
Morales	\$ 30.000.000,00
Murindó	\$ 30.000.000,00
Mutatá	\$ 30.000.000,00
Nechí	\$ 400.583.434,24
Necoclí	\$ 30.000.000,00
Orito	\$ 365.938.972,16
Pueblo Bello	\$ 15.000.000,00
Puerto Asís	\$ 171.067.650,68
Puerto Caicedo	\$ 331.731.430,42
Puerto Concordia	\$ 197.022.390,00
Puerto Leguízamo	\$ 751.227.426,21
Puerto Libertador	\$ 15.000.000,00
Puerto Rico	\$ 881.562.317,71
Remedios	\$ 354.707.037,22
Riosucio	\$ 15.000.000,00
Roberto Payán	\$ 650.607.028,21
San Andrés de Tumaco	\$ 3.372.911.371,10
San Calixto	\$ 1.653.046.791,44
San Diego	\$ 15.000.000,00
San José de Uré	\$ 15.000.000,00
San José del Guaviare	\$ 436.375.327,58
San Miguel	\$ 634.610.472,02
San Pablo	\$ 45.000.000,00
San Pedro de Urabá	\$ 30.000.000,00
San Vicente del Caguán	\$ 163.796.236,00
Santa Marta	\$ 30.000.000,00
Santa Rosa del Sur	\$ 30.000.000,00
Sardinata	\$ 653.310.533,67
Simití	\$ 30.000.000,00
Sipí	\$ 15.000.000,00
Tarazá	\$ 712.226.134,46
Teorama	\$ 453.220.849,39
Tibú	\$ 747.513.718,59
Timbiquí	\$ 30.000.000,00v
Tolú Viejo	\$ 15.000.000,00
Turbo	\$ 45.000.000,00
Unguía	\$ 15.000.000,00
Uribe	\$ 189.252.832,85
Valdivia	\$ 181.358.613,23
Valencia	\$ 15.000.000,00
Valle del Guamuez	\$ 847.058.323,56
Valledupar	\$ 30.000.000,00
Villagarzón	\$ 259.297.420,94
Vistahermosa	\$ 339.385.153,46
Yondó	\$ 45.000.000,00
Zaragoza	\$ 487.205.228,25
<b>Total general</b>	<b>\$ 32.445.906.995,56</b>

Table 6. Personal Research.

Municipalities that have received the most significant amounts of investments are San Andrés de Tumaco (Nariño), Barbacoas (Nariño), El Tarra (Norte de Santander), San Calixto (Norte de Santander), Arauquita (Arauca), and Hacarí (Norte de Santander), as can be seen in the following chart:

## Investment Amount



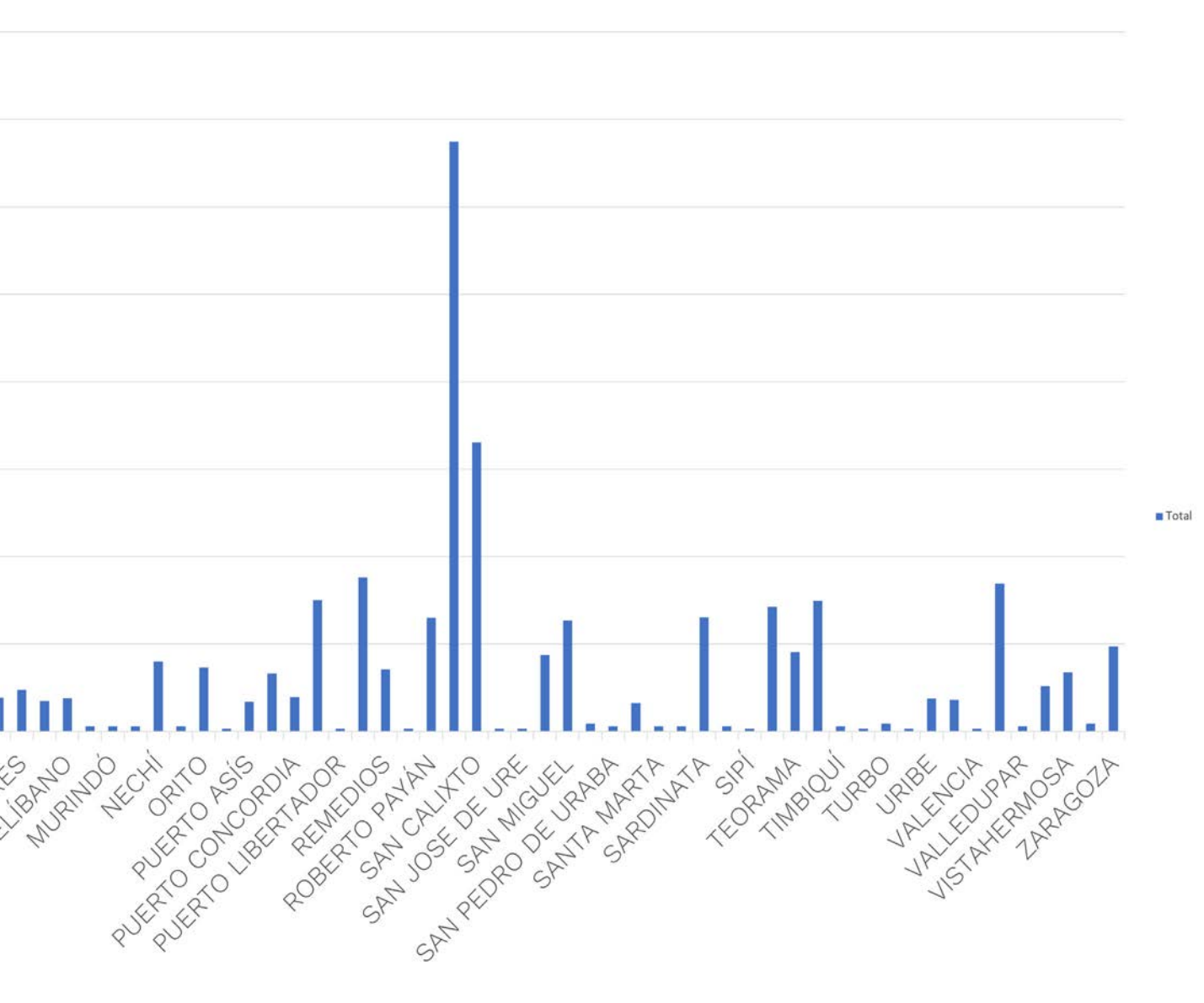


Chart 5. Personal Research



Only 93 of the 170 PDET municipalities receive international cooperation. The following table shows the PDET municipalities that have not received international cooperation funding for this class of projects.

PDET Subregion	Department	Municipality
Alto Patía - North Cauca	Cauca	Argelia
		Balboa
		Buenos Aires
		Cajibío
		Caldono
		Caloto
		Corinto
		Jambaló
		Mercaderes
		Patía
		Piendamó
		Santander de Quilichao
		Suárez
	Toribío	
	Nariño	Cumbitara
El Rosario		
Los Andes		
Policarpa		
Valle del Cauca	Pradera	
Pacific and Nariño frontier	Nariño	El Charco
		La Tola
		Magüí
		Mosquera
		Olaya Herrera
		Ricaurte
		Santa Bárbara
Sierra Nevada - Perijá	Cesar	Becerril
	La Guajira	San Juan del Cesar
	Magdalena	Aracataca
Urabá antioqueño	Antioquia	Dabeiba
Cuenca del Caguán and Piedemonte Caqueteño	Caquetá	Florencia
		Albania
		Currilo
		El Doncello
		El Paujil
		La Montañita
Milán		

Cuenca del Caguán and Piedemonte Caqueteño	Caquetá	Morelia
		San José del Fragua
		San Vicente del Caguán
		Solano
		Solita
		Valparaíso
Montes de María	Bolívar	Córdoba
		El Guamo
		María la baja
		San Jacinto
		San Juan Nepomuceno
		Zambrano
	Sucre	Colosó
		Los Palmitos
		Morroa
		Ovejas
		Palmito
Arauca	Arauca	San Onofre
		Fortul
		Saravena
Bajo Cauca y nordeste antioqueño	Antioquia	Tame
		Amalfi
		Ituango
Putumayo	Putumayo	Segovia
		Mocoa
Sur de Córdoba	Córdoba	Puerto Guzmán
		Tierralta
Sur de Tolima	Tolima	Ataco
		Chaparral
		Planadas
		Rioblanco
Chocó	Antioquia	Vigía del fuerte
	Chocó	Acandí
		Istmina
		Nóvita
Macarena - Guaviare	Meta	Mapiripán
	Guaviare	Puerto Lleras
		Calamar

**Table 7.** Personal Research





Regarding the investment pillars to which the resources are directed, it can be observed that 36% of resources are allocated to the infrastructure and land suitability pillar, followed by the rural education and rural early childhood resources pillar, as can be seen below:

### INVESTMENT AMOUNTS BY PILLARS

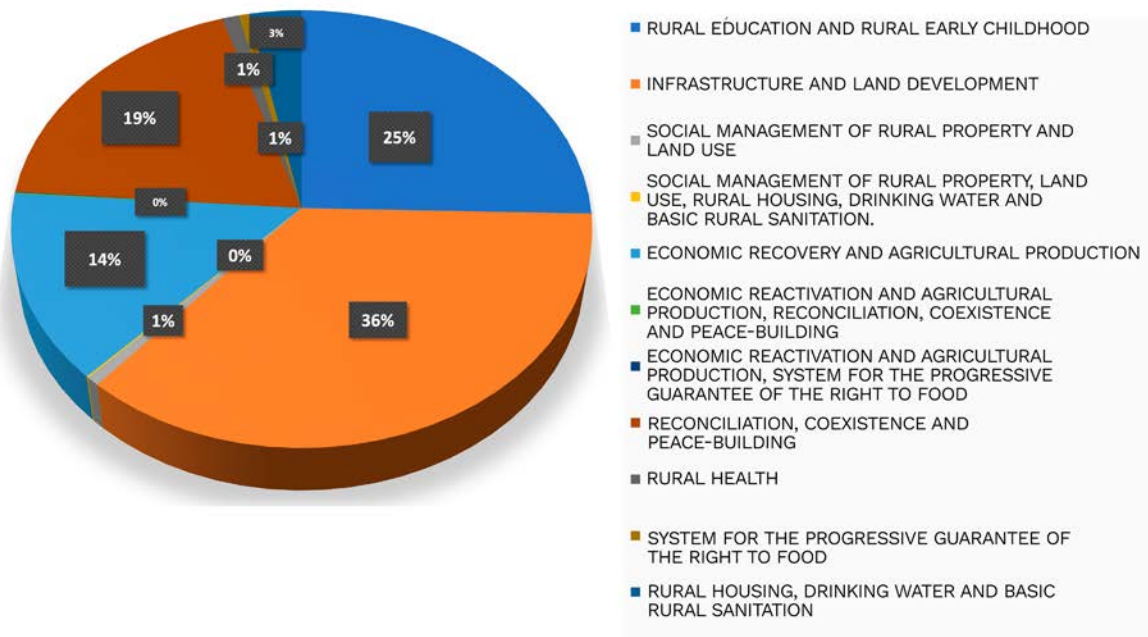


Chart 6. Personal Research





Fifth, we separated the projects that have already been executed and those that are being completed. 74% of the projects have already been implemented, and 26% of the projects are under execution. The region with the most uncompleted projects is Urabá, Antioquia. This is the detail of the subregions:

PDET Subregión	Projects Under Way	Completed Projects	General Total
Alto Patía - Norte Del Cauca		7	7
Arauca		21	21
Bajo Cauca y nordeste antioqueño	2	42	44
Catatumbo		55	55
Chocó	14	2	16
Cuenca del Caguán y piedemonte Caquetense		4	4
Macarena - Guaviare		23	23
Montes de María	3		3
Pacífico Medio	12		12
Pacífico y frontera nariñense	2	34	36
Putumayo		34	34
Sierra Nevada-Perijá-Zona Bananera	13	4	17
Sur de Bolívar	14		14
Sur de Córdoba	4	1	5
Urabá antioqueño	15		15
Total general	79	227	306

Table 8. Personal Research



Most of the resources in execution correspond to resources from the Multidonor Fund:

## Projects in progress - By donor

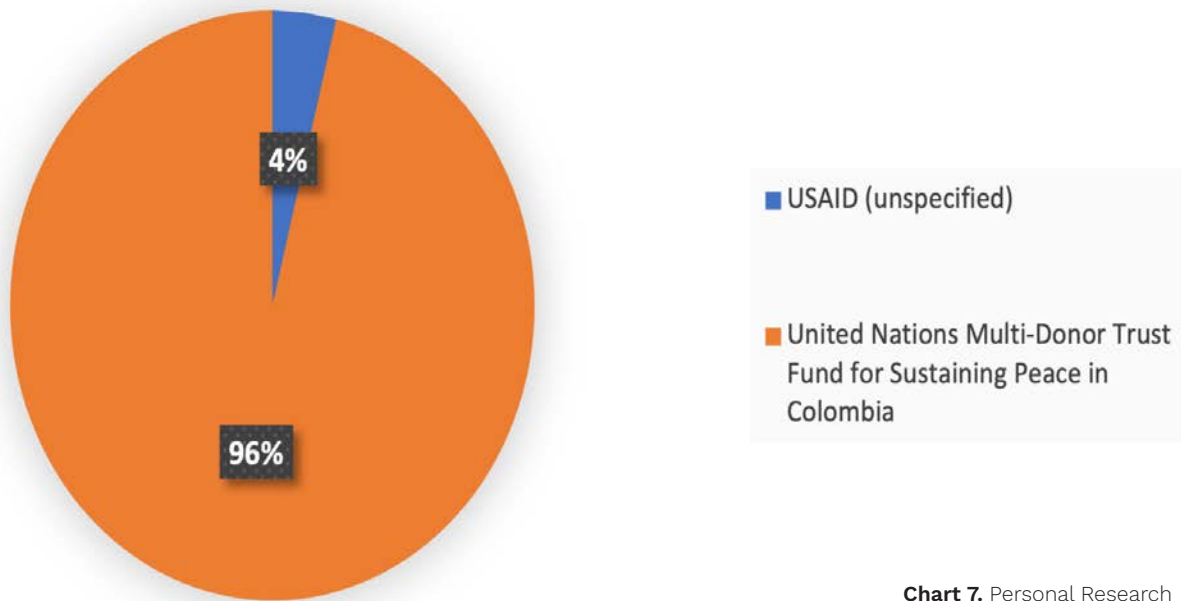
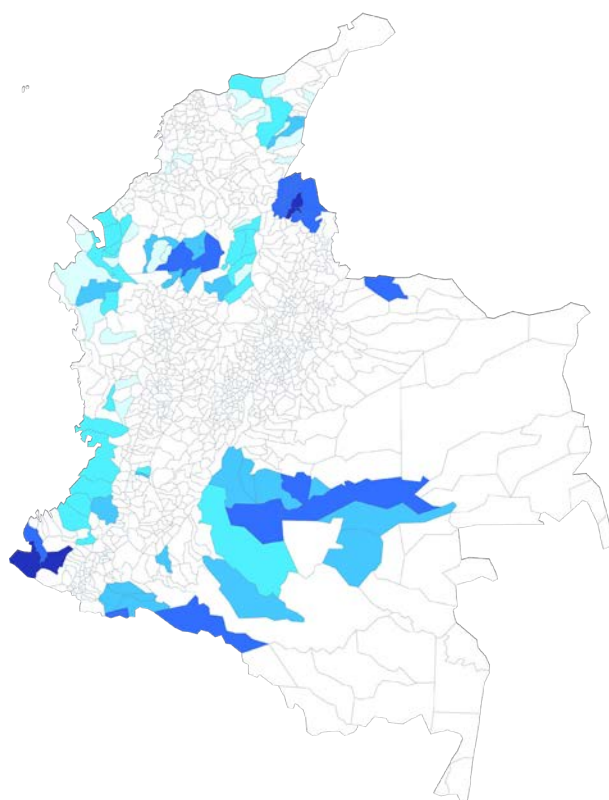


Chart 7. Personal Research

We also wanted to illustrate the territorial distribution. The darker colours represent the percentiles with the highest concentration of resources, while the lighter colours represent the percentiles with a lower concentration of money. As can be seen in the map, the municipalities of San Andrés de Tumaco, Barbacoas (Nariño), as well as El Tarra and San Calixto (Norte de Santander) account for the largest amount of cooperation resources for PDET initiatives.

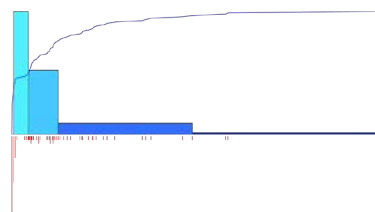


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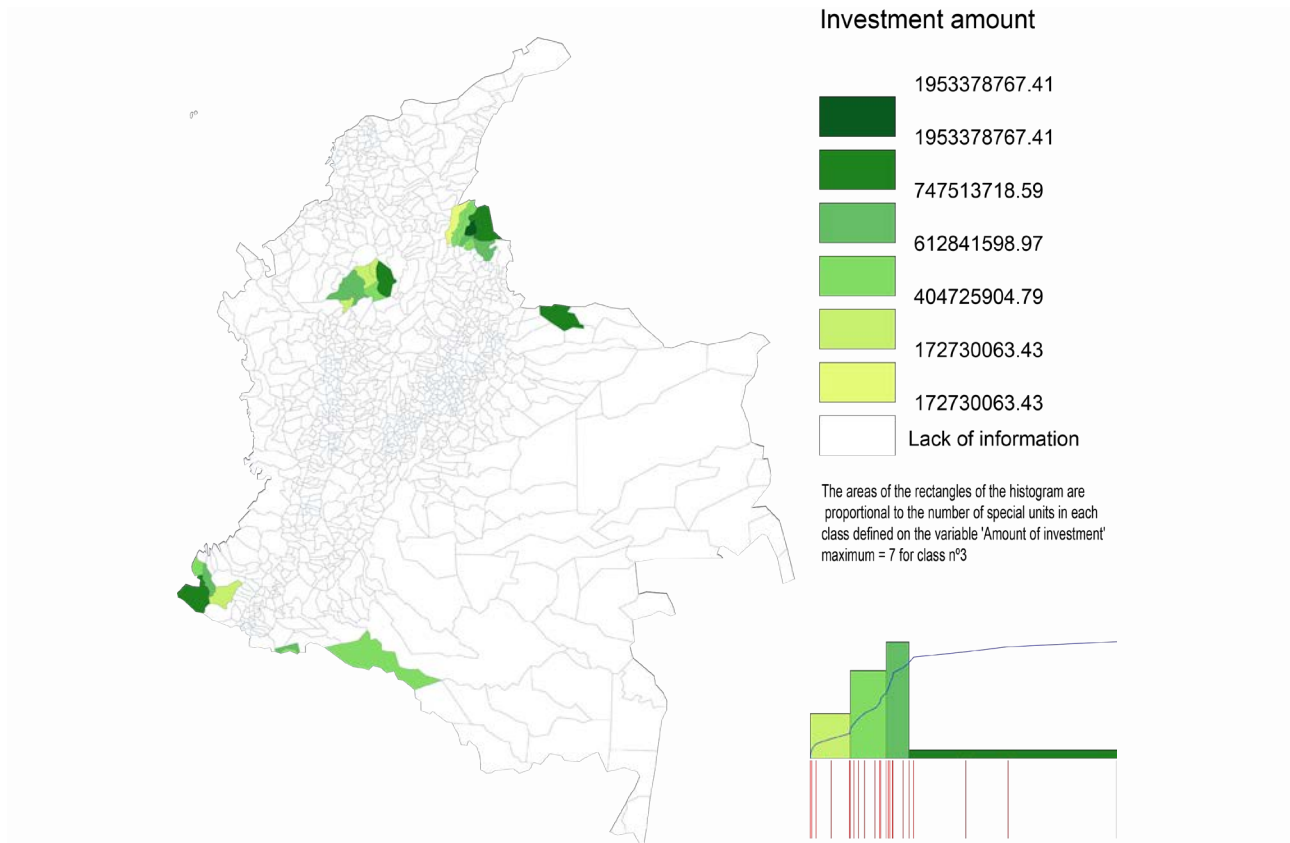
### Investment amount



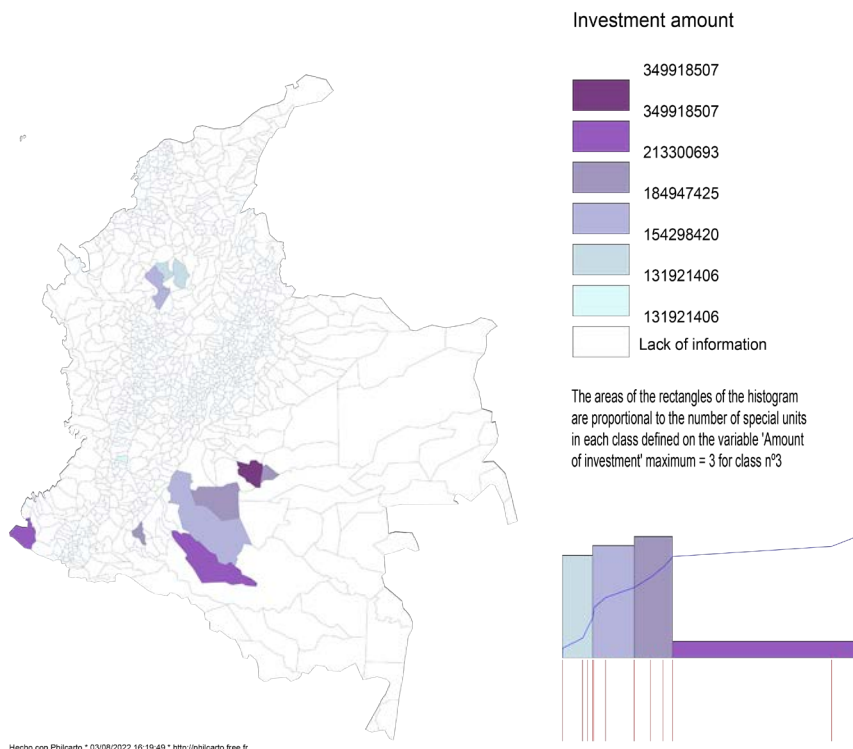
The areas of the rectangles of the histogram are proportional to the number of special units in each class defined on the variable 'Amount of investment' maximum = 24 for class n<sup>4</sup>



Regarding the USAID Colombia Transforma Fund, resources are concentrated in Tumaco and the Catatumbo region (in municipalities such as Tibú, el Tarra and Teorama).

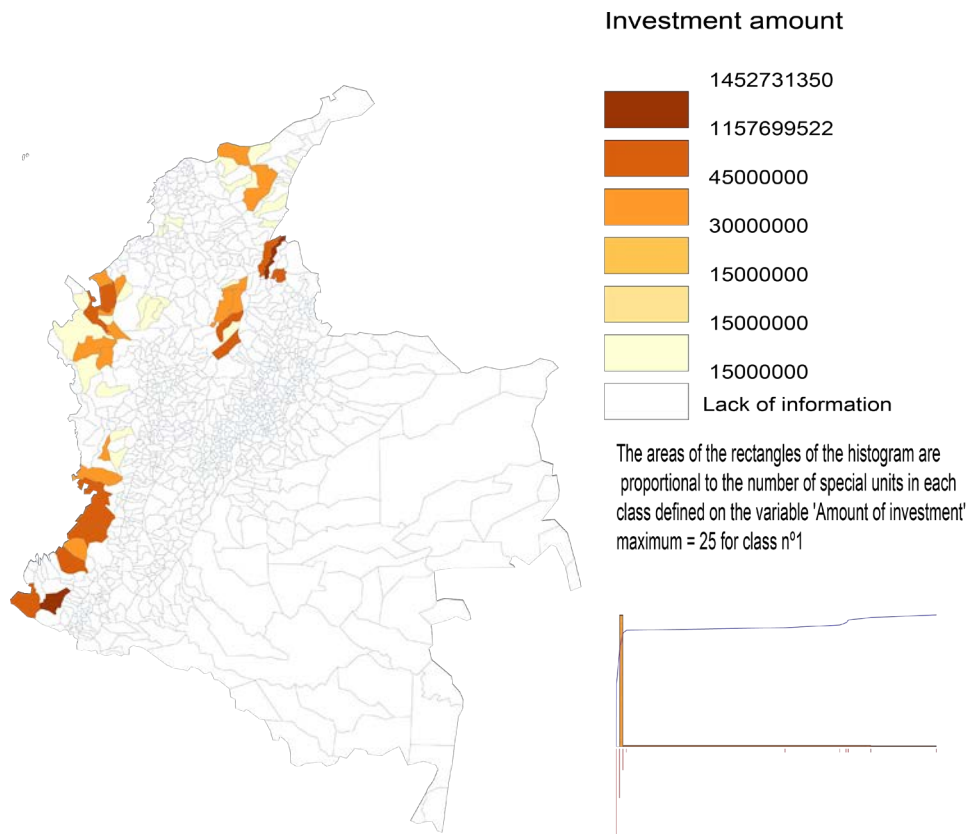


On the contrary, when analysing the USAID FINTRAC Fund, it is evident that this fund has no investments in the Caribbean coast, Cauca, or the Catatumbo region. The municipalities with the highest concentration of resources from this fund are Puerto Rico (15%), Tumaco (14%), Belén de los Andaquíes (9%), and Cartagena del Chairá (9%).

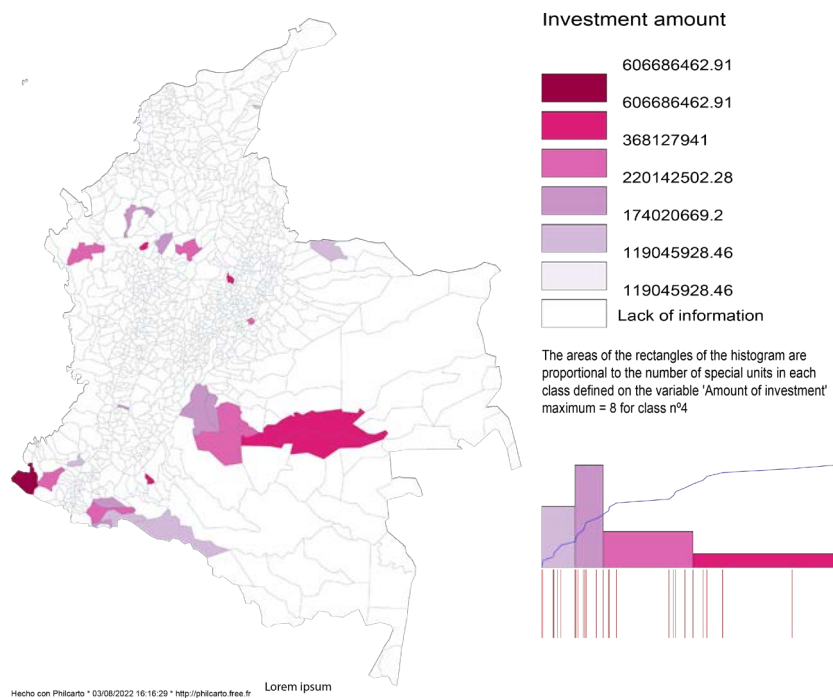




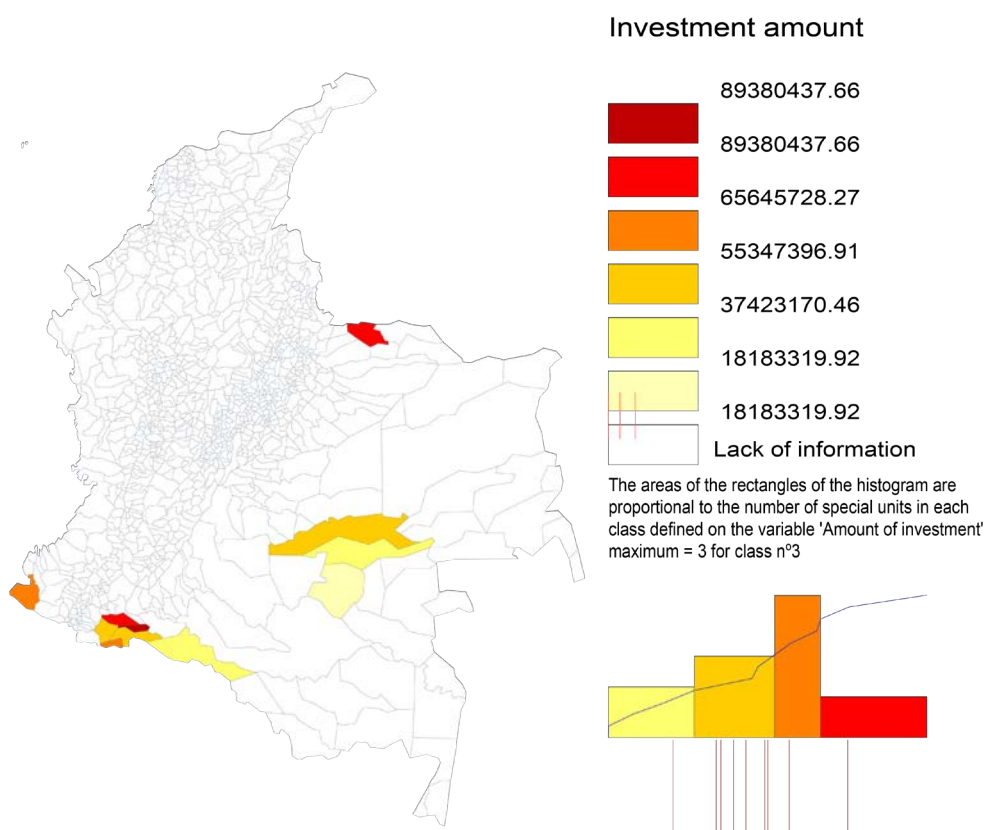
The Multidonor Fund has not made as many investments in the Catatumbo subregion as the other funds already studied, nor did it invest in the Arauca, Macarena – Guaviare, South Tolima, and Putumayo subregions.



Now, UNDP, like the USAID FINTRAC Fund, does not invest in the Caribbean Coast, nor did it invest in the Catatumbo subregion. Regarding this fund, the municipality of San Andrés de Tumaco stands out, as well as the municipalities of San José del Guaviare and El Retorno (Guaviare).



Finally, FUPAD has not invested in the subregions of Sierra Nevada – Perijá, Urabá Antioquia, South of Huila, Cuenca del Caguán, Piedemonte Caqueteño, and Putumayo. Unlike the other funds, this NGO concentrates its resources in the Putumayo subregion, especially in the Puerto Caicedo municipality.



# 3. Preliminary hypotheses

The above data show that the financial contribution of international cooperation for implementing PDETs has been low. While it is true that about 32,000,000,000 COP of international cooperation resources have been obtained since 2017 to finance PDET projects (excluding those entering Colombia in Peace Fund), this amount is small considering the cooperation resources entering the country and what is required for the implementation of the PDETs. The data suggest that most of the municipalities that have received cooperation resources for PDET projects are also municipalities prioritized by security and illicit crop control policies. A large part of these resources is also invested in border regions with high levels of illicit crops (North Santander, Arauca, Nariño). This seems to indicate that the allocation of such resources is aligned with foreign geopolitical interests in the region. Another issue to highlight is that it seems that PDET projects financed with international cooperation are frequent in zones where extractive

(e.g., Northeast Antioquia or Arauca) or agribusiness (e.g., Urabá Antioquia) industries have historically operated. One possible hypothesis is that this is a response to an interest in incorporating areas affected by violence into international markets. Another pattern that confirms this hypothesis is that a considerable percentage of the resources are concentrated in the infrastructure and land adaptation pillar, that is to say, in projects that seek to generate material conditions for the insertion of the regions into the dynamics of global value chains. Regarding the low financial contribution of international cooperation to PDET projects, it is important to explore how the arrival to power of a government that did not support the peace negotiations impacted the relationship with donors. Other important questions to consider are how the redistribution of power that took place after the signing of the Agreement has reconfigured the interests of donors in the country and what impact the difficulties on site (security threats and technical difficulties to transform initiatives

***“...we believe it is important to explore how the coming to power of a government that did not support the peace negotiations impacted the relationship with development workers.”***

in projects to finance) had on the territorial allocation of cooperation resources. These are some of the questions that will continue to guide the research.

***“...the financial contribution of international cooperation for the implementation of the PDETs has been low.”***



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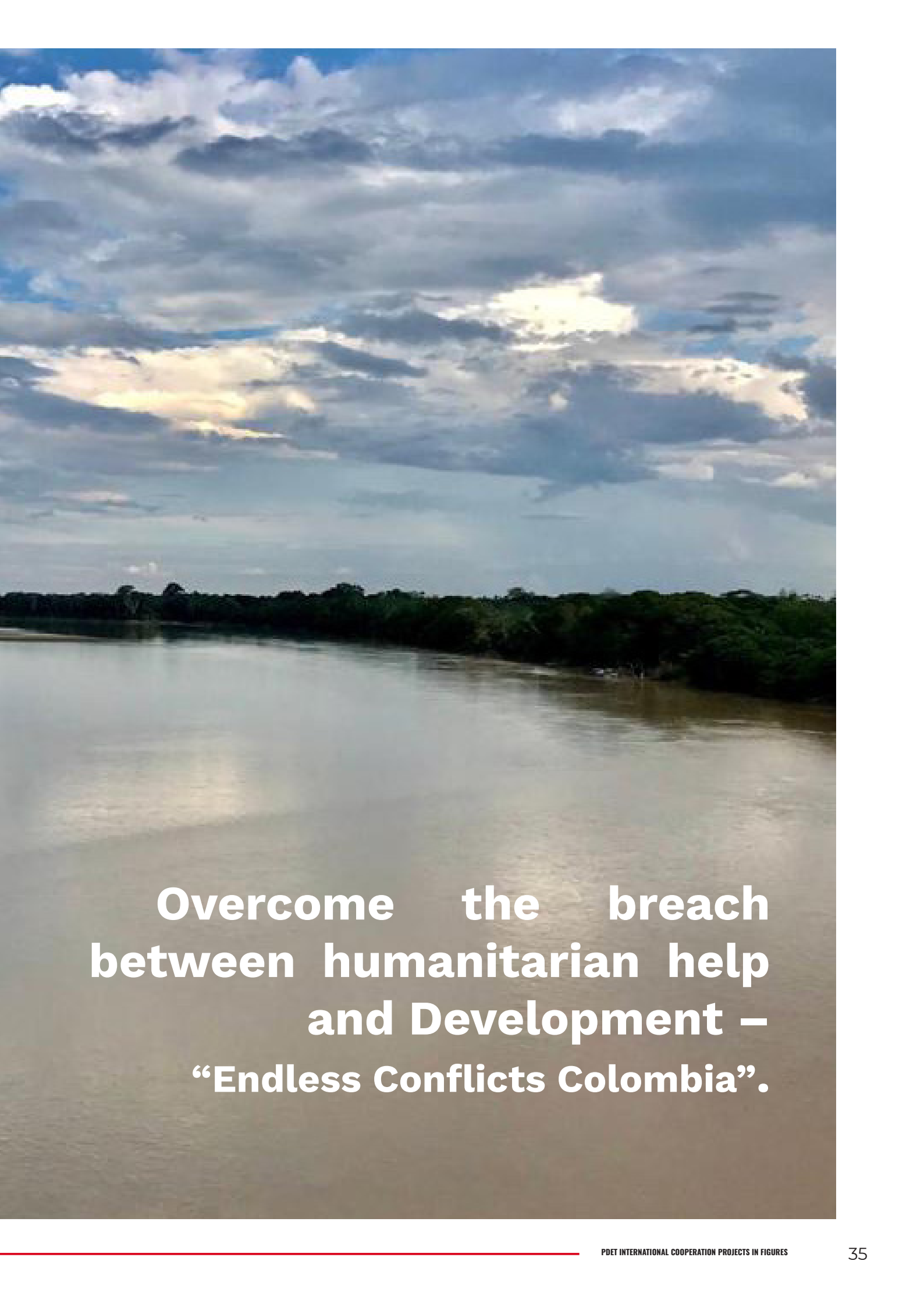
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# The Law of p r o l o n g e d conflicts:



**Overcome the breach  
between humanitarian help  
and Development –  
“Endless Conflicts Colombia”.**

This first report is part of the project

# “The Law of prolonged conflicts: overcome the breach between humanitarian help and Development” - “Endless Conflicts Colombia”.

Contemporary armed conflicts have become protracted, complex, and urbanised, with far-reaching socio-economic consequences, such as severe damage to infrastructure, disruption of services, and protracted displacement. The dire socioeconomic dimensions of prolonged conflicts, as well as the link between poverty and fragility, make the traditional division between humanitarian assistance and development assistance unfeasible to address the short- and long-term needs of affected communities.

The project will provide a comprehensive analysis of the

***“The project will provide a comprehensive analysis of the institutional and substantive legal frameworks within which humanitarian assistance and development is delivered.”***

institutional and substantive legal frameworks within which humanitarian assistance and development is delivered. It aims to investigate the extent to which international law allows for integrated, sustainable, and accountable humanitarian and development assistance in protracted conflict contexts.

The project will accomplish its objective through three closely connected work packages (PT) focusing on institutions, legal regimes, and accountability, respectively. PT 1 traces the multitude of humanitarian and development actors operating in protracted conflict contexts and examines whether their mandates, principles, legal relationships, and institutional structures are likely to create a humanitarian-development nexus. PT 2 focuses on the interactions between the legal regimes applicable to prolonged conflicts, intending to assess whether international law contributes to the creation

of a gap between the two sectors or whether it can, in fact, provide common legal grounds to overcome the gap between them.

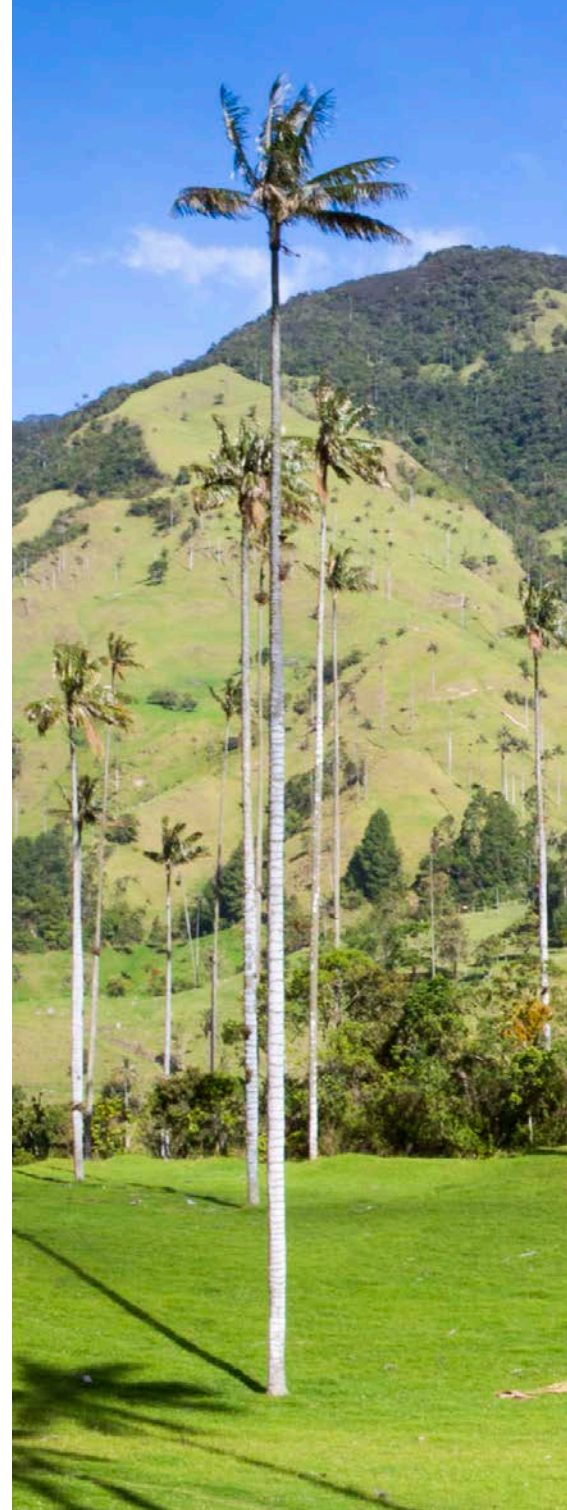
Finally, PT 3 assesses the need for new standards and mechanisms to ensure inclusiveness and accountability to affected communities considering the expanding and interconnected



nature of humanitarian and development responses. The project will be the first to comprehensively address the gap between humanitarian and development assistance from an international law perspective. It will also clarify the law applicable to the underexplored socio-economic dimensions of protracted conflicts.

The project will therefore make fundamental advances in the field of international law, as well as in the multidisciplinary fields of humanitarianism, development, transitional justice, and peacebuilding. More generally, the project's research results will contribute to some of the fundamental debates in international law, for example,

on the evolution of international (humanitarian) law in the face of the changing characteristics of armed conflict, regime interactions, and the fragmentation of international law, and the increasing role and authority of non-state actors, in particular international organizations, in global governance. Beyond its research contributions, the project will develop legal and policy recommendations for the interpretation and design of international law and thus participate in the transfer of knowledge for international cooperation towards the operationalisation of the humanitarian-development nexus.



***The project will therefore make fundamental advances in the field of international law***

***“The project (...) participate in the transfer of knowledge for international cooperation towards the operationalisation of the humanitarian-development nexus. ”***

The Universidad del Rosario team will conduct a case study in Colombia. For this purpose, the cooperation resources that have been received for implementing the Agreement signed with the FARC, their geographical destination, and the type of projects they have financed will be mapped. Additionally, a qualitative case study will be carried out based on specific projects in two departments built from the initial mapping. This study will include semi-structured interviews with civil servants, officials from officials, officials of international organizations, NGOs and members of NGOs, and communities receiving these resources.



***“The Universidad del Rosario team will conduct a case study in Colombia. For this purpose, the cooperation resources that have been received for implementing the Agreement signed with the FARC”***



Access the Spanish version of this report and other research results in our collection in the Universidad del Rosario institutional repository (<https://repository.urosario.edu.co/handle/10336/31664>) and in our data repository (<https://research-data.urosario.edu.co/dataverse/endlessconflictscolombia/>).





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