



WEAVING EXPERIENCES AROUND THE CREATION OF THE TERRITORIAL MODEL OF GUARANTEES OF NON-REPETITION AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG GIRLS TO ALLOW THEM ACCESS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF TRUTH, JUSTICE, REPARATIONS AND NON-REPETITION - SIVJRNICIR, AT THE MUNICIPALITY OF VISTA HERMOSA (META, COLOMBIA)



NACIONES UNIDAS
DERECHOS HUMANOS
OFICINA DEL ALTO COMISIONADO
Colombia



WEAVING EXPERIENCES AROUND
THE CREATION OF THE TERRITORIAL
MODEL OF GUARANTEES OF NON-NON-
REPETITION AND EMPOWERMENT OF
WOMEN AND YOUNG GIRLS TO ALLOW
THEM ACCESS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE
SYSTEM OF TRUTH, JUSTICE, REPARATIONS
AND NON-NON-REPETITION - SIVJRNICIR,
AT THE MUNICIPALITY OF VISTA HERMOSA
(META, COLOMBIA)

WEAVING COMMUNITY AND INSTITUTIONAL EXPERIENCES

UN Women

Patricia Fernández-Pacheco UN Women
Colombia Representative a.i

Diana Espinosa

UN Women Colombia Deputy Representative a.i

Silvia Arias

National Program Officer

Natalie Sánchez Benítez

Women, Peace and Security Program Analyst

Claudia Varela Valero

Territorial Gender Officer - Meta

David Benítez López

Knowledge Management Specialist

Sara Guerrero Caicedo

Technical liaison professional

Ximena Alcorro Heredia

Technical liaison professional

María Teresa Bernal Saavedra

Experience Systematisation Consultant
community and institutional model of the Territorial
Model

Editorial coordination

Valentina Valencia Bernal

Publishing and Editorial Content Specialist**UN Women Colombia**

**Colombia Office of the High Commissioner
United Nations Human Rights.**

Juliette de Rivero

Country representative

Juan Carlos Monge

Deputy Representative

Ana Maria Diaz

DESC and Gender Team Coordinator

Christopher Guarnotta

Territorial Office Coordinator - Meta

Paula Peñacoba

ESCR and Gender Team

Document Review:

UN Women project team

Project team Office of the United Nations High
Commissioner for Human Rights OHCHR.

Presentation and validation of document with
members of the project management committee -
Territorial Model

Design and layout-

Acento Editorial

© ONU Mujeres 2021

Todos los derechos reservados

Reproduction of this content is authorised to the media, non-governmental organisations, academic institutions and other public entities and individuals, provided that due credit is given to UN Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the content is not altered in any way.

©UN Women, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, 2020.

This document is made possible with the support of the United Nations Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund. UN Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights OHCHR are responsible for the contents, with the participation: women and YOUNG GIRLS from Vista Hermosa and Villavicencio (Meta), the partner organisations - Yo Puedo Corporation, SISMA Mujer Corporation in collaboration with ASOMUDEM, participating mechanisms of the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition SIVJRN and local entities, and these do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the United Nations Secretary General's Peacebuilding Fund.

CONTENIDO

PRESENTATION	7
INTRODUCTION	11
1. CONTEXT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TERRITORIAL MODEL FOR GUARANTEES OF NON-REPETITION AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH AND WOMEN FOR ACCESS TO THE SIVJNR	13
1.1. Legal framework and international references in the Construction of the Territorial Model for Guarantees of Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Youth and Women for their Effective Access to the SIVJNR	15
1.2. Referents in the approach to events such as sexual violence and forced disappearance in the context and due to the armed conflict	18
2. PROTAGONISTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TERRITORIAL MODEL FOR GUARANTEES OF NON-REPETITION AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH AND WOMEN FOR THEIR EFFECTIVE ACCESS TO THE SIVJNR	21
3. WEAVING TOGETHER COMMUNITY AND INSTITUTIONAL EXPERIENCES - SYSTEMATIZATION THEMES	27
3.1. THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG AND ADULT WOMEN AS A MOBILIZING FACTOR FOR SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION	29
3.1.1 time prior to the implementation of the training and accompaniment processes	33
3.1.2. The places they traversed during implementation	37
3.1.3. What the participants learned	54

3.2. SOCIAL MOBILIZATION OF YOUNG AND ADULT WOMEN	61
3.2.1. Vista hermosa young and adult women's peace agendas voices for advocacy	64
3.2.2. Routes for advocacy. Advocacy by young and adult women	72
3.3. ACCOMPANYING THE PAIN AND SUPPORTING THE RESISTANCE OF YOUNG AND ADULT WOMEN	83
3.3.1 Emotional and psychosocial strengthening	85
3.3.2. Exercising their rights as victims of the armed conflict	90
3.3.3. Collection and systematization of information for submitting reports on sexual violence and forced disappearances to the SIVJNR	93
3.4. WEAVING NETWORKS	101
3.4.1. Protective environments for young and adult women in vista hermosa	102
3.4.2. What do young and adult women understand by protective environments?	103
3.4.3. Roadmap for Creating Protective Environments with an emphasis on ESCRS	107
3.4.4. Roadmap for Creating Protective Environments with an emphasis on the rights of young and adult women victims of the armed conflict	112
3.4.5. Other actions framed by the work plans between the mechanisms of the SIVJNR and UN Women	121
3.4.6. Coordination actions for the generation of protective environments	124
3.4.7. Spaces for the exchange of knowledge and experiences	130
4. LEARNING FROM THE EXPERIENCES	137
4.1. Lessons learned	137

4.1.1. Lessons Learned in the Implementation of the training processes with the different actors in the process	137
4.1.2. Lessons Learned in advocacy processes led by young and adult women in local advocacy and planning settings	138
4.1.3. Lessons Learned in the process of psychosocial and legal accompaniment, information gathering and systematization for submitting reports on sexual violence and forced disappearance to the SIVJNR	139
4.1.4. Lessons Learned in the community and institutional coordination processes between the participants, social organizations and institutions involved in creating protective environments and access to the SIVJNR	140
4.2. Good practices in the construction of the territorial model	140
4.2.1. Good Practices in the implementation of the training processes with the different actors in the process	141
4.2.2. Good Practices in advocacy processes led by young and adult women in local advocacy and planning processes	142
4.2.3. Good Practices in the psychosocial and legal accompaniment, information gathering and systematization for submitting reports on sexual violence and forced disappearance to the SIVJNR	142
4.2.4. Good Practices in the community and institutional coordination processes between the participants, social organizations and institutions involved in creating protective environments and access to the SIVJNR	142
5. CONCLUSIONS	144
5.1. Implementation of the training processes with the different actors in the process	144
5.2. Advocacy processes led by young and adult women in local advocacy and planning settings.	144
5.3. Process of psychosocial and legal accompaniment, information gathering and systematization for developing reports on sexual violence and forced disappearance submitted to the SIVJNR	145

5.4. Community and institutional coordination processes between the participants, social organizations and institutions involved in creating protective environments and access to the SIVJNR	145
6. RECOMMENDATIONS	147
6.1. Implementation of training processes with the different actors in the process	147
6.2. Advocacy processes led by young and adult women in local advocacy and planning settings.	147
6.3. Process of psychosocial and legal accompaniment, information gathering and systematization for developing reports on sexual violence and forced disappearance for the SIVJNR	148
6.4. Community and institutional coordination processes between the participants, social organizations and institutions involved in creating protective environments and access to the SIVJNR	148
7. THE MEANING OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TERRITORIAL MODEL	149
8. REFLEXIONES FINALES	152
9. BIBLIOGRAPHY	156

PRESENTATION

Within the framework of the Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative (GYPI) of the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) of the Secretary General of the United Nations, UN Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner of Human Rights, on behalf of the United Nations Country Team in Colombia, implement the project *“Territorial Model for Guarantees of Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Youth and Women Victims for Their Effective Access to the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition (SIVJNRN in Spanish).”*

Building the *Territorial Model*, has been an experience located in the municipality of Vista Hermosa (Meta) that sought to achieve the confluence of various actors to generate protective environments and, within this framework, to provide access to economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs) and the rights of girls and adult women who are victims of the armed conflict.

UN Women, as the leading agency in the initiative, has been an ally in the efforts to consolidate peace in Colombia, particularly by accompanying women and organizations in collective reparation processes and in their initiatives for the construction of territorial peace. Likewise, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within the framework of its mandate¹ and with its responsibilities in relation to the Peace Agreement,² partnered with UN Women to launch the construction of a Model that contributes to creating a protective environment that guarantees human rights, especially economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs).

To do this, it was decided to bring together organizations of victims, women and young people that have experience in and a track record of providing psycho-legal support to victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance, have a knowledge of the territory, ability to attract others, experience in training processes to strengthen the technical capacities for citizen participation exercises, advocacy and construction of territorial peace. The Corporación SISMA Mujer, the Association of Displaced Women of Meta, hereinafter ASOMUDEM, and the Corporación Yo Puedo were the ones who implemented this, thanks to their

¹ <https://www.hchr.org.co/index.php/mandato-de-la-oficina>

² Ibid.

expertise and leadership, community actions managed to hook up with and promote the empowerment of 529³ urban and rural young and adult women in the municipality, who are mostly victims of the armed conflict, particularly in terms of forced displacement, forced disappearance and sexual violence.

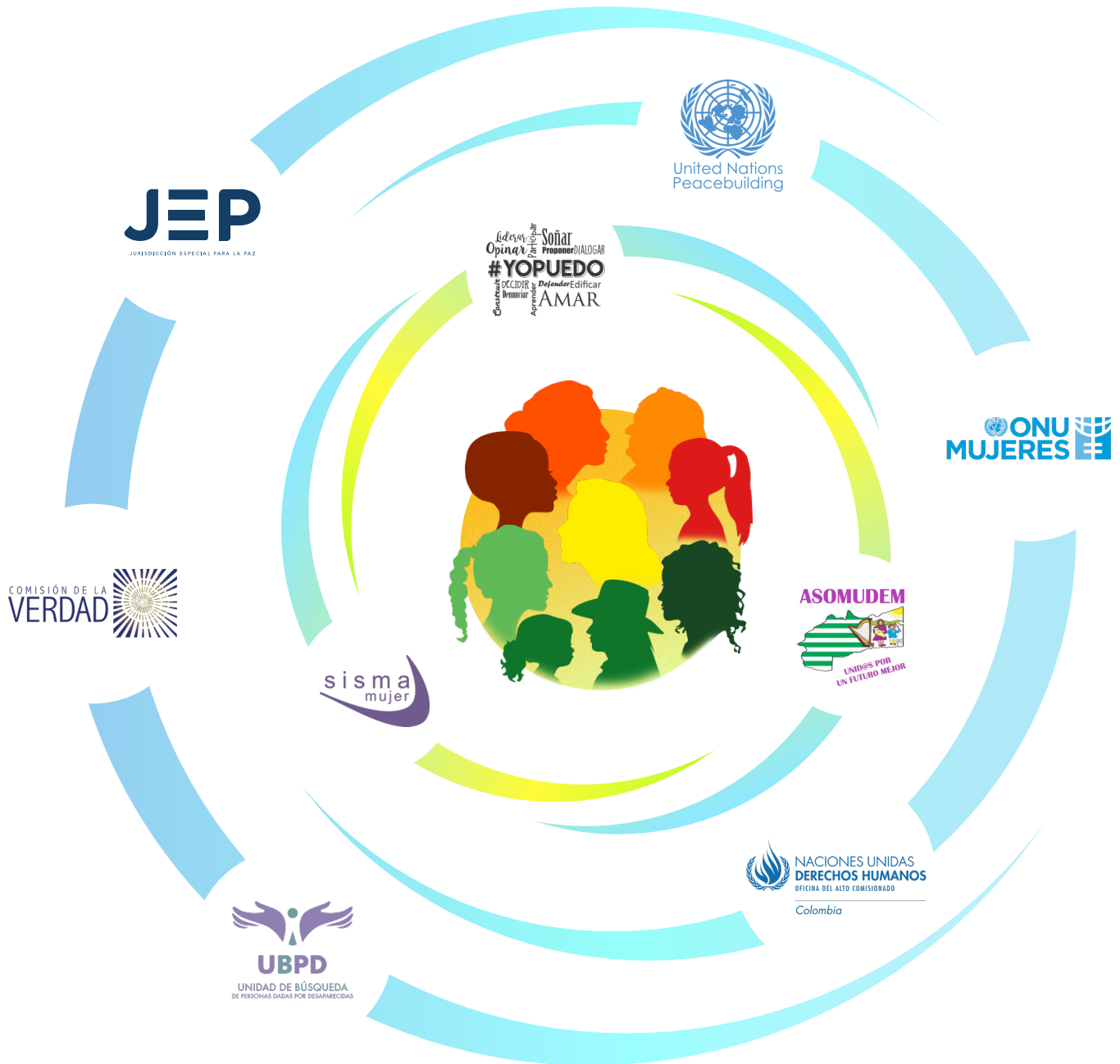
The institutional experiences that are part of the *Territorial Model* consist of the three mechanisms of the SIVJRNR as guarantors of the victims' rights, with the participation of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP in Spanish), the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-repetition (CEV) and the Unit for the Search for Missing Persons (UBPD). Within the framework of the initiative, actions were undertaken to link these institutions to young and adult women, and in turn, specific support was provided to strengthen actions within a gender-based approach and women's human rights within each mechanism.

This group of actors provided the community and institutional experiences that are presented in this document, delving into the meaning and sense of this initiative. The construction of the Territorial Model is one of the actions promoted by various actors to make progress on implementing the Final Agreement. In order to illustrate and systematize the methodological and participatory route for its construction, a symbolic *mandala*, this is used to represent the evolution, relationships and interconnections of these experiences, which are presented through the symbolism of concentric circles. Mandalas are diagrams made up of various shapes and figures that are form a set of images with different meanings. For the current systematization, the use of the mandala is exclusively related to the ability to represent the different relationships, links and bonds woven into the generation of protective environments for the access of young and adult women to SIVJRNR and ESCRs.

Young and adult women are the center and connect the other actors. As they are the protagonists and references for the generation of all the spirals involved in the construction of the Model, the characteristics necessary for the approach are the basis for the subsequent circles-axes of the process of systematizing the community and institutional experiences that this document narrates.

The social organizations of women, young people and victims accompany and provide a bridge between the participants and other actors, so, in the mandala, the social organizations are woven into the heart or central circle of the diagram, and they form an Integrated confluence that flows in two directions. The third circle consists of the territorial entities, the SIVJRNR and other organizations such as UN Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), who accompany and have, within the particularities of our mandates, the function of contributing to generating the structural and institutional conditions for guaranteeing and accessing women's rights.

³ 117 young and adult women were involved in the initiative led by the Corporación SISMA Mujer. 325 young and adult women were involved in the actions led by ASOMUDEM in alliance with Corporación SISMA Mujer, with 87 young participants in the Corporación Yo Puedo process.



INTRODUCTION

Weaving together is synonymous with coordinating for a context like the construction of the Territorial Model; it involves identifying the points where the initiatives come together and building bridges that allow linkages to enhance each one of the results that the actors are seeking. It involves identifying where the main gaps are and designing actions that respond to the needs of the project so that each actor can best move forward. It involves an expanded reading of the process designed to facilitate understanding between the partner organizations and the SIVJRNR. It involves weaving together the experiences and central meanings in the construction of the Model in order to consider specific routes and present implementation paths for other territorial experiences.

In this sense, *Weaving Together Experiences around the Construction of the Territorial Model for Guarantees of Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Youth and Women for their Access to the SIVJRNR in the Municipality of Vista Hermosa* presents the main experiences and meanings in the construction of the Model in terms of central themes.

The first theme: *“The education of young and adult women as a mobilizing factor for social transformation,”* addresses training processes for the different actors in the process, highlighting the voices of the participating young and adult women, as well as the partner organizations that implemented these processes. This theme seeks to answer the questions of *What were the training processes that were led? What elements characterize these processes? How did they contribute to the agency of the 529 young and adult women who participated? What role did the gender-based approach have in the pedagogical processes?* Recognizing that the training sessions were the basis, foundation and driving force for other actions such as advocacy initiatives, the relationship with the SIVJRNR and others.

The strengthening of the emotional, technical and political capacities of the participants made possible the construction of peace agendas and advocacy routes, consolidating the calls and contributions that young and adult women make to the municipal administration of Vista Hermosa and the levels of citizen participation to guarantee their ESCRs and rights as victims. This process is presented as the second theme: *“The social mobilization of young and adult women,”* which presents the advocacy processes led by young and adult women that comprise the participation and local planning settings; This theme answers the questions of *How are peace agendas for young and adult women built in Vista Hermosa? What are the routes that social organizations of women, youth and victims take for advocacy?*

The third theme is related to psychosocial and legal support, the collection of information and its systematization for reports on sexual violence and forced disappearance to the SIVJRNR, presenting the results of the documentation exercise regarding the victimizing events, the contexts, resistances and agency capacity that women have built. This theme addresses the questions of *What are the routes for women's organizations to undertake a psycho-legal approach to the crimes of forced disappearance and sexual violence? What are the central elements in the processes of psychosocial support, information gathering and systematization for submitting reports on sexual violence and forced disappearance to the SIVJRNR?*

Finally, the fourth theme deals with the main reflections on the processes of linkage, coordination and alliances for the construction of the Territorial Model, addressing as central questions *What are the processes of linkage, coordination, encounters and relationships necessary for the construction of a territorial experience of access to gender justice? What has been the route for the generation of protective environments focused on gender justice and access to ESCRs as a means to guarantee conditions for effective access to the SIVJRNR?*

This set of four themes, in addition to the educational elements related to the experience collected in the *Learning from Experiences* chapter, cover the main elements of the systematization carried out from October 2019 to June 2020, which included 32 individual and group semi-structured interviews and experience milestone observations and led to this Narrative Systematization Report, which collects the main milestones or moments referred to by the actors who participated in the experience of building the Territorial Model. Some experiences could not be included in the document, given the scope of the systematization and writing involved; however, the organizations, institutional allies and other actors have an organizational and institutional memory of their processes, routes and paths that covers the organizational and institutional experiences key to the construction of this initiative.

1. CONTEXT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TERRITORIAL MODEL FOR GUARANTEES OF NON-REPETITION AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH AND WOMEN FOR ACCESS TO THE SIVJNR

In 2016, the Final Agreement was signed to end the conflict and build a stable and lasting peace, signed by the national government and the FARC-EP, which was an historic achievement for Colombian society to deal with decades of armed conflict. This is an historic milestone in our country and it is a point of reference for the world as the first one to recognize and incorporate a gender-based approach as a result of the impact of women's and victims' organizations that were able to draw attention to the disproportionate damage and impact of the armed conflict and the resistance and agencies that women have woven as peace builders. The second outstanding milestone of the agreement involves the creation of an integrated response to the rights of the victims, with the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition (SIVJNR), the first reference of creation in the Table for Dialogue and Negotiation.

The Agreement includes six points, Point 1. Towards a New Colombian Countryside: Comprehensive Rural Reform; Point 2. Political Participation: A democratic opportunity to build peace; Point 3. End of the Conflict; Point 4. Solution to the Illicit Drugs Problem; Point 5. Agreement regarding the Victims of the Conflict: "Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparations and Non-Repetition"; Point 6. Implementation, Verification and Public Endorsement. The point fifth the Agreement, as a response to the need for reparations for 8,553,416 victims of the armed conflict, of whom 4,277,995 are women. This Agreement seeks to create mechanisms to publicize the causes and patterns of victimization, and thus the damages suffered by the victims during the armed conflict.

In this context of building peace, UN Women and the OHCHR made a public call directed at different social organizations to implement this initiative in Vista Hermosa (Meta), one of the most affected municipalities in the context of the armed conflict. According to figures included in the proposal⁴ for the Territorial Model initiative, it is reported that more than 50% of the population of the municipality suffered at least one impact due to the conflict, with the main events being forced displacement and forced disappearance. An analysis by UN Women suggests that the municipality is among the 100 territories most affected

⁴ PBF Project Document. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

by the armed conflict and has the highest rate of forcibly disappeared women. In the initiative, SISMA Mujer⁵ highlighted that the municipality has a total of 10,195 victims.

“Between 1985 and 2016, 1,966 people disappeared from Vista Hermosa, according to the Single Registry of Victims. The most critical years were between 2000 and 2006, with about 1,300 missing people. In 2015, the Prosecutor’s Office found that there were about 130 unidentified bodies in the cemetery of this municipality, of which, by 2018, they have been able to identify 30 and deliver 10 of them to their relatives.”

Corporación SISMA Mujer. (2019, p. 5)

In addition to the damages and impact the war has left in Vista Hermosa, in terms of ESCRs, it is noted that 48.5% of the population of the municipality lives in conditions of multidimensional poverty⁶. Furthermore, the OHCHR has found that the health system does not respond in a manner consistent with women’s needs. Thus, the need was seen to substantially strengthen the government’s response, for example, in psychosocial care and sexual and reproductive health for the women of the municipality and in particular for victims of sexual violence, forced disappearance and other serious Human Rights violations.

This panorama shows the relevance of initiatives that respond to the territorial contexts that, in the case of Vista Hermosa, translate into access to victims’ rights and guarantees for access to ESCRs, especially for rural women. In this context, the *Territorial Model for Guarantees of Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Youth and Women for their Effective Access to the SIVJNR* issued a call through partner and allied organizations: Corporación Yo Puedo and Corporación SISMA Mujer in territorial alliance with the Association of Displaced Women of Meta, hereinafter ASOMUDEM, to a total of 529 young and adult women from the municipality’s urban and rural areas, most of whom are victims of the armed conflict, particularly of forced displacement, forced disappearance and sexual violence.

⁵ PRODOC. Sisma Mujer in territorial alliance with ASOMUDEM. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

⁶ <https://dane.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=1b255a87f608476a98d7634766bc2938>

1.1. Legal framework and international references in the Construction of the Territorial Model for Guarantees of Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Youth and Women for their Effective Access to the SIVJNR

In regards to the international context that gave rise to the construction of the Territorial Model, some references are presented that are part of the legal framework that obligates governments to guarantee the human rights of women and calls on international organizations and civil society to contribute to the victims of internal armed conflicts actually enjoying their rights.

In the construction of the model, the following international norms and standards were taken into account, among others:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979), as well as the General Recommendations of the Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women⁷ and those referring specifically to the Colombian State.⁸
- The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the recommendations for Colombia by the Committee on Enforced Disappearances.⁹
- The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (Belem do Pará Convention, 1994) and some of the judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.¹⁰

When designing the proposal for the construction of the Territorial Model, the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council that set out provisions related to women, peace and security were also taken into account. The calls and obligations derived from the Resolutions respond to what women, in all their heterogeneity, have demanded: to be recognized as active subjects in building peace and recognition of the gender-based approach and women's rights. Resolutions were taken into account that address issues about women, peace and security; those that provide guidelines for the prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence; and those that respond to the specificity of young people in peace contexts.

⁷ Recommendations against violence against women and access to justice: 2,19, 30,33 and 35.

⁸ CEDAW/C/COL/CO/9. Available in [https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/S/RES/2419\(2018\)](https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/S/RES/2419(2018))

⁹ CED/C/COL/CO/1. Available in <https://undocs.org/sp/CED/C/COL/CO/1>

¹⁰ For example, the case of González y Otras ("Campo Algodonero") Vs. México (2009).

Resolution **1325 of 2000**,¹¹ recognizes the importance of the active participation of women in peace processes, particularly in the phases for negotiating and reaching agreements for the end of the conflict, in addition to being one of the main references in recognizing the differentiated and disproportionate impacts that girls, young and adult women suffer from socio-political violence. Its principles include participation, protection, prevention and recovery.

Other resolutions are derived from it, such as Resolution **1820 of 2008**,¹² which follows up on Resolution 1325 with an emphasis on sexual violence, recognizing that it constitutes a war crime. In **2009**, two resolutions were adopted: the first was Resolution **1888**,¹³ which asks the missions to protect the population at the highest risk of sexual violence, recognizing the impact on children and women and encouraging the creation of a special rapporteur who, as an expert, can report more deeply about populations facing sexual violence during conflicts. The second resolution that year was Resolution **1889**,¹⁴ which, in keeping with Resolution 1325, generates support for the participation of women in peace processes. Resolution **1960 of 2010**¹⁵ provides for a System of Accountability for the eradication of sexual violence in the context of armed conflicts.

Resolution **2106 of 2013**¹⁶ was adopted, reinforcing the previous resolutions, giving new impetus to combating sexual violence and strengthening the role of all governmental and non-governmental actors. The Council adopted Resolution **2122**¹⁷ in **2013**, calling for accountability in regard to the progress and challenges in implementing Resolution 1325.

Resolution **2242 of 2015**¹⁸ reinforces what had already been covered by the United Nations Security Council in previous resolutions on the agenda of women, peace and security, particularly in contexts of exacerbated violence. In addition, it urges the creation of incentives to promote countries contributing to greater

¹¹ United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, S/RES/1325 (2000). Available at: [https://www.un.org/womenwatch/ods/SRES-1325\(2000\)-S.pdf](https://www.un.org/womenwatch/ods/SRES-1325(2000)-S.pdf)

¹² United Nations Security Council Resolution 1820, S/RES/1820 (2008). Available in: <https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2011/8217.pdf>

¹³ United Nations Security Council Resolution 1888, S/RES/1888 (2009). Available at: <https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2011/8237.pdf>

¹⁴ United Nations Security Council Resolution 1889, S/RES/1889 (2009). Available at: <https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2011/8236.pdf>

¹⁵ United Nations Security Council Resolution 1960, S/RES/1960 (2010). Available at: <https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2011/8324.pdf>

¹⁶ United Nations Security Council Resolution 2106, S/RES/2106 (2013). Available at: <https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2014/9577.pdf>

¹⁷ United Nations Security Council Resolution 2122, S/RES/2122 (2013). Available at: <https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2014/9580.pdf>

¹⁸ United Nations Security Council Resolution 2242, S/RES/2242 (2015). Available at: [http://undocs.org/es/S/RES/2242\(2015\)](http://undocs.org/es/S/RES/2242(2015))

participation by women and their organizations at all levels of decision-making related to building and maintaining peace.

On October 29, 2019, Resolution **2493 of 2019**¹⁹ was approved, recognizing the barriers to applying Resolution 1325 of 2000, particularly in relation to the limited guarantees for the participation of women in peacebuilding settings. So, it urges member states to apply provisions in regard to the women, peace, and security agenda, including the creation of safe and conducive environments so that women leaders can carry out actions to consolidate peace and defend women's human rights.

Resolution **2467 de 2019**,²⁰ which reiterates the demand to stop all acts of sexual violence, urging all parties to make effective commitments to combat this scourge. It calls for following up on Resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013) to evaluate barriers and deficiencies and assess responses related to the protection of women.

In regard to forced disappearance, Resolution **2474 of 2019**²¹ stands out, which raises the importance of establishing measures for the prevention of forced disappearances during armed conflicts, particularly after the drastic increase in the victims of this crime against humanity and the differential implications that this brings into the lives of women and children.

These milestones include the importance of recognizing women as active subjects in peacebuilding. In addition to these, there are resolutions that include recommendations on the role of young people in promoting peace and security.

Resolution **2250 approved in 2015**²² is the first Security Council resolution on Youth, Peace and Security, and it proposes lines of action for recognizing the impact of conflicts on the lives of young people, as well as actions that can be implemented to mitigate the damage. For its part, Resolution **2419 of 2018**²³ reaffirms the commitment of the previous resolution and ratifies the positive contributions that young people make as leaders with initiatives to sustain and promote peace.

Similarly, when generating the actions that gave rise to designing the Territorial Model proposal, the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 were taken into account, which provide a universal agenda to promote guarantees and inclusive

¹⁹ United Nations Security Council Resolution 2493, S/RES/2493 (2019) Available at: [https://undocs.org/S/RES/2493\(2019\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/2493(2019))

²⁰ United Nations Security Council Resolution 2467, S/RES/2467 (2019). Available at: [https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/S/RES/2467\(2019\)](https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/S/RES/2467(2019))

²¹ United Nations Security Council Resolution 2474, S/RES/2474 (2019). Available at: [https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/s/res/2474\(2019\)](https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/s/res/2474(2019))

²² United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250, S/RES/2250 (2015). Available at: [https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/S/RES/2250\(2015\)](https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/S/RES/2250(2015))

²³ United Nations Security Council Resolution 2419, S/RES/2419 (2018). Available at: [https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/S/RES/2419\(2018\)](https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/S/RES/2419(2018))

actions. Two of these objectives are directly related to the actions undertaken to develop the Model: Goal 5 related to Gender Equality and Goal 16 regarding Peace, Justice and Solid Institutions.

A **key international reference**²⁴ for the development of the Territorial Model is the Sepur Zarco Case that is detailed below. During the internal armed conflict, in Guatemala, indigenous women of the Mayan Q'eqchi 'ethnic group in the Sepur Zarco community, El Estor municipality of the Izaba department, were victims of continuous rape, domestic slavery, and inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment by members of the Guatemalan army.²⁵ More than thirty years later, the women achieved an historic judgment under which a military man was convicted for the crimes against humanity of rape, sexual and domestic servitude, humiliating and degrading treatment and for the murder of an adult woman and her two minor daughters.²⁶ A former military commissioner was also sentenced for crimes of sexual violence against women and for the forced disappearance of seven men from the community.²⁷

The orders for reparations included the construction of a health center with the corresponding equipment; the improvement of primary schools; and the provision of basic services in the communities and in the victims' homes.²⁸ The Sepur Zarco case is recognized as a model of good practice in strategic litigation on gender-based violence for the following reasons, among others: the participation of victims / survivors in its design and implementation; peer group support; protection strategies for victims / survivors; and reparation measures focused on community development.²⁹

1.2. Referents in the approach to events such as sexual violence and forced disappearance in the context and due to the armed conflict

The creation of the initiative for the construction of a Territorial Model prioritizes two human rights violations: **sexual violence and forced disappearance**, as well as the possible connections between them.

The Peace Agreement created the SIVJRNR to guarantee victims access to their rights. Based on International Human Rights Law (IHRL), it proposes that neither sexual violence nor forced disappearance should be

²⁴ In 2019, in the context of the development of the Territorial Model for Guarantees of Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Youth and Women for their Effective Access to the SIVJRNR, a virtual meeting space was created with the organization that accompanied the case in Guatemala. This was one of the first exchanges of experiences and an inspiring contribution for this initiative.

²⁵ Sentence C-01076-2012-00021 Of. 2. First Court for Criminal Sentencing, Drug Trafficking and Crimes against the Environment. Guatemala, February twenty-sixth, two thousand sixteen.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ OHCHR, Strategic litigation for sexual and gender-based violence: Lessons learned, at: <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/WRGS/OHCHR-StrategicLitigationforSV-workshopreport-web.pdf>

subject to amnesty, pardon, or equivalent benefits, and incorporates international criminal law definitions regarding women's human rights, noting that sexual violence is an expression of gender-based violence against women.

Each of the mechanisms has incorporated these premises into their mandates, which has led to the creation of teams or working groups specializing in applying the gender-based approach that is recognized in the Final Agreement as a cross-sectoral approach and as an end in itself for making visible the disproportionate impacts on girls, young and adult women.

The Truth Commission has managed to establish typologies and expressions for sexual violence, which it refers to in the plural, recognizing the multiplicity of facts that are not necessarily included in the legal approach, which include: sexual slavery, forced abortions, forced maternity, forced paternity (trans men), forced nudity, forced cohabitation, love affairs as a war strategy, demands to use certain garments "for men or women" and rapes, among others (Truth Commission, 2019).

In this sense, the Truth Commission has made the decision to prioritize cases of women with missing relatives, as well as women and LGBTI sectors who are victims of the aforementioned types of sexual violence. The Commission, through the Gender Work Group, created a Guide to address sexual violence (2019)³⁰ that contains recommendations for documentation processes and other actions of the mechanism that make it possible to determine the impacts caused by sexual violence on the bodies and lives of the people who experienced these events, in addition to recognizing the resilience and resistance that the victims and survivors have achieved.

The Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) recognized that this has been a crime that has received few sanctions, so it decided to create a specialized investigation team called the Investigation and Accusation Unit (UIA) that takes into account the provisions of the Rome Statute, Law 1719 of 2014, Writ 092 of 2008, Writ 009 of 2015 and other national and international instruments.

The Special Jurisdiction for Peace (2018) created the Communication Protocol with victims of sexual violence for the Investigation and Accusation Unit, the body of the JEP in charge of investigating and exercising criminal action when the alleged individual or collective perpetrators of serious human rights violations or infractions of International Humanitarian Law do not recognize the full truth or their responsibility.

For its part, the UBPD has established a program that includes the search for persons disappeared in the context and due to the armed conflict to account for their whereabouts and what happened to them. This

³⁰ Guía para el abordaje de las violencias sexuales en la Comisión de la Verdad (2019). Available at: <https://comisiondelaverdad.co/actualidad/publicaciones/guia-para-el-abordaje-de-las-violencias-sexuales-en-la-comision-de-la-verdad>

classification includes forced disappearances, kidnapping, illegal recruitment and disappearances during hostilities: combatants of the Public Force or armed groups outside the law.

The work carried out by the mechanisms shows that the approach to sexual violence and forced disappearance as crimes against humanity, war crimes and human rights violations have some interconnections, particularly in acts of sexual violence related to the forced disappearance of female victims. This premise was reflected in greater depth by adult and young women who contributed their testimonies to the reports presented by Corporación SISMA Mujer in territorial alliance with ASOMUDEM, as well as by Corporación Yo Puedo, to the SIVJRNR within the framework of the construction of the Territorial Model.

2. PROTAGONISTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TERRITORIAL MODEL FOR GUARANTEES OF NON-REPETITION AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH AND WOMEN FOR THEIR EFFECTIVE ACCESS TO THE SIVJNR

The construction of the *“Territorial Model for Guarantees of Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Youth and Women for their Effective Access to the SIVJNR”* added several voices that became protagonists of this territorial experience. Each actor contributed a sum of diverse elements from her story that make up the complex and complete framework of experiences. This initiative is led by UN Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, hereinafter OHCHR, in Colombia.

In 2018 they initiated dialogues, encounters and meetings to begin to weave together what today is materialized in a set of actions developed with 529 young and adult women in Vista Hermosa. Between 2019 and 2020, the municipality and its villages were witnesses to women who, in addition to going through their daily activities, set aside one or two days a week to answer the call from organizations of young and adult women to develop / strengthen emotional and relational capabilities, as well as policies for mobilizing their participation and incidence in territorial peace planning and construction settings and for improving access to rights as victims of the internal armed conflict.

Corporación SISMA Mujer, in a territorial alliance with the Association of Displaced Women of Meta (ASO-MUDEM) led the initiative titled: *“Improving the access of young and adult women victims of the armed conflict in Vista Hermosa to the mechanisms established by the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition (SIVJNR), and strengthening their participation and advocacy in planning and local peace building settings”* as a national, feminist organization with a long history in the psycho-legal accompaniment of women victims of the armed conflict. Through the completion of a training process and by providing psycho-legal support, SISMA was able to collect testimonies for presenting reports to the SIVJNR, which has undoubtedly been an opportunity for improving the access of young and adult women to transitional justice and the truth.

The Association of Displaced Women of Meta (ASOMUDEM) is an organization of women victims that has existed in Meta for 14 years. They contributed their expertise and territorial, local, situated knowledge, so they were in charge of managing activities related to the call, the strengthening of political capabilities and training, as well as political and collective action in the planning exercises for development and incidence in the building of territorial peace.

SISMA Mujer paired with ASOMUDEM in a territorial alliance that was able to provide technical experience for case documentation and preparation and delivery of reports to the SIVJNR, together with the expertise and political, logistical, administrative capacity that local and departmental advocacy requires, specifically for planning and building territorial peace.

For its part, Corporación Yo Puedo is a youth process, made up of approximately 15 young women who have been working for more than five (5) years to strengthen an organizational process based on community education, advocacy and peacebuilding based on the experience of youth, denouncing the adult-centric and patriarchal biases permeating traditional political action.

They contribute to the construction of the Model through the initiative titled: “*Mobilizing Youth Participation and Advocacy for Building Territorial Peace in Vista Hermosa (Meta)*”, in charge of strengthening the political and advocacy capabilities of 43 young women in the municipality through the “Gender, Youth and Leadership for Peace” Political Training School. Similarly, 44³¹ young women and men participated in the replication and collective construction of the peace agenda and they have been positioned in different planning and discussion settings regarding the municipality’s peace policies.

The actions carried out with these initiatives are innovative in their practices and coherent in their political proposals and the organization has become established, strengthened and recreated through the horizontal work with the young women who participated in the actions that Yo Puedo led.

The institutional experiences are led by the SIVJNR; which is made up of three mechanisms with different responsibilities for guaranteeing the rights of victims, but with interrelated mandates; therefore, the initiative for the construction of the Territorial Model involved a joint, common journey of the three mechanisms that are defined below, as well as their different levels of action, in which the national and territorial levels predominate.

The ***Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition (CEV)***, is an extrajudicial mechanism whose mandate covers three years, and it is now in the second year. During this time, its mission is to develop a report that contributes to clarifying what happened in the armed conflict, providing recognition for the victims and promoting coexistence in the territories. This involves the promotion of social dialogue as a strategy for civil society to stimulate and give life to the recommendations and facts that this report will reflect. In addition to recognizing the truth about what happened in the conflict, the recognition of the impacts, affectations and patterns of victimization that occurred in the multiple

³¹ The capability strengthening actions led by Yo Puedo were carried out together with youth organizations such as: CULTURIZARTE, JISMAS, CRE-SER and the Vista Hermosa Youth Platform. Both organized and unorganized women and young people from the municipality, including from rural areas, participated in the replication actions.

violations of human rights in the context of the armed conflict is part of the process of restoring people's dignity, and these actions who have made progress through Encounters for Truth.³²

Within the framework of the actions deployed in the construction of the Territorial Model, a work plan was developed between the Truth Commission and UN Women aimed at strengthening the teams: support was provided at the territorial level by hiring a documentation expert to conduct interviews from a gender-based perspective and, at the national level, by developing a consultancy to support the Gender Working Group in the development of gender indicators that contribute to the work of the Commission. These actions will be further developed through Theme 3.

The ***Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP)*** within the framework of the *Territorial Model for Guarantees of Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Youth and Women for their Effective Access to the SIVJRNR* project is in charge of bringing transitional justice to young and adult women victims of the armed conflict, especially those who suffered as a result of sexual violence and forced disappearance. The JEP is the entity in charge of administering transitional justice toward peace, making it possible to guarantee victims' rights to justice and truth, joining efforts with other mechanisms and entities to satisfy the rights to reparation and non-repetition. It investigates, judges and punishes the crimes having the greatest impact in the context of the conflict, which are prioritized through macro-cases.³³

Within the framework of the project, a work plan was organized that fosters spaces for dialogue on transitional justice and restorative justice with young and adult women from the department of Meta; and this is led by the Territorial Liaison, the Villavicencio Psycho-Legal pair and the Department of Differential Approaches of the National team. As well as specialized support through a consultancy aimed at strengthening institutional strategies, procedures and methodologies for the investigation and prosecution of crimes against women in the context of armed conflict, with an emphasis on sexual violence.

The ***Unit for the Search for Missing Persons (UBPD)***³⁴ is the SIVJRNR mechanism in charge of carrying out actions to guide and coordinate the processes involved in searching for and locating persons deemed to be missing due to the armed conflict. This extrajudicial and humanitarian institution has had a presence at the territorial level in Meta since 2019. This team and the Directorate of Participation, Contact with Victims and Differential Approaches have developed the necessary linkages and coordination to develop the Work Plan with UN Women aimed at holding training meetings for the UBPD territorial teams on the gender-based approach in the process of searching for missing persons. In addition, support has been provided by hiring two consultants who contribute to: i) the development of a cartographic study of the territory covered by the Villavicencio territorial headquarters, at the departmental and municipal levels,

³² Decree 588 of 2017. Available at: <https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=80633>

³³ Agreement 001 of March 9, 2018. Available at: <https://www.refworld.org/es/docid/5aaafa104.html>

³⁴ Decree 589 of 2017. Available at: <https://www.colectivodeabogados.org/?Decreto-589>

with different layers, promoting the protection of the population with a gender-based and differential approach, ii) research and systematization of information for developing a document with territorial and gender-based approaches on the dynamics of the armed conflict in the context of forced disappearances and differential impacts on women in the department of Meta. These actions were led by the Technical Directorate for Participation, Contact with victims and Differential Approaches and the Villavicencio Territorial Team.

Finally, **UN Women** and the **OHCHR** in Colombia are the entities that direct, coordinate and monitor the development of the Territorial Model for Guarantees of Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Youth and Women for their Effective Access to the SIVJRNR. Each one, based on its mandate, expertise and background at the international, national and territorial level, contributes efforts to harmonize the actions carried out in parallel by each actor in the process. These agencies accompany and guide the organizations and mechanisms in regards to what is required to design a territorial model that guarantees non-repetition and the empowerment of women, with a focus on protective environments to facilitate access to transitional justice, adapting to the pace and dynamics of each process. This also involves other governmental entities that are responsible for guaranteeing the rights to health, an adequate standard of living and a life free of violence.

UN Women has worked as an agency in Colombia since 2005, within the 2015-2019 Cooperation Framework signed with the Colombian government, designing and implementing lines of work guided by the Strategic Country Note, “Hacia una Colombia 50-50: Paz y Desarrollo para Todas [Towards a Colombia 50-50: Peace and Development for All] (aligned with the UN Women Strategic Plan 2018 - 2021). As mentioned previously, their theory of change is based on contributing to the full enjoyment of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights for Colombian girls, youth and women.

The Strategic Country Note 2017-2019 addresses elements that structure actions to guarantee women’s rights in relation to processes with victims in the programmatic area of Women, Peace and Security. It states that *“if women are facilitators of peace and security; inclusive societies will be more likely to be stable, with opportunities to address the underlying gender inequality.”* So, the following was achieved as part of building the Model:

- Actions designed and implemented with the leadership and participation of women and, in the case of the Territorial Model, of youth and women’s organizations.
- Contribute to strengthening the capabilities of entities, government agencies and Civil Society organizations, so that they have a greater chance of influencing the design and implementation of peacebuilding processes.

At the initiative of the Colombian Government, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights established a permanent Office in Colombia in 1996 that, in accordance with its mandate, was to carry out the functions provided for in the Agreement signed on November 19, 1996. Establishing the Office was

based on the mandate given to the High Commissioner by the United Nations General Assembly in its Resolution 48/141 of December 20, 1993. On October 30, 2019, the Government renewed its commitment to maintaining the Office's presence in the country.

In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the aforementioned Resolution, the OHCHR in Colombia has the functions of: a) advising government authorities and civil society to promote and protect human rights; b) informing the authorities about alleged human rights violations and making recommendations; c) monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in Colombia and d) performing some functions explicitly provided for in the Peace Agreement.³⁵

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights reports publicly and analytically to the United Nations Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights in the country. It also makes the observations and recommendations it deems to be pertinent to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights in Colombia.

The Office also performs the functions explicitly set forth in the Peace Agreement:

- Point 6.3.4. include in the annual reports of the High Commissioner to the Human Rights Council a special chapter on the implementation of the Agreements in the area of human rights.
- Point 5.4.2. Accompany the implementation of Chapter 5 of the Peace Agreement on victims' rights.
- Point 3.4.3. Participate as a guest in the National Commission for Security Guarantees, in charge of designing and monitoring actions against criminal organizations.
- Point 6.4.2. Accompany the implementation of the points related to individual and collective security guarantees for members of the FARC-EP.
- Point 3.4.7.4.2. Participate as a permanent guest in the Technical Table in charge of developing and coordinating the strategic security and protection plan for the new movement or political party of the FARC-EP.
- Point 6.4.2. Accompany the review of the situation of members or collaborators of the FARC-EP deprived of their liberty.
- Point 5.1.2. Collaborate, upon request, on verifying implementation and compliance with the sanctions imposed by the new transitional criminal justice mechanism.

Within the framework of the Territorial Model, the OHCHR has the role of contributing to coordinated actions. In addition to this, the responsibility of the OHCHR is to contribute to the design and implementation of a protective environment in Vista Hermosa focused on the protection of victims, leaders and defenders of human rights, the promotion of gender justice and ESCRs, with an emphasis on women's

³⁵ See the complete mandate at: <https://www.hchr.org.co/index.php/mandato-de-la-oficina>

right to health and opportunities for economic development, as a way to guarantee conditions of effective access to the SIVJNR.

Designing the Territorial Model has been an opportunity for UN Women and the OHCHR to contribute with the specialized work that they have been carrying out at the national and territorial levels and to strengthen the existing links with institutional and social actors. For this purposes, areas of coordination have been created directed by UN Women and the OHCHR to generate agreements, choose partner organizations, propose work plans, follow-up on actions, share results, etc. Thus, the National Steering Committee and the Management Committee³⁶ meetings include the participation of all the protagonists who are building the initiative, bringing together national and territorial teams.

In addition to the aforementioned Committees, the UN Women team, made up of the coordination and territorial professionals, provides permanent technical, administrative and logistical assistance to facilitate and enhance the actions carried out by the actors involved in building the Model.

These are the actors who are involved in the construction of the Territorial Model for Guarantees of Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Youth and Women for their Effective Access to the SIVJNR. The process of systematization will gather together their experiences, lessons and articulated good practices in regard to the systematization themes that will be indicated in this document.

³⁶ Bodies integrated into the Government Structure designed for the construction of the Territorial Model, in which all actors involved in the experience take part.

3. WEAVING TOGETHER COMMUNITY AND INSTITUTIONAL EXPERIENCES - SYSTEMATIZATION THEMES

*"Spider ... you who weave webs of delicacies,
weave for me a world of peace."*

The medicine letters
Jamie Sams and David Carson.

The spider³⁷ weaves, connects, links thread to thread; spiral by spiral in this case, weaving the concentric circles that make up the mandala. This is how the themes work, they are the thread, the silk that connects the community and institutional experiences that have occurred during the implementation of the initiatives to build the Territorial Model for Guarantees of Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Youth and Women for their Effective Access to the SIVJRNR.

The aim is to connect diverse voices and experiences through short narratives from the 32 interviews in which there was participation by adult and young women, facilitators, women leaders of the initiatives, psychosocial, legal, and territorial professionals from professional, youth, victim and women's organizations, as well as coordinators and officials from the mechanisms of the SIVJRNR, the OHCHR and UN Women. These narratives give an account of the reflections and lessons that they have drawn from their experiences in building the Model, and they constitute methodological, pedagogical, logistical, psycho-legal and experiential references for future experiences.

The first theme draws together the training experiences generated in building the Model, under the heading of "The education of young and adult women as a mobilizing factor for social transformation", and it relates experiences when implementing the training processes with the different process actors, women and young people, entities and social organizations involved both in accessing the SIVJRNR, and in generating protective environments. The milestones that the organizations and other actors narrated are presented as essential to advance pedagogical processes that strengthen the emotional, technical and political capabilities that enhance the leadership and political and collective action of young and adult women. The methodological and logistical processes and the lessons learned by the participants are highlighted.

³⁷ This is not the first time that animal symbolism has been used to get closer to an understanding of certain processes; the grandmothers of Sepur Zarco's used animals and Mayan cosmology to understand the roles of legal and procedural subjects.

The second theme reflects the construction of peace agendas and advocacy routes, consolidating the calls and contributions that young and adult women make to the municipal administration of Vista Hermosa and the levels of citizen participation to guarantee their ESCRs and rights as victims. This is the result of training processes led by ASOMUDEM in alliance with Corporación Sisma Mujer and Corporación Yo Puedo.

The third theme is related to psychosocial and legal support, the collection of information and its systematization for reports on sexual violence and forced disappearance to the SIVJRNR, presenting the results of the documentation exercise regarding the victimizing events, the contexts, resistances and agency capacity that the women have built. Finally, the fourth theme presents the main reflections on the coordination strategy that, together with the various actors, was built within the framework of the Model. In this theme, the processes of linkage, coordination and alliances that the development of each of the initiatives implied are recounted.

3.1. THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG AND ADULT WOMEN AS A MOBILIZING FACTOR FOR SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Implementation of the training processes with the different actors in the process, women and young people, entities and social organizations involved with generating protective environments and in accessing the SIVJNR

The construction of the Model generated a mixture of initiatives, epistemological approaches, pedagogical and methodological models and training processes that confirmed, in the case of the youth, victim and women's organizations, that education is a tool for social transformation. In this regard, the partner organizations SISMA Mujer, in alliance with ASOMUDEM and Corporación Yo Puedo, with the support of UN Women, led two training initiatives with objectives aimed at strengthening leadership capabilities for the participation and advocacy of young and adult women from Vista Hermosa.

The guideline questions for this theme were:

“What was the process to approach, motivate and sensitize the young and adult women of Vista Hermosa, a municipality characterized by an oversupply and presence of different social projects? What were the training processes that were led? What elements characterize these processes? How did they achieve the empowerment of the 529 young and adult women who participated? What role did the gender-based approach have in the pedagogical processes? ¿What abilities were developed during the process? How were these abilities developed or taught? and Who taught them?”

The women, young people, organizations and other actors have recognized that the training settings were the basis, foundation and driving force for other actions such as advocacy initiatives, the relationship with the SIVJNR and others. Therefore, to get to know about the experiences that the partner organizations and young and adult women wove, this will be spun out through the milestones that they highlighted, starting with the enlistment period that included the call, tours of the territory and involving participants, and followed by the most significant experiences in implementation, which included its design and the approaches or areas that Corporación Yo Puedo and ASOMUDEM, in alliance with Corporación Sisma Mujer, explored, in addition to the voices of the implementation teams and of the young and adult women.

In this theme, we delve more deeply into the training experiences of a community nature led by women's organizations in addition to the training process for generating Protective Environments led by the OHCHR, which will be gone into more deeply in theme four regarding systematization:

- a. ASOMUDEM led three training cycles with the participation of 325 young and adult women:
 - Training in Citizen Participation and Institutional Architecture for Peace (with an emphasis on ESCRs, the Peace Agreement mechanisms and a Gender-based Approach), which achieved the participation of 325 women (of whom 107 are young women between 14 and 28 years old and 218 are adults), organized into 12 groups. Each woman participated in two (2) eight (8) hour workshops.³⁸
 - Training circuit for trainers with 37 women (28 adults and 9 young women) out of the 325 initially involved, who strengthened their abilities to expand their knowledge and raise the level of their leadership at the local level. The training was carried out in two (2) meetings lasting two (2) days each.³⁹
 - Training sessions led by young and adult women victims trained as trainers; for this purpose, 20 were chosen out of the 37 young and adult women with strengthened and expanded skills, in order to lead 20 workshops, which were attended by 205 women (151 adults and 54 young women) out of all the 325 women initially involved.⁴⁰
- b. Corporación Yo Puedo led the Yo Puedo: Political Training School: "Gender, Youth and Leadership for Peace," with the participation of 43 rural and urban young women from Vista Hermosa and 44 young men and women who took part in other activities such as replications and the strengthening of youth organizations.
- c. Other initiatives were developed that had pedagogical components, such as the actions of the *comprehensive training process for collecting and systematizing testimonies, collective memory construction, writing reports and effective participation in the SIVJRNR* led by Corporación SISMA Mujer and Training on Rights Human Rights and Gender for the strengthening of the capabilities of the entities that guarantee young and adult women's rights to health, to a life free of violence and to an adequate standard of living (economic development), an action led by the OHCHR. Reflections regarding these experiences will be presented in themes 3 and 4, respectively.⁴¹

³⁸ Methodological Guide for Training in Citizen Participation and Institutional Architecture for Peace developed by ASOMUDEM. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

³⁹ Methodology Guide - Training of Trainers prepared by ASOMUDEM. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

⁴⁰ Methodology Guide - Circuit of Training prepared by ASOMUDEM. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

⁴¹ Training through training cycles, workshops, round tables, among other strategies, were a means / instrument and a way to advance in strengthening the technical, socio-emotional and political capabilities the young and adult women of Vista Hermosa, as well as local institutional officials. Each actor undertook training actions that will be reflected in different parts of this document. The experiences in which young and adult women participated are presented under theme 1. These were led by the partner organizations with specific accompaniments by UN Women, the OHCHR and the three mechanisms of the SIVJRNR. Theme 3 will include the community and organizational experience of SISMA Mujer, in a territorial alliance with ASOMUDEM, in regards to

In the course of the initiatives, the participants came to refer to the process by calling it “*the workshops*,” “*the meetings*.” So these meetings were given names familiar to the young and adult women and they were valuable to them. As the ASOMUDEM implementation team expressed, it is necessary to develop narratives that are closer to the participants’ understanding.



Photograph 1. Training in citizen participation and institutional architecture for peace led by ASOMUDEM in partnership with Sisma Mujer.

The image illustrates central elements of ASOMUDEM’s training processes: first their circular, dialogical, binding character; second, the diversity of ages and characteristics of the participants; and, as a third element, the walls stand out that were used as a training canvas, where they placed illustrations, posters and other projects created by the participants. These form a portrait of what was learning in the training process.

preparing the four (4) reports submitted to the SIVJNR, which implied actions of a pedagogical nature. Finally, theme 4 covers other training processes led by the OHCHR for generating protective environments, as well as the linkage and coordination actions of the SIVJNR mechanisms with UN Women through work plans.

“The project is called institutional architecture for peace, and that was how we were supposed to present the workshop; but I said: No! What we should say is: Institutions for peace, because otherwise the women are not going to understand it.”

ASOMUDEM Implementation Team Report. April, 2020

In the same way, the 43 young women who were part of it called it “*THE SCHOOL*,” just like that, in quotation marks and all in capital letters, since it was a transformative and empowering experience for the participants of their leadership.

“I liked it when “V” talked that first day about wanting to continue learning. The day they came to the house and gave me the invitation, well I said, I’m going to go, because I thought this was going to change me and that’s what it has done. I’ve changed, because I think that the person I was before is not like the person I am now. Now I feel more confident of myself. I feel like I can do it.”

Verbal account. Young woman participant – YO PUEDO. November, 2019



Photograph 2. Yo Puedo Political Training School: “Gender, Youth and Leadership for Peace”

The School called a meeting of the 43 participants from the municipal seat and dispersed rural areas of Vista Hermosa. The ten modules that were proposed for the development of the School were addressed in the sessions.⁴² This initiative was implemented in its entirety by the 15 leaders from Corporación Yo Puedo. Each one took responsibility for a Module, creating methodologies, that included activities such as games, art, exchanging experiences, roleplaying and informal gatherings. They did not develop the modules on their own, although they led them. Generally speaking, they all participated in the sessions, creating a broad circle of support for those who were taking the lead and to support the young people in their learning process.

Within the context of developing the Yo Puedo Political Training School, the partner organization developed / documented inputs to monitor the participation of the young women in the SIVJRNR mechanisms:

- a. Document of inputs for the construction of the gender- and age-based approach to processes of searching for persons deemed to be missing.
- b. Development of a Listening Space for young people from Vista Hermosa who participate in the Yo Puedo “Youth, Gender and Leadership for Peace” School and the Truth Commission, in regard to their experiences and the implications of having been children and young women during the armed conflict, with contributions and recommendations for Non-Repetition.
- c. Partial report on context elements and analysis on the recruitment and forced disappearance of young people in Vista Hermosa - Meta. These documents and spaces highlight the voices and contributions of the young women of Vista Hermosa, which were provided in coordination with the mechanisms and with the support of UN Women and the OHCHR, and have been submitted to the SIVJRNR.

3.1.1 time prior to the implementation of the training and accompaniment processes

Ensuring the implementation of the training processes required some time for preparation and recruitment that was a learning process for the organizations, confirming that the success of the calls to participate depends on the people who know the territory and on providing material and security guarantees for the participants; For this reason, some of the prior activities are described here, as a product of the organizations’ reflections about the initiatives.

The **call to participate** was an action that deserves to be called a milestone in the development of the training and accompaniment processes, given the efforts undertaken by each of the organizations to ensure that the initiatives reached out to most of the Vista Hermosa territory, particularly dispersed rural and population centers.

⁴² The Yo Puedo School Methodological Design. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

The call to participate for each initiative was led by the leaders of the organizations in the territory, young and adult women who have the background, knowledge of the municipality and its dynamics. For this reason, ASOMUDEM carried out “runs,” going along the paths and going out to farms to reach the sectors where women live who traditionally have had the least opportunity to participate in training activities. In this regard, the territorial link for ASOMUDEM noted:

“We would get up early with M.E, we would go out in a line (guides, people familiar with the countryside). I already knew most of the villages, because I was the President of Community Action and then secretary, so that was not going to be a big deal for me. I was taking photos all the time and would send them to the ASOMUDEM group to let them know that everyone was OK.”

ASOMUDEM Implementation Team Interview. November, 2019.

“We were able to get young women in the same numbers from both the urban and rural areas. We went to the shantytowns, to neighborhoods, and that was important to me. We were able to get them to participate, including adolescent women.”⁴³

Implementation Team Interview, Corp. Yo Puedo. January, 2020.

As one of the young women from the Yo Puedo team says, they were the ones who directly carried out the call to participate, because, like ASOMUDEM in alliance with Corporación Sisma, they are the ones who designed the activities and thus understood the information and the processes, which allowed them to convey them with greater certainty. After reaching the villages, shantytowns and marginal neighborhoods of Vista Hermosa, they created strategies to approach community leaders and representatives, such as presidents of Community Action Boards (JAC in Spanish), to give them information about the initiatives.

“Several women already knew me from other programs. We went out, talked to them and signed them up. We went to the JAC in a village and they brought out a little table and we started signing up the women who came by. Another friend helped us to make a public announcement and then I went around to the houses that the public announcement didn’t reach.”

ASOMUDEM Implementation Team Report. November, 2019.

For its part, the Yo Puedo team was inclined to visit educational institutions, boarding schools for young people, the Territorial Space for Training and Reincorporation (ETCR in Spanish) of La Cooperativa, among

⁴³ Of the 43 young women who participated in the School, 11 have children.

others; as well as contacting youth representatives in the municipality such as the Youth Platform, to publicize the initiative and promote the involvement of young women from most sectors. So, they thought the call to participate was inclusive.

“We tried to make the call to participate very inclusive. We went to the villages. We were also at the ETCR of La Cooperativa. We tried to make sure to not only reach the women in the population centers but also in the villages. We also went door to door with E. through all the neighborhoods of Vista Hermosa, inviting all the young women. So we’d be going along a block, and we’d see, Look a young woman! We would go over and tell them... We went to the school, even to their homes. We met their parents and the idea was for them to get to know us. Now I see them there in the school and I feel a very strong bond with them.”

Implementation Team Account, Corp. Yo Puedo. January, 2020.

These strategies for involving people were successful. Each of the organizations not only managed to meet the goal that had been set in terms of participants, they also had the experience of approaching young and adult women in the area and of consolidating their community and outreach work strategies.

Other significant moments for the organizations’ experience arose after the call to participate, such as the work of **involving** the young and adult women. In the case of Yo Puedo, they did so through invitations that were delivered to the 43 young people who were selected and in the case of ASOMUDEM, through telephone contacts that were maintained throughout the process as a strategy to sustain the groups.

In these ways they managed to consolidate the groups of young and adult women, who were called on to participate and motivated to get involved in the processes due to different interests. For some participants it was an opportunity to leave their homes; for others, to learn something new; for yet others, the possibility of sharing time with their daughters, given that, in the case of ASOMUDEM, the adults were paired with their daughters over 14 years of age, and for others, the training processes would be an opportunity to get to know about their rights as victims.

“My grandmother was the one who told me about this, and I said yes, it’s good for me to go, because right now I’m young, but I want to learn because I want justice for what happened to my family”
(Forced Disappearance).

Verbal account. Young woman participant - ASOMUDEM. November, 2019.

“Not very much information gets to my village. I found out by accident, and you realize that you don’t know your rights. Since we’re from the countryside, they don’t take us into account, and above all, my daughters got motivated (she attends with her two 14 and 15-year-old daughters), because they say they want to know about their rights.”

Verbal account. Adult woman participant - ASOMUDEM. November, 2019.

Finally, one of the considerations that the organizations emphasized very firmly has to do with the **guarantees for the participation** of young and adult women, with how to care for their children being their main concern, since, as observed from the accounts of the participants, parenting continues to be assigned to them. So, if there is no one to take care of the children, they cannot participate in public activities.

“I have a little 7-year-old boy. The problem is that he has trouble with discipline at school. That’s why I had to leave so many things (PDET, Collective Reparations) in order to look after him. Let’s just say, today I had an event in Granada and I couldn’t go... I’m supposed to do the accounts and sum-up and I have to be at home.”

Verbal account. Adult woman participant - SISMA Mujer. November, 2019.

It is considered to be a good practice and requirement for sustaining training processes that the organizations supported by UN Women ensure areas and people for childcare. In the case of Yo Puedo and ASOMUDEM, in addition to taking care of the children, they developed play and recreational training programs for their children to participate in while their mothers were in training.

In addition to the foregoing, security-related factors, such as the presence of illegal actors in the area, has increased the risk of forced recruitment of children and adolescents. So, taking their children with them when they go to the workshops was a prevention strategy that the women developed.

“I had to come with my two sons, because the situation in the village is difficult. Once again, we’ve heard threats again about the children. Children have already been lost in other villages, about the age of my son. They’re organizing other groups. That’s why you have to be careful about your children. They sugar coat it to be able to take them away with them.”

Verbal account of adult woman participant– ASOMUDEM. November, 2019.

The other guarantees have to do with transportation and logistical conditions so that the young and adult women can participate. So, the initiatives guaranteed transportation from the villages to the urban area, accommodations for women who came from dispersed rural areas, and meals during training days.

“The project allowed us to bring them here, so that they didn’t have to worry about transportation, food, lodging. That’s what often limits them. Since some mothers told me: ‘We don’t have any money to pay for their transportation.’ All of that made it possible for them to participate in the School.”

Implementation Team Account, Corp. Yo Puedo. January, 2020.

In this sense, the partner organizations claimed that the logistical conditions have a political character in that the means to call on them to participate, maintain the groups and ensure participation are essential for the creation of environments that generate the women’s trust, closeness and cohesion. The set of actions that ASOMUDEM led in alliance with the Corporación Sisma Mujer and Corporación Yo Puedo, with the support of UN Women, were the guarantee for being able to develop the training exercises that will be explained below.

3.1.2. The places they traversed during implementation

The metaphor of “place” is used to describe the elements or practices highlighted by the partner organizations regarding the design and implementation of the Political Training School and the training cycles led by ASOMUDEM in partnership with Corporación Sisma Mujer. Some are commonplaces in their experiences, such as the constant evaluation and adjustment exercises that they carried out for their methodologies. The guarantees for the participation of women and others are part of the authenticity of the exercise in which each partner organization progressed in regards to the specificity of their approaches.

3.1.2.1. The place of methodology: “A back and forth exercise”

“The planned birth of a child, not by mistake, to which we have devoted a great deal, and a great deal of love. A child who we have given birth to with much late-night pain, thinking, no, this can’t go here, this doesn’t fit there. Let’s put it over here instead. A child to educate, not to impose your will on, but rather mother and child learning together. The first-born child is very important to us.”

Metaphor used by the Yo Puedo Implementation Team to describe the process of developing the Yo Puedo Political Training School: January, 2020.

Designing the training processes was led by both organizations, who received technical assistance from other actors such as SISMA Mujer, in the case of ASOMUDEM, and the Dutch Institute for Democracy (NIMD), the OMNIS Institute and a consultant with experience in university-level teaching, research and advising on organizing human rights schools and peacebuilding, in the case of Yo Puedo, who say “We do not have any resources, but we do have a telephone with a lot of organizations’ telephone where we have participated in projects as beneficiaries.” So, they went to these contacts as support networks for

developing the ten (10) modules that today make up the Yo Puedo “Gender, Youth and Leadership for Peace” Political Training School.⁴⁴

Although they received guidance, each organization autonomously claimed vital roles for methodological design and implementation, in which experience, community education, a gender-based approach, community feminism, care, the body, creativity and psychosocial accompaniment were the protagonists.



Photograph 3. YO PUEDO “Gender, Youth and Leadership” Political Training School: the young women at the school are participating in Module Nine (9), asking JEP officials questions

⁴⁴ The School Modules. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

*Women of milk,
native women,
women of the plains,
Andean women,
young women,
adult women,
grandmothers
and little girls
strength knows no bounds if we are united
strength knows no bounds if we are united.*

Chorus of the song *Mujeres del Mundo* (Women of the World), Sandra Amaya

This song was heard at the end of the School Peacebuilding Module session, where the JEP was teaching about its mandate, with continuous accompaniment by UN Women at the School. This song became a hymn that strengthened ties and created a collective identity that was achieved through the School.

How did ASOMUDEM and Corporación Yo Puedo manage to motivate / encourage young and adult women in the training processes and the actions derived from them? Undoubtedly, the answer, among others, lies in the approaches they had to the processes of strengthening the abilities and leadership of the young and adult women.

The Yo Puedo team decided to start with a community feminism⁴⁵ political training school, understood as *political practice* encompassing their actions, their positions and their horizontal relationship with other young women, with the conviction of being able to transform young people's social reality in Vista Hermosa; and understood as *theory*, insofar as it was part of the thematic contents in Module 2 "Feminist and Community Leadership." This feminist practice was received by the participants as a possible way of questioning and drawing attention to the symbolic and direct violence present in their daily lives.

⁴⁵ The reflection on community feminism in Yo Puedo has as a precedent in their participation in an exchange of experiences in the "Cauca Young Women Leadership Camp for Building and Sustaining Peace," where they shared experiences with young people from Cauca Department.

“Confirm and be able to question the feminism that we develop daily in our work as young women. We have found things to reaffirm and we have found them when organizing the modules, without this being something that we were planning on. In the end, we said that the feminism that Yo Puedo promotes is community, collective feminism and that will be what will define much of our work. They were very profound reflections.”

Implementation Team Account, Corp. Yo Puedo. January, 2020.



Photograph 4. One of the Corporación Yo Puedo psychologists participates in the Cauca Young Women Leadership Camp for Building and Sustaining Peace, a process through which they reaffirmed themselves as community feminists.

“I also tell the Joropo men that they are male chauvinists and they say that I’m a feminist. I responded: To you, what does it mean to be a feminist? And they shut up, because they don’t even know. So, first find out, and then tell me. And I told him, I call you a male chauvinist, because I know what it means.”

Verbal account. Young woman participant – Yo Puedo. February, 2020



Photograph 5. Citizen Participation and Institutional Architecture for Peace training process led by ASOMUDEM

The three training cycles led by ASOMUDEM in alliance with Corporación Sisma Mujer show the development of a pedagogy designed by community women who took up the importance of a gender-based approach as something running through the process, including the guarantees for women’s participation, hiring workshop leaders with a sensitivity to and knowledge about women’s rights, and as a methodological

approach that allowed context analysis of the situation for women's rights in Vista Hermosa and in peace-building, an input that would later be used in advocacy actions (the second systematization theme).

“I’m very sad that this didn’t come to the municipality sooner. I participated in the PDET, for example, and they always said that women should go, but I didn’t know about our rights as women, even though I am a woman. and I didn’t understand. So that’s how it was done, and I didn’t stay in the PDET. If I would have known how to, I would have contributed ideas. I would have talked about the gender-based approach in all aspects, but from now on, we are going to replicate the gender-based approach.”

Verbal account. Adult woman - ASOMUDEM. February, 2020

Community education is a common theme for ASOMUDEM and Yo Puedo. Both organizations chose it as the guideline for the training, highlighting the contributions it provides in community processes, recognizing its collective, dialogical, horizontal, transformative and dynamic nature, allowing the organizations to move, to adjust, to have flexible responses to what the groups were raising. That is why it was common to see the workshop leaders or facilitators make adjustments to their methodologies, specifically in regard to the activities. One experience in particular was focused on the way the SIVJRNR was approached. For ASOMUDEM and for the construction of the Model in general, it was vital to transfer information about the Final Agreement in a way that was clear and understandable for the participants. ASOMUDEM thought that one way to do this might be to link it to things related to child raising and the decision-making processes and the way of treating conflict that young and adult women use as mothers and/or daughters, comparing this with concepts such as transitional justice, truth and reparation.

In this sense, they created a methodology, conducted a pilot project for the workshops and women associated with ASOMUDEM, nurtured the experience and made adjustments. This process of going back and forth between methodology and practice allowed them to consolidate pedagogical exercises that responded to the expectations and interests of the young and adult women and to the objectives of the initiative.

“We, the 38 women, had a training process. We learned about the measures for women, the points in the Peace Accords, point five about victims and the one about political participation. Cecilia gave us tips on how to overcome fear, for example, talking on the microphone. Some women trembled when they took it and Cecilia made us practice and she helped us a lot to find the courage to do it by telling us about how she started. she would tell us: ‘Grab the microphone, caress it, it doesn’t do anything bad.’”

Verbal account of an adult woman participant in the Advocacy Committee. February, 2020

The account from a member of the Advocacy Committee reflects some of the things that ASOMUDEM took into account in the pedagogical processes, inasmuch as they recognize horizontal relationships in community education, experience as an element of knowledge and a gender-based perspective understanding of the processes beyond their contents, recognizing that building abilities involves understanding the women's reality, in this case the fear that arises when there is no experience in public settings.

“Community education as a true alternative for political training... it allows you to redefine, restructure, because there is a reality we have to respond to; no matter how much we prepared during all those three months. We came to the end and ... but we were able to respond.”

Implementation Team Account, Corp. Yo Puedo. January, 2020.

ASOMUDEM and Yo Puedo created community education practices with a gender-based approach, which challenged traditional methodologies. The participants emphasize having learned strategies with adult women such as the *self-assessment traffic light*,⁴⁶ the *mood meter*⁴⁷ or the word circles for young women, which make them feel that learning is an understandable and motivating experience.

“I liked the way they explained it to us adults, because sometimes you don't understand anything and she would explain it again until it became clear.”

Verbal account. Adult woman - ASOMUDEM. November, 2019

In this regard, the youth and women's organizations decided to apply non-traditional methodologies, moving away from academic, androcentric and even adult-centric models that did not seem to match the reality of the women in Vista Hermosa; prioritizing these elements when dealing with processes of a territorial, community and popular nature, which managed to motivate the women's participation and bring the SIVJNR closer to the victims of the armed conflict in Vista Hermosa. This helped to link it to the processes carried out by the mechanisms, in addition to the results that will be addressed in regards to advocacy.

“We have been in workshops and we were sure that we didn't want a workshop, or a meeting, but rather a training school that strengthens the organization's organizational abilities... When we started writing (the project), we said: We're not going to be the facilitators of this. In fact, in the budget we were going to hire people with knowledge about this. Then it turned out different.”

Implementation Team Account, Corp. Yo Puedo. January, 2020.

⁴⁶ A strategy to evaluate whether the concepts were clear. If the women chose green, it meant that they understood and could explain it to other people; if they choose yellow, that they understood, but not enough to share it with someone else; and red when they are not sure of the content covered.

⁴⁷ A scale to assess how they felt during training.

These approaches were joined by others that responded to other aspects of accompanying women who have suffered in the context of the armed conflict, such as experience, psychosocial abilities, art and creativity.

The **Place of the Experience**, is an element that the facilitating teams constantly reaffirmed. This is understood as the accumulated learning that the leaders of the processes have achieved through years of experience, participating in other training processes, “*being beneficiaries*” who received programs in Vista Hermosa and in Meta. In this sense, one of the inputs for building and implementing the training processes were the lessons that the organizations have learned as participants. So, they recognize that the construction of the Model generated a practice, which ASOMUDEM and Yo Puedo agree is a correct one, and that is the possibility of being the ones who implement the activities. The organization of young women recognize it as an achievement. In their words, they point out that “*not much cash is entrusted to young people, because they always assign us ‘adults’ to accompany us.*”

In this sense, the fact that the women leaders and their organizations were the implementers has allowed them greater levels of autonomy and decision, claiming the experience as their own, something that is not only measured in years but also in learning. The experience of the women leaders of ASOMUDEM contributed to the clarity with which they expressed themselves to the consultancy responsible for the methodological design of the three cycles. Their experience in other training processes as “apprentices” allowed them to abstract elements, especially from what they did NOT want in the training cycles they had led. As already mentioned, they did not want technical knowledge, with abstract messages for women, distant from their realities, with institutional language that was not going to connect with them. That’s why they made detailed pilots and adjustments, to ensure that the participants understood their message. This was a great challenge, since they had the participation of 325 young and adult women with different levels of education.

“*That was the theme of the methodology, based on my own leadership, as a woman, in my life, experiencing it in practice, guiding them. Not like what happened to me, something difficult for me to understand. As time went by, I realized that it was wrong or that perhaps I had learned something new; this is how the methodology for the women who were going to reproduce it was developed. It was used as a model. Everything that I have learned as a leader, they have me as a reference, so they could see from practice that it can be done.*”

“*When Cecilia speaks, she brings a knowledge of life to it. I learn from her, because it is pure experience.*”

ASOMUDEM Implementation Team Accounts. November, 2019 and April, 2020.

As a key to enhancing the experience, there is the **Place of Replication**, as the practice of young and adult women who received training as facilitators and then played a role in spreading the knowledge acquired,

integrating it with their own experiences and knowledge. ASOMUDEM trained 20 women leaders. Each of them had to implement a methodology in front of a group of 12 to 15 women. The replications were empowering settings for the women's leadership. They felt empowered when perceiving themselves in a role that allowed them to raise their voices and share their knowledge and experiences with other women and, in the case of Yo Puedo, with 47 young men and women from Vista Hermosa's youth platform and youth organizations.



Photograph 6. Liliana is one of the ASOMUDEM trainers. In the photo she is facilitating the meeting aimed at presenting the SIVJRNR to 20 women from Vista Hermosa.

In regards to the **Place of Art, Play and Creativity** in the activities that we accompanied as UN Women, joy, laughter, and happiness was observed and characterized most of the training processes. Although there was a place for pain and rage, the young and adult women's organizations found strategies for learning and coping with their pain in dance, theater and the plastic arts (in the case of Yo Puedo Cultural Modules), and in song, ballads, sayings and cooperative games (as ASOMUDEM cycle activities).

TRUTH, TRUTH, TRUTH

“We want to know where they are, so as to leave anxiety and bitterness behind.
Is there someone who will tell us where they are?

We continue to search for the Truth, for the Truth to be known,
in order to be at peace in our hearts and chase away the pain that now dries up our souls.

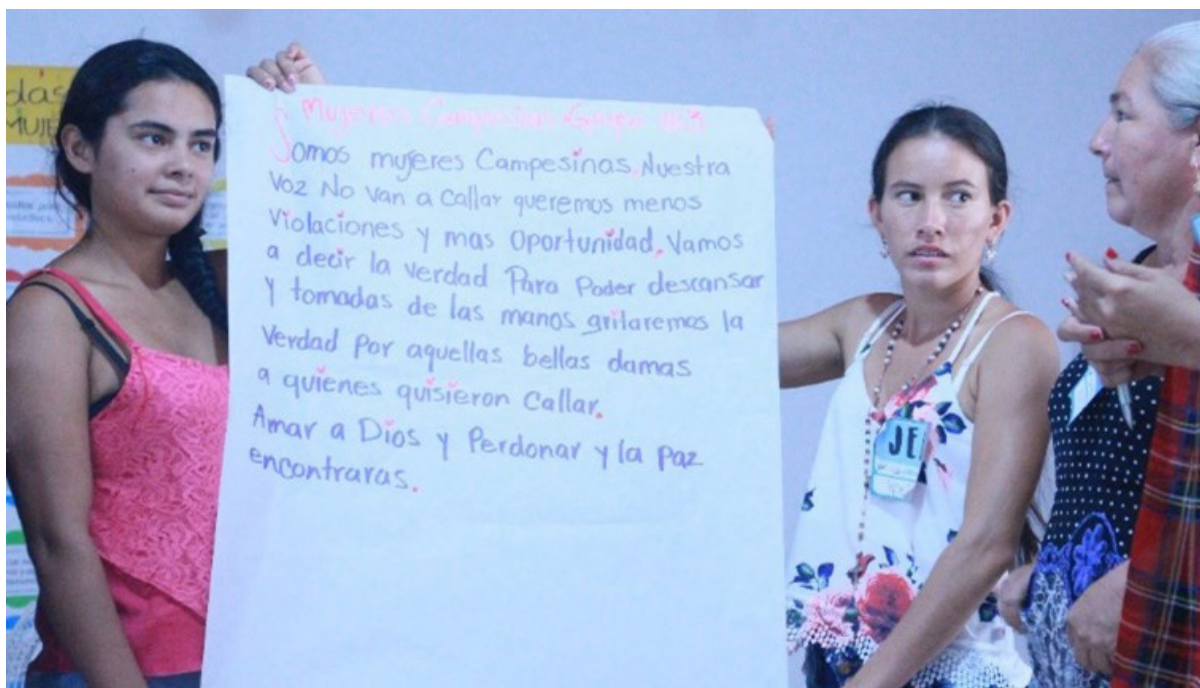
The Truth will make us free, the families cry out in pain,
we clamor for Justice, please.

We want to know what happens if we tell where the graves are.
We know the Truth,
we will speak the Truth and so leave behind so much suffering.

We want to know what happened to our loved ones,
we want to know the Truth, let us speak it now!
Please do not let it happen again,
Someone tell us where they are”

Marina, Elena, Gloria, Yolanda, Alba, Mélida, Luz.

Fragment created by the participants in ASOMUDEM Cycle 1, covering the SIVJRNR mechanisms



Photograph 7. In the image some of the participants from the ASOMUDEM process declaim one of the verses that speaks of their view of territorial peace.

These places made it possible to maintain a spontaneous learning climate, with fluid relationships among participants and, in some cases, they are a tool for coping with the pain and suffering left by the armed conflict. ASOMUDEM insists that, given the lack of a psychosocial component in the training cycles, they relied on processing emotions by writing songs, rhymes and poems, which they hope to put together in a booklet about the women of Vista Hermosa.

“Art heals, music heals, painting heals, tales, stories heal.”

“I’m writing down the songs that they are creating, but my idea is to have the children make a dictionary, giving them pieces of paper with words like conflict, love, justice, truth, freedom and then for them to put down their definition.”

ASOMUDEM Implementation Team Accounts. November, 2019 and April, 2020

The **Place of “No one knows everything, but we all know something.”** This phrase from community education was a key tool to accompany the strengthening of leadership and collective action by the young and adult women who were part of the circuit of training for trainers. The facilitators repeated this phrase, seeking to convey to the participants that they were part of a collective construction exercise in continuous learning, where everyone could contribute. The women say that this premise gave them the confidence to ask their questions and also speak of the fears that arose when leading in front of a group of 12, 15 or even 20 young and adult women who were waiting to receive training about the Final Agreement, the SIVJRNR mechanisms and ESCRs.

This phrase is the reaffirmation of community education, which seeks to decolonize *objective knowledge* or, as the women leaders call it, “*technical knowledge*.” The practices that women claim as their own recognize experience, subjectivity and emotions as starting points and referents for peer training processes.

“We always insisted, any word has to be clear, they all had to be clear. And we repeated: “No one knows everything, but we all know something.” They learned it and they said it, they repeated it. That’s getting down to what you yourself know, we all know, but there is new knowledge. We don’t know about that, but we know about other things; we all build knowledge. We all know something about different topics and that doesn’t mean we don’t know anything.”

ASOMUDEM Implementation Team Accounts. November, 2019 and April, 2020

“The advice that helped me the most to be a facilitator was knowing that we were not alone, their support, feeling that we all can learn from each other. She (the facilitator) says: ‘It doesn’t matter if I have to tell you 20 times, tell me if there’s something you don’t understand.’ And that stuck with me.”

Verbal account from ASOMUDEM adult woman facilitator. February, 2020

Some members of the organizations recognize that the **Place of the Psychosocial** was not a protagonist in the initiatives’ approach. However, it was a lesson learned to recognize its central place as a tool for accompanying young and adult women who are not only victims of the armed conflict, but who, as reflected in their stories, are going through the continuum of violence in different areas. Thus, the psychosocial approach becomes an indispensable element, as a requirement for the cycles. The women of ASOMUDEM expressed that, although the facilitators have professional training in psychology, they were not able to respond to the emotional needs that little by little began to demand that certain issues be addressed, in particular, forced disappearance and sexual violence.



Photograph 8. In the meetings led by ASOMUDEM, symbolic spaces were generated to accompany the emotions that arose when dealing with issues such as forced disappearance.

“Although I tried to find a space to talk with them about how they felt, about self-care, the psychosocial complement was needed... as it was for the SIVJRN. We touched on very sensitive topics, we were very burdened, we felt how hard it is and we ended up very tired and feeling terrible, just having to listen to them. Because Leidy and Ana María are the psychologists, but they were the workshop leaders.”

ASOMUDEM Facilitator Team. April, 2020

For their part, the Yo Puedo Team psychosocial professionals claimed that psychosocial strategies (biodance, reading texts, dialogue and exchange of experiences, among others) should be transversal (so the psychologists were present in all sessions, around the young women) and specific, counting on a psychosocial strategy based on meeting circles with young women in which they addressed issues related to their daily lives, with concerns about their sexual and reproductive health, such as menarche, planning methods and women's healthcare, love, emotional bonds and others; these actions were key to building trust, which ensured the strong bonds that were created among all the young women. So, as mentioned, a sense of identity and the recognition of similar experiences were built around the word circles.

“It was key to start from a cultural and psychosocial approach. With the first module, we said here we are not going to have a topic, but this is going to be to get to know each other, to build trust and we did that by taking up the topic of the uterus, menstruation and that got all of us really connected.”

Implementation Team Account, Corp. Yo Puedo. January, 2020.

Talking about psychosocial aspects allows us to provide a **place for emotions**, the world that patriarchy has feminized and, therefore excluded from traditional political action. The participants in the processes led by Yo Puedo and ASOMUDEM, in alliance with Sisma Mujer, gave emotions a central role for learning to strengthen their leadership. Their emotions are a challenge in terms of the anger, frustration and fear that are overcoming to strengthen capabilities for dialogue, communication and negotiation that are necessary in advocacy; as well as love, solidarity, sisterhood as some mobilizing factors for collective action among women.

“I don’t know if that is a methodology, an action or what, but it is the deep love we do things with. Because I have sat down to lunch with them and in half an hour, I get three cases of sexual violence in their families. So, we have given them the confidence to tell us things like that.”

Implementation Team Account, Corp. Yo Puedo. January, 2020.

“The hardest thing was overcoming the fear of speaking in public and I faced up to it. Being the leader in front of the group, that was challenging because it was the first time. The exercise with the microphone helped me. Cecilia would say: Take it, look, it doesn’t bite.”

Advocacy Committee Woman’s Account - ASOMUDEM. February, 2020

“When we all get together, when a woman has a problem, she feels bad, we all come close to hug her to give her support. There was a crisis in the group, most of us wanted to leave, especially me. I cried and it made me angry, furious, how they can go and steal money knowing that we are a group. We are a family, we have lived together for a month, that made me very angry. I wanted to leave, but they asked me how could I leave and here I am (laughs).”

Verbal account. Young woman participant – Yo Puedo. February, 2020

“If there is no emotion in the learning process, there is no learning. That’s the way you make it meaningful. They remember how they felt. We had the challenge of simplifying complicated things, and it is still a challenge.”

ASOMUDEM Implementation Team Accounts. November, 2019 and April, 2020

The stories told by the partner organizations, the women and young protagonists in the construction of the Territorial Model affirm popular, community, feminist, subjective elements as relevant practices in strengthening abilities to influence, participate, lead, mobilize, starting with themselves, what is internal, which can be the emotions and experiences of the participants or the common languages of the territory and the context. The organizations assert that they know about their realities, based on their own training, knowledge, and relationship schemes.

3.1.2.2. The organizations place leading training processes

It has been mentioned that the initiatives are innovative in that they give life to a pedagogical model that combines community education, community feminism, a psychosocial, experiential and life-experience approach with women victims of the armed conflict, in which it is affirmed that those who accompany the actions should be the young and adult women from social organizations.

The organizational processes are not split off from the participants. Together they share a dynamic system that is reflected in the mandala. They are the center, but there is also connection and this is how they see themselves in the day-to-day life of building of the Model. Although the term “*take down*” was constantly heard, as if some women were at a higher level than others, in practice and experience, the horizontal relationship message was clear. For this reason, the role of ASOMUDEM and Yo Puedo, as implementation leaders and, as such, also facilitators of the training processes, made close, horizontal and dialoging forms of relationship possible.

“It’s a lesson we have learned that it works when we speak from young person to another. We are able to take down those topics that young people are sometimes apathetic about and they welcome it and we chew it over and we think about it. We began to see what Community School training means and we ourselves began to see it and realize that we could do the modules because we knew about a reality that an outside professional would not know about. We knew about this reality and we verified it when we invited people who are not aware of the context and it rubs off on them when they are with the girls and boys. That let us to think about it from a women’s, perspective and we realized that we are the facilitators of the School and that we were able to overcome that illusion that we young people are there to learn and not to share or teach what we have learned, and we have had support there from these entities to think about practical, dynamic, pedagogical exercises.”

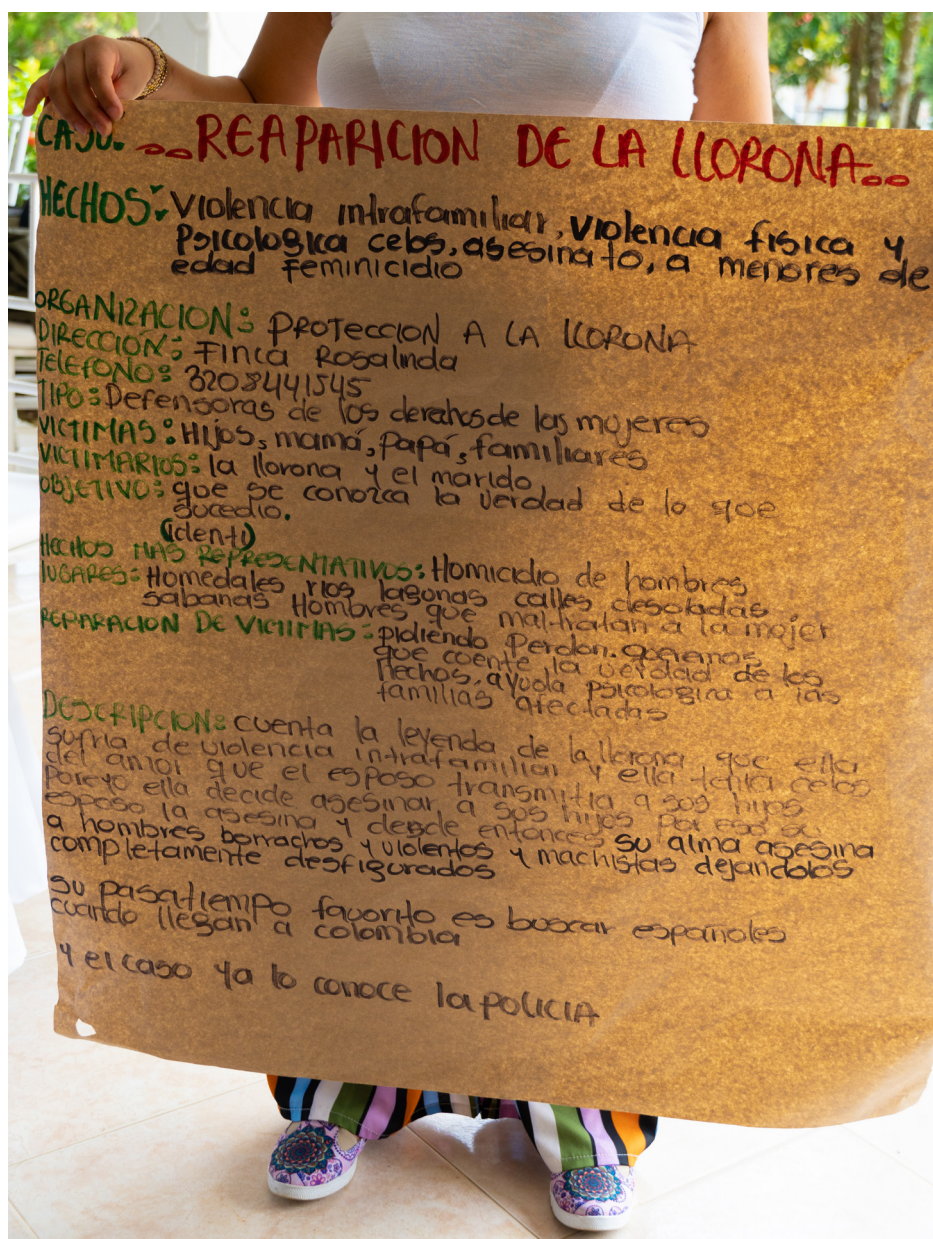
YO PUEDO Implementation Team Accounts. January, 2020

Being knowledgeable and aware of their contexts and realities allowed for agency and appropriation of their initiatives. So, they coordinated and developed all the implicit actions. The role of other actors such as the SIVJNRN in the development of the modules and content was a support and accompaniment role, given that the organizations expressed some of the questions they faced about the training: *Do we rely on entities whose mandate specifies certain topics (land, victims, justice, forced disappearance)? Or do we do it ourselves?* They explain that although it is a challenge for organizations to strengthen themselves on issues such as the specificity of the mandates of the JEP, Truth Commission and UBPD, they feel that when institutions address methodologies, they are usually technical and difficult for the participants to understand. In this sense, the

strategy consisted of prior meetings between the partner organizations and the SIVJNR mechanisms in order to guide the training processes, pointing out the methodologies that the organizations had built and how these could be combined with the strategies that the mechanisms use for pedagogy.

“With the JEP it was cool because we did it by case, either YES or NO, with La Llorona. We have done the supervision, the court, voting. We have learned how to vote- When I turn 18, I already know how it is and I’m going to vote for the youth council.”

Verbal account. Young woman participant – Yo Puedo. February, 2020



Photograph 9. La Llorona is one of the stories that the Yo Puedo School young people created to recreate the work done by the JEP.

The story tells about a training session led by the JEP Victim Attention Department, with the accompaniment of UN Women within the framework of the Yo Puedo Political Training School, where they developed experiential methodologies such as case analysis and creation myths. This led them to experience transitional justice through their own experience. For example: in the training, some rules were agreed on about the use of cell phones. One of the people accompanying this broke the agreement, so he was taken into a justice scenario where the school participants had to decide. In principle, all of them wanted to apply a punitive sanction, which served as a reflective input on the difference between ordinary justice and restorative justice. Experiences like this reaffirmed the social organizations' premises about learning when it happens physically, through experience.

“We came up with the idea of a script. We prepared the workshop in a certain order, and we wanted to do an experiential exercise, from their experience. What happened to us is that when we arrived, they already had a more or less clear idea of what the JEP was and they had some questions... They began to tell us what they did to organize themselves: ‘Here we leave the cell phones in the cell phone holding area. If someone needs to use one, they go over, pick it up and explain why and if it is not a legitimate reason, then they have to do penance.’ We saw the possibility there of talking about restorative justice based on the organization’s own practices: ‘Look, here the logic of penance is as a punishment, a penance. The idea of punishing those who go outside the norms has to do with an idea of punitive justice, what would the logic be like if it were restorative justice? Based on that premise or question, we began to set up groups, where each one represented the Reconnaissance Room, the Amnesty and Pardon Room and each group represented one of the rooms or sections of the Court and we explained the entire participation route.”

JEP Official’s Account. June, 2020

Although the organizations carried out preparation exercises with the SIVJRNR mechanisms, providing some elements for approaching the groups, they indicated that, in most cases, they lacked time. The suggestion is that every time an entity goes to carry out joint training processes, there should be some time for coordination, to get into tune with the dynamics of the processes that going on with the women and young people. The training led by the partner organizations left behind relevant reflections about their common and different places for going through successful processes that managed to build critical, argumentative, autonomous abilities to understand the realities of the women and young people. In this sense, the methodological approach developed by the partner organizations was highly favorable for developing abilities, and it is a path that may be taken up as a point of reference.

What has been defined as “places” are a set of elements that favored the training of 529 young and adult women who saw their political capacities for participation, advocacy and recognition of their rights as women and as victims strengthened. In this set of “places”, the mark left by Yo Puedo Community Feminism and the gender-based approach of ASOMUDEM with the support and advice of SISMA Mujer in the design and implementation of the methodologies stood out: *logistically* in providing ways to ensure the participation of young and adult women, recognizing that there have been historical barriers to their participation; *administratively* in the leadership of the trainers, workshop leaders and facilitators with experience in accompanying women’s processes, which provided support and experience for the processes; *technically* in the recognition of young and adult women as active subjects of political settings, recognizing the agencies, the autonomies and also the insecurities and fears that emerge when venturing into the public; *pedagogically* in terms of tools and methodologies that are in tune with the knowledge of young and adult women, the identification of facts, effects, agency and abilities of women in contexts of conflict. This set of factors provided an impulse, strength, innovation and characteristics that guaranteed empowerment, young and adult women’s organization, political action and mobilization.

3.1.3. What the participants learned

The young and adult women who participated in the training processes pointed out what they learned in terms of the knowledge they acquired, the skills they developed and the reflections that arose from the experience. For the participants in the ASOMUDEM process, the first cycle highlights the technical knowledge related to the Peace Policy, while those who attended the training circuit and led some methodology, point out the abilities that they managed to develop and strengthen. Finally, most of the participants spoke of reflections about their interpersonal relationships, especially in couple relationships.

3.1.3.1. Knowledge Acquired

What did you learn? What did you take away? What was the most significant topic? These were the questions for all the young and adult women who participated in the training processes and the answers frequently have to do with the Peace Agreement and points one and five of it. The leaders from ASOMUDEM indicate that when proposing the methodology, they assumed that the women would come with some level of knowledge regarding the institutional architecture for peace, a premise that they arrived at taking into account the history of the presence of public, private and cooperation projects in the territory.

“They talked about so many training sessions, what we did was an evaluation, to see what people know about it, and we found out that they didn’t and we had to start from scratch ... even adjust the methodology because they didn’t know about it.”

ASOMUDEM Implementation Team Accounts. November, 2019 and April, 2020

In this regard, the leaders indicate that people who facilitate training processes should be aware in advance of the participants' level of knowledge, reaffirming the relevance of the baseline they carried out in conjunction with UN Women.

ASOMUDEM made efforts so that in the two (2) days of training before talking about the SIVJRNR, people were made aware of the Final Agreement and Point Five, and of Point One before the Agencies derived from the Agreement were covered. In addition to this strategy, visual aids were used that were located at the ASOMUDEM headquarters in alliance with Sisma Mujer, which in turn functioned as the stage where all the training was carried out. The walls became a gallery of posters, illustrations and graphics that developed the main points of the Agreement, the gender-based measures it contains, the agencies and mechanisms created from it, providing visual tools that the women could consult at any time.



Photograph 10. The image shows some items in the room that ASOMUDEM used. On the left wall there is a poster with the name of the project followed by the agenda for each day; the mood meter is on the left side, a strategy they used every day so that the young and adult women could describe how they felt at the meeting.

Covering the Peace Agreement from a gender-based perspective allowed the participants to have a context to demystify most things they imagined about the Peace Process and the mechanisms, which was reflected in the questions that the participants asked when addressing issues related to the SIVJRNR.

“Doesn’t that get you into trouble? Are you going to be informed on? Because you may know about a lot of things, but it’s frightening.”

Question about the search processes led by the UBPD

“Are you going to be put in jail? Who goes to the JEP?”

Question about Transitional Justice

Question from the participants in the Training Cycle on Citizen Participation and Institutional Architecture for Peace, led by ASOMUDEM.

“If you (JEP) know that there are armed groups here and they are getting organized, why don’t you do anything? You are the authorities. What went wrong with the agreement so that the guarantees of non-repetition are not being met? Why haven’t you responded to the false positives? What would you do so that the community can live and get along with the ex-combatants?”

Some questions for the JEP from the participants in the Political Training School led by Yo Puedo.

The questions carry with them the reflections about context that the participants were having as they learned about the Agreement and the mechanisms. They are due to the limited information available to young and adult rural women about the work carried out by each of the mechanisms and about the guarantees and conditions of access for women. Hence, the relevance of the participation of the JEP, the Truth Commission and the UBPD in some of the training process sessions, who were able to resolve the young and adult women’s questions through exchanges about their mandates.

In the sessions where the mechanisms were not present, the organizations created creative and playful methodologies such as scaled cardboard houses that represented each one of the entities, role playing and collective storytelling, among others. that helped the young and adult women to learn about the creation of the SIVJRNR, the mandates, the ways to access them and the challenges facing their missions in the area.



Photograph 11. ASOMUDEM created a methodology based on scaled houses to address the institutional architecture created by the Peace Agreement.

Other things they learned that the women emphasized were the entities created based on the Comprehensive Rural Reform Point of the Final Agreement, given that many of the women are of rural origin, the agricultural vocation of the municipality and the material needs for access to credit, land, and income generation programs. So, the participants in the process led by ASOMUDEM were interested in finding out about the mission of the Territory Renewal Agency (ART), the National Land Agency (ANT) and the Rural Development Agency (ADR).

“They’re things you’ve never heard about. How are you going to figure out the initials on these rosettes,⁴⁸ and you say: What about that one? What does it mean? Because I have never ever gone over there. I’ve never participated in any workshops and I’ve been a victim for 21 years, because they killed my son in 1998.”

Verbal account of an adult woman participant- ASOMUDEM. November, 2019

“I learned a lot; I live alone in Santo Domingo and I found out about the project because they came to my farm. I want to grow sesame seeds and peanuts, that’s why I learned about the ANT and the ADR. I have to go to those places.”

Verbal account of an adult woman participant- ASOMUDEM. November, 2019

⁴⁸ On the second day of the training in citizen participation and institutional architecture for peace, ASOMUDEM gave rosettes to each participant that had the acronyms of the entities that were created by the Agreement.

Finally, learning about citizen and political participation, leadership, and the structure of national and local governments generated interest in the young and adult women, who have initiated advocacy actions. Some of the young women from the Yo Puedo School have applied to be officers of some organizations at their schools and some even plan to run for the Municipal Youth Council of Vista Hermosa, a body that is going to be elected for the first time in the municipality.

“I didn’t know anything about gender budgeting, I didn’t know anything at all. That topic was hard to understand. It surprised me. So that’s what it is? I didn’t even know about citizen participation. I literally did not know that there was a youth platform in Vista Hermosa.”

Young woman participant’s verbal account – Yo Puedo. February, 2020

In this way, the partner organizations contributed to women’s access to direct sources of specialized information about citizen participation, ESCRs and the architecture established by the Final Agreement for Peace, guaranteeing access to information which, as the women tell it, usually has a limited context, little priority and/or is decontextualized, as they saw in the case of what they imagined about the SIVJNR.

3.1.3.2. Strengthening Political Abilities

The development of the training processes described promoted and motivated the women’s participation by strengthening their technical abilities for leadership, advocacy and mobilization, which contributes to conditions for the sustainable participation of young and adult women. The young women who are part of the Yo Puedo Political Training School for “Gender, Youth and Leadership for Peace,” in addition to what they learned, acquired tools for doing context analysis of their social and political realities. At the end of 2019 and beginning of 2020, the country reached an important juncture due to the demands of the health and education sectors. This was not actively heard about in Vista Hermosa. However, some of the girls from the School talked about what was happening in their conversations and managed to make critical analyzes of the context.

“I really liked learning about the peace process, what happened and what is happening, for example, with the strike. You know that you can give an opinion, that you know about it. Before I didn’t know all of that about the JEP, now I know about it and its functions.”

Young woman participant’s verbal account – Yo Puedo. February, 2020

In addition to consolidating knowledge, the ten (10) modules of the School enabled the development and strengthening of capabilities related to dialogue, assertive communication, negotiations and conflict resolution. The anecdote presented below was a methodological resource, to the extent that the facilitators decided to generate a conflict as a practical input for learning, but it ended up being an experience for everyone.

“I came in as Leidy, the old Leidy, but now I am a different person. I couldn’t solve conflicts in the right way. We were in the conflict resolution module and that was (gestures showing difficulties) ... we ended up fighting. Viviana was the one who presented the Module, she called on two girls from the group and said: We are going to do the activity right now and then the hubbub began and they were going to take points away from us, when no, it was part of the conflict resolution. It was becoming a real conflict. Now I count to 1,000, sometimes the flame dies down and I go back and calm down”

Young woman participant’s verbal account – Yo Puedo. February, 2020

The ASOMUDEM implementation team, with the support of SISMA Mujer, thanks to the territorial alliance, was the one who led the first training cycle with 325 young and adult rural and urban women from Vista Hermosa. After that, they led the second training cycle that sought to strengthen the capabilities and abilities to popularize it of 37 women participating in the initiative, plus two (2) leaders from the ASOMUDEM Local Committee in Vista Hermosa. This consolidated a group of 37 young and adult women out of the 325, who stood out because of their interest, willingness to learn and leadership. They participated in 20 replication sessions led by young and adult women trained as trainers, who put their knowledge and skills to the test, developing methodologies built together with the ASOMUDEM Implementation Team. This process was called the *Training Cycle for Trainers* with the respective 20 replication sessions.

“I panicked with the microphone, with everyone quiet, everyone afraid to speak. When we started, all of us kept quiet. When there were 37 of us left, it was like swimming with sharks. We all spoke, all of us strong, all empowered, not at all like the group where we started that they chose me from. Here all the women were intelligent, they all knew about many things. Everyone learned from everyone else.”

ASOMUDEM woman trainer’s account. February, 2020

The abilities that the young and adult women developed thanks to the work of the partner organizations contributed to their agency. As the story shows, they feel empowered, strengthened, honored to contribute through their leadership to their communities and to other women.

3.1.3.3. Reflections about life

Finally, there are reflections about the usefulness of what they have learned, new or strengthened abilities and knowledge that allow them to read reality in politicized and contextualized ways. Some young and adult women indicate that what they learned allow them to question their interpersonal relationships, identifying violent practices that they were unaware of as such. With the young women, it translates into control over their bodies, their friendships and with the adults into control over their time, their

possibilities for participation. In this regard, they make clear that the training processes make it possible to build relationships based on the principles of respect and autonomy.

“I am getting separated, because my husband wouldn’t even let me go to a Board meeting. When I went to the meetings, they asked me, but does he give you permission? If he said no, it is no. This is part of something that I like and feel that there is a space for women, to recognize the suffering caused by violence. Now I recognize it and I know where to turn.”

Verbal account of an adult woman participant in the Advocacy Committee - ASOMUDEM. November, 2019

The development and strengthening of the young and adult women’s skills has allowed them to question their relationships, revealing a violent logic in a symbolic and direct way. In this regard, some women autonomously decided to question their partners and assert control over their bodies and lives, which in some cases led to a separation. This posed a challenge for the organizations when considering the psychosocial response to these situations, as well as strengthening the support networks and procedures required in cases of gender-based violence.

The implementation of the training processes has been the basis, support and foundation of the processes that have flowed from them. They were the impetus for the advocacy actions that the women subsequently led and they were the assurance of access to the SIVJRNR, given that the strengthening of their abilities allowed them to independently identify their contributions to the work carried out by the Truth Commission and the UBPD.

The training processes came to be an expression of the spirit of the partner organizations: ASOMUDEM through training initiatives among peers, challenging the hierarchies of traditional education, guaranteeing safe and protective spaces for the participants; and the Corporación Yo Puedo through community education and community feminism that affirms the contributions that young women make to the construction of territorial peace.

The partner organizations led training sessions that challenged traditional canons of pedagogical processes. Connected to their territorial reality and the particularities of young and adult women, they achieved the empowerment of 529 young and adult women inhabitants, particularly those of rural Vista Hermosa. Their training experiences were learning experiences for all the actors. They renewed impetus regarding the relevance of training processes and their contribution to social transformation and the strengthening of the social fabric, and they showed the functional and innovative approaches and elements needed to accompany young and adult women in territorial processes.

3.2. SOCIAL MOBILIZATION OF YOUNG AND ADULT WOMEN

Advocacy processes undertaken by young and adult women in local planning and participation settings

Building the Territorial Model sought to strengthen the capacities for collective action and advocacy participation of young and adult women, particularly the victims of the armed conflict and their organizations in the planning and budgeting processes for local management of peace and development; Because of this, the participants were able to access, in an informed way, the events for participatory construction of the 2020-2023 development plan for Vista Hermosa and other communities, adding the human rights perspective for women and victims of the armed conflict; So, this theme deals with questions aimed at getting to know about the process of building these agendas.

“¿How were they developed? ¿What do they mean as a tool for the young and adult women of Vista Hermosa? How did the advocacy capabilities of young and adult women influence the territorial planning process of Vista Hermosa?”

The input for collective action and advocacy were the agendas and proposals from the young and adult women victims' organizations, which were able to position themselves in local peace and development planning settings. These are the results of the training processes and spaces for dialogue among women and young people.

AGENDA DE PAZ DE LAS MUJERES JÓVENES Y ADULTAS PARA VISTA HERMOSA

2020 - 2023

Encuentro “Las mujeres jóvenes y adultas de Vista Hermosa participamos en la construcción de paz territorial de Vista Hermosa”



Proyecto “Mejoramiento del acceso de mujeres y jóvenes víctimas del conflicto armado en Vista Hermosa, a los mecanismos establecidos por el Sistema Integral de Verdad, Justicia, Reparación y No Repetición (SIVJRNR), y fortalecimiento de su participación e incidencia en los escenarios para la planeación y construcción de paz local”.

Vista Hermosa, febrero 2020

The young and adult women’s 2020 - 2023 Peace Agenda for Vista Hermosa proposes to:

“Identify and prioritize the problems of the women in Vista Hermosa in order to promote intervention actions to overcome them.

Promote the effective enjoyment of the Human Rights by the women of Vista Hermosa and progressively overcoming the conditions of inequality, discrimination and violence against them.

Strengthen the local development planning process, from a gender-based perspective, favoring the construction of an inclusive and equitable scenario with equal opportunities.

Motivate the strengthening of institutions based on awareness and inclusion of the gender-based approach.”

Objectives of the young and adult women’s 2020 - 2023 Peace Agenda for Vista Hermosa, developed by the Advocacy Committee and the group of trainers accompanying the ASOMUDEM Organization. February, 2020

AGENDA DE PAZ “GÉNERO Y JUVENTUD” PROPUESTAS DE LAS MUJERES JÓVENES PARA EL PLAN DE DESARROLLO DEL MUNICIPIO DE VISTA HERMOSA					
<p>En este territorio que nos ha visto crecer, queremos utilizar el diálogo como la mejor herramienta para construir paz, donde las mujeres habitemos seguras y libres de todo tipo de violencias en espacios públicos y privados del municipio, promoviendo la igualdad de género en hombres y mujeres, por eso reconocemos la diversidad y pluralidad cultural, étnica y afrodescendiente que nos une, dotadas de aprendizajes y conocimientos diferentes que son formas validas de ser.</p> <p>Es así que como resultado de la Escuela de formación política Yo Puedo, “Género, Juventud y Liderazgo” que ha vinculado a 43 mujeres jóvenes de Vistahermosa de zonas rurales y urbana, hemos construimos colectivamente una agenda de paz que busca incorporar las propuestas de las mujeres jóvenes para incidir en los espacios de participación y construcción de paz territorial en el municipio.</p> <p>Estas propuestas toman elementos de la política pública municipal de juventudes “Acuerdo 014 – 2017 Juventud Constructora de Vida y Paz” y a partir de ello, se cruza con la política pública de equidad de género de las mujeres del Meta y la política pública intergeneracional de juventudes del departamento. Lo anterior con la finalidad de brindar a las mujeres jóvenes, organizaciones y entidades territoriales, herramientas de para la implementación de la política pública municipal.</p> <p>Teniendo en cuenta lo anterior proponemos:</p>					
EJES DE LA POLÍTICA PÚBLICA <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EJE 1: EDUCACIÓN DE CALIDAD, TÉCNICA, TECNOLÓGICA Y SUPERIOR 2. EJE 2 RECREACIÓN, DEPORTE Y CULTURA 3. EJE 3: OPORTUNIDADES LABORALES Y PARA EL EMPRENDIMIENTO 4. EJE 4 ACCESO Y CALIDAD EN SALUD. 5. RECONOCIMIENTO DE LA INCLUSIÓN Y DIVERSIDAD JOVEN. 6. EJE 6: CUIDADO AL TERRITORIO 7. EJE 7: ACCESO A LAS TICS 	<table> <tr> <th>Estrategias</th><th>Acciones</th></tr> <tr> <td>EJE 1: EDUCACIÓN DE CALIDAD, TÉCNICA, TECNOLÓGICA Y SUPERIOR</td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destinar becas de educación superior a las mujeres jóvenes de zonas rurales y urbanas. • Acompañar técnica y financieramente 10 iniciativas productivas de mujeres jóvenes de zona rural y urbana • Adecuación de las instalaciones del colegio de la vereda Piñalito para que puedan hacer las prácticas de la media técnica que desarrollan con el SENA. • Gestionar convenios con entidades públicas y privadas para el apoyo de capital semilla a mujeres emprendedoras • Fortalecer a las organizaciones, colectivos y grupos de mujeres jóvenes en la gestión y la formulación en proyectos. • Generar programas técnicos y tecnológicos diversos y acordes con la realidad y territorio. • Dotación de aulas en equipos tecnológicos, pedagógicos y de ciencia en las escuelas rurales • Realizar campañas pedagógicas de educación en el riesgo de minas antipersonal (MAP), municiones sin explosionar (MUSE) y las trampas explosivas (TE); y asistencia integral a las víctimas • Creación de programas educativos orientados a jóvenes que han desertado del sistema escolar que posibiliten concluir los niveles básicos de educación complementado con capacitación laboral y empleabilidad y desarrollo de competencias para el emprendimiento. </td></tr> </table>	Estrategias	Acciones	EJE 1: EDUCACIÓN DE CALIDAD, TÉCNICA, TECNOLÓGICA Y SUPERIOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destinar becas de educación superior a las mujeres jóvenes de zonas rurales y urbanas. • Acompañar técnica y financieramente 10 iniciativas productivas de mujeres jóvenes de zona rural y urbana • Adecuación de las instalaciones del colegio de la vereda Piñalito para que puedan hacer las prácticas de la media técnica que desarrollan con el SENA. • Gestionar convenios con entidades públicas y privadas para el apoyo de capital semilla a mujeres emprendedoras • Fortalecer a las organizaciones, colectivos y grupos de mujeres jóvenes en la gestión y la formulación en proyectos. • Generar programas técnicos y tecnológicos diversos y acordes con la realidad y territorio. • Dotación de aulas en equipos tecnológicos, pedagógicos y de ciencia en las escuelas rurales • Realizar campañas pedagógicas de educación en el riesgo de minas antipersonal (MAP), municiones sin explosionar (MUSE) y las trampas explosivas (TE); y asistencia integral a las víctimas • Creación de programas educativos orientados a jóvenes que han desertado del sistema escolar que posibiliten concluir los niveles básicos de educación complementado con capacitación laboral y empleabilidad y desarrollo de competencias para el emprendimiento.
Estrategias	Acciones				
EJE 1: EDUCACIÓN DE CALIDAD, TÉCNICA, TECNOLÓGICA Y SUPERIOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destinar becas de educación superior a las mujeres jóvenes de zonas rurales y urbanas. • Acompañar técnica y financieramente 10 iniciativas productivas de mujeres jóvenes de zona rural y urbana • Adecuación de las instalaciones del colegio de la vereda Piñalito para que puedan hacer las prácticas de la media técnica que desarrollan con el SENA. • Gestionar convenios con entidades públicas y privadas para el apoyo de capital semilla a mujeres emprendedoras • Fortalecer a las organizaciones, colectivos y grupos de mujeres jóvenes en la gestión y la formulación en proyectos. • Generar programas técnicos y tecnológicos diversos y acordes con la realidad y territorio. • Dotación de aulas en equipos tecnológicos, pedagógicos y de ciencia en las escuelas rurales • Realizar campañas pedagógicas de educación en el riesgo de minas antipersonal (MAP), municiones sin explosionar (MUSE) y las trampas explosivas (TE); y asistencia integral a las víctimas • Creación de programas educativos orientados a jóvenes que han desertado del sistema escolar que posibiliten concluir los niveles básicos de educación complementado con capacitación laboral y empleabilidad y desarrollo de competencias para el emprendimiento. 				

“In this territory that has watch us grow up, we want to use dialogue as the best tool to build peace, where women can live safely and be free from all kinds of violence in public and private areas of the municipality, promoting gender equality between men and women. That is why we recognize the cultural, ethnic and Afro-descendant diversity and plurality that unites us, endowed with different learning and knowledge that are valid ways of being.”

Young women’s proposals for the Development Plan for the Vista Hermosa Municipality. “Gender and Youth” Peace Agenda developed by the participants in the Training School, accompanied by Corporación Yo Puedo. February, 2020

This chapter presents the milestones highlighted by the partner organizations and the young and adult women participants in designing Peace Agendas from a gender and participatory perspective, as well as the dialogue about this tool in local planning advocacy spaces, specifically around the construction of the Vista Hermosa Development Plan and community and social participation by the Youth Platform, among others.

3.2.1. Vista hermosa young and adult women's peace agendas voices for advocacy

Many of the young and adult women who participated in the training processes led by the partner organizations were unaware of the structure of the government and the spaces for political and citizen participation in the municipality. Other participants had heard of some avenues for participation, but they saw them as distant. They did not feel called upon by them or they associated them with corrupt processes defined in their words as “crooked”. In this regard, Corporación Yo Puedo and Corporación SISMA Mujer, in territorial alliance with ASOMUDEM, faced a challenge to motivate young and adult women to recognize the importance of political action through exercises of female leadership, participation and advocacy in local planning.

“I had listened to the Platform since last year and I wanted to know about what they do in the municipality and to know that young people have a voice. They always say that men are the ones who participate the most. That's why I wanted to go, so that they don't say that it's the men, but that women are present; so they can see that we can be part of the platform and other processes in the municipality.”

Young woman participant's verbal account – Yo Puedo. January, 2020

The young and adult women, accompanied by the partner organizations, designed proposals for building and maintaining territorial peace, including social justice for women. ASOMUDEM led the process of designing the Young and Adult Women's 2020 - 2023 Peace Agenda for Vista Hermosa⁴⁹ and Yo Puedo proposed the “Gender and Youth” Peace Agenda for the Public Youth Agenda with the Vista Hermosa Municipality Youth Platform and for the Development Plan events.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ The Young and Adult Women's 2020 - 2023 Peace Agenda for Vista Hermosa. “Young and Adult Women of Vista Hermosa Participate in Building Territorial Peace in Vista Hermosa” Meeting, prepared by ASOMUDEM. February, 2020. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

⁵⁰ Young Women's Proposals for the Development Plan for the Vista Hermosa Municipality. “Gender and Youth” Peace Agenda and Youth Platform Public Youth Agenda. Vista Hermosa Municipality, prepared by Corporación Yo Puedo. 2020. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.



Photograph 12. The young and adult women participating in the replications led by the ASOMUDEM trainers explain to their companions the need for guarantees to protect their rights as victims, as well as the effective enjoyment of ESCRs.

“The ideas could be focused through the posters and the butterfly, and thus be based on four themes. We divided ourselves into four groups. Each group was assigned a theme and the topics were worked on using the problem tree and then the solution tree on the next day.”

ASOMUDEM Implementation Team Account. April, 2020

These agendas were built in a participatory and gradual manner throughout the training processes. It was not just a specific moment in the meetings, but also a process of interaction between the Modules and the workshops that made it possible to link the needs and demands present in the young and adult women’s narratives

with the thematic contents addressed. ASOMUDEM did this with posters and instruments⁵¹ and Corporación Yo Puedo developed rigorous reports on the contributions of the young women throughout the Modules.

In this way, the organizations provided information collection tools for the agenda-building days in which the 43 young people from the Yo Puedo School and the group of 37 ASOMUDEM Trainers participated, including the seven (7) young and adult women who make up the Advocacy Committee, which will be discussed later.

Concretizing the elements collected through the training processes made it clear that young and adult women have historical needs and demands that have not been heard by the institutions. In this regard, the facilitators indicate that the methodology should not only be aimed at collecting information, it should also meet women's expectations, adjusting their demands to territorial, budgetary and public administration conditions.

“Leidy and the consultancy organized an activity to rethink what things are possible and not possible. She told them that they had to travel to where there was nothing, where they could only take something to survive, because it was on another planet. That made them think. This activity ranged from the individual to the collective, carrying four things, then they made a list by group, evaluating the individual and the collective. That allowed them to understand that it was not about individual needs, but rather collective needs.”

ASOMUDEM Implementation Team Account. April, 2020

Based on the inputs, including the visions and contributions of the participants, the organizations' teams led methodologies to harmonize their inputs with the elements of the Vista Hermosa and Department's Public Youth Policy, the current mayor's 2020 - 2023 Government Plan, the Public Policy for Women and, in the case of ASOMUDEM, the Vista Hermosa PDET.⁵²

“We were fertilizing the land, which was building the agenda; as well as the Public Policy for women, for young people, the politics in the municipality and that was what we did in one day in Vista Hermosa, to make a connection with the Modules, with the regulations. The exercise helped them to understand that many of their problems are included in Public Policies.”

Yo Puedo Implementation Team Account. April, 2020

⁵¹ The Butterfly Assessment Instrument designed by ASOMUDEM. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

⁵² Development Programs with a Territorial Approach - PDET.

Although the construction of the peace agendas began with intimate work by the organizations and the women, the exercise was expanded by involving other voices that accompanied and listened to what the participants were able to synthesize in their proposals. The young women engaged in a first exercise to share their agenda with the Youth Platform and the women participating in ASOMUDEM shared it with the municipality's Family Police Station. Both of these were prior to opening the advocacy initiative.

“It was an opportunity for them to invite other young social actors to come in in the afternoon and present these proposals to young people, to give them ideas. We made a mural and they were the ones who presented the proposals, which was what was in the Public Policy. That was what allowed us to build the proposal; and then it was the route.”

Yo Puedo Implementation Team Account. April, 2020

In this way, it was possible to consolidate two peace agendas that were the guiding instrument in the advocacy initiatives. When conducting an interview with the ASOMUDEM Advocacy Committee, it is striking that the four women had the Young and Adult Women's 2020 - 2023 Peace Agenda for Vista Hermosa in their hands, which led to the question: *What were the strategies for taking up those agendas?* The young and adult women feel like they are part of the agendas, they are their voice. So, the strategy to make them visible to the public was to study what, in texts of public policies, reflected their experiences and needs.

“Without a doubt, the agenda would not have been taken up if it were not built together with them and if it had not been preceded by a training process; because they thought that the battery⁵³ was the only thing that there was, and we were able to teach them in the module that it is not like that. There are Sexual and Reproductive Rights and not all of us are on the battery, but they have rights.”

Yo Puedo Implementation Team Account. April, 2020

The training processes were able to strengthen their political capabilities so that the women could approach public policies from a critical, feminist and gender-based perspective, including not only their needs, but also knowledge from the experience in their communities. The young and adult women feel that designing the agendas and the advocacy actions has given them recognition in their territories, building agency based on autonomy and political action.

⁵³ The “battery” is what the young women call a subdermal implant used as a planning method.



Photograph 13. Presentation of the Young and Adult Women's 2020 - 2023 Peace Agenda for Vista Hermosa to the Vista Hermosa community that participated in the Mobilization in Commemoration of International Women's Day 2020.

I am proud to have achieved the agendas, because this is for the women of 86 villages and for this big municipality and having represented women there is an honor and knowing that we proposed four themes, which were achieved by bringing together the voices of everyone in the workshops, in all the areas, and we fused them together. We were all heard, and now that I am on the Committee, I feel very responsible.

Reflecting on the practice of building agendas allowed the partner organizations to conclude that their previous experiences as advocacy organizations on issues of Public Youth Policies, Peace Building, Comprehensive Reparation, among other departmental and national advocacy processes are what allowed them to guide and accompany the young and adult women in building their own agendas. The learning and challenges that they have had as leaders of ASOMUDEM and Yo Puedo give them a basis to feel up to the exercise they guided in Vista Hermosa. Experience was the compass for the empowerment of other young and adult women who strengthened their collective action in the municipality.

Both agendas have a narrative built on the experiences of young and adult women. Although they have implicit points where they come together, they were formulated in different ways, which reaffirms that women are not a single and homogeneous subject. There is a diversity of interests, agencies, needs and particularities among them that respond to the experience of age, histories, origins and contexts, among others.

The Political Training School formulated its agenda based on seven themes, developed based on the reflections generated in the Modules. For example, the right to a life free of violence was addressed in Module Six (6), and the perceptions, experiences and concerns of the participants were recorded as inputs for building the agendas, which were concretized in the following themes: Theme 1: Quality technical, technological and higher education; Theme 2: Recreation, sports and culture; Theme 3: Employment and entrepreneurship opportunities; Theme 4: Healthcare access and quality; Theme 5: Recognition of youth inclusion and diversity; Theme 6: Caring for the territory; and Theme 7: Access to ICT.

“The issue of health and sexuality seems important to me, because there are many women who go out to get a planning method and they do not give it to them, they do not guide them. We have said that at in the group discussion. For example: one woman has cysts in her ovaries and she had to go to the hospital to have her exams read and the doctor told her that the only way she could get planning was for her to have a bad hemorrhage, but they didn’t give her anything. That is violence.”

“I talked about sports and dance. The coaches say: ‘We are going to train with the women’s category for half an hour and with the men for one hour.’ I also talked about health, because, for example, I have been very sick and I got to the point where I was sick and my mother took me to the hospital and they try to give you the first thing they find. ‘We have a battery, let’s put the battery in.’ They don’t do the exams. That’s a violation of rights.”

“I focused on cultural issues, because since I dance joropo, we did not have any support from the previous mayor’s office. We had to go out in the morning and afternoon because we had a trip planned and we put on our suits and went out to raise funds. ‘Good afternoon, we are from the group Sembrando Joropo, and we came to show you what we do every day and we are collecting funds to represent the municipality.’ We had to do that every time we had a trip and it was a sweat just paying for lunch.”

“Women need a gynecologist. A pediatrician for their babies. Also, more participation, since we women are leaders and we are capable of doing things the same as or better than men. More people in Santo Domingo (a village), specialists in family planning, because they go there as a brigade and they never give a talk about the injection, about the pills, about diseases. Also, a psychologist, because there are women who have been abused.”

Verbal accounts of young women in the Yo Puedo Political Training School.
February, 2020



Photograph 14. Some of the young women from the Political Training School after laying out the peace agenda in the Great Community Assembly held in Vista Hermosa for the participatory construction of the Development Plan and in the Youth Platform.

These are some of the many reflections that young women from the Political Training School shared about the barriers to access for the full enjoyment of their rights, particularly ESCRs. These voices reflect the dialogues that they have built up among them, with sexual and reproductive rights being their main reference in regards to the rights of young women.⁵⁴ What they refer to about the situations that they experience in their contexts, particularly the rural ones, are marked by what they say is symbolic or direct violence.

For their part, young and adult women built an agenda together with ASOMUDEM that includes four (4) themes: Theme 1: Actions to ensure the effective enjoyment of the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of young and adult women in Vista Hermosa, with an age perspective and emphasis on the rights to health, improvement of living conditions (economic empowerment), education and housing; Theme 2: Recognition and guarantees for women's political participation and representation in deliberative processes, planning, implementation and monitoring of municipal public policy; Theme 3: Actions for peacebuilding based on coexistence and reconciliation and the participation of young and adult women in Vista Hermosa in the System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition (SIVJNR); and Theme 4: Protection of children and adolescents against the risk of recruitment.

“In the friezes about their experiences with their rights, they talked about the right to water, and they said: ‘Being able to bathe in a shower and not in the river or with a bowl.’ For example, when they talked about housing they said: ‘They don’t take us into account. They won’t take us into account for a housing project until there is water service. As long as we don’t have that, we won’t have a home.’”

Verbal accounts from women in the ASOMUDEM training the trainers group.
February, 2020

So, Vista Hermosa has two tools created from the voices of 368 young and adult women, both rural and urban, who were gradually specifying their needs in order to guarantee their rights to these agendas that express diverse demands from women. Their proposals are specific insofar as they contemplate affirmative actions and comprehensive responses to social problems that mainly affect women, such as gender-based violence. But they also refer to actions across gender lines due to the impoverished conditions suffered by women in Vista Hermosa. In this regard, they talk about the right to water and sanitation, to housing and education.

⁵⁴ In one of the interviews, the young women mention that they would like this to be an exclusive Module of the School, since they have interests and concerns about their sexuality.

These agendas were the main instrument for making the leap from training processes in protective environments among women to advocacy in public in mixed and sometimes massive settings, where, as they experienced, the voices of young and adult women are not necessarily listened to.

3.2.2. Routes for advocacy. Advocacy by young and adult women

What is advocacy? Some of the participants in the training group asked ASOMUDEM trainers this. To them, it is not a word close to their contexts. However, they began to deal with it in the training processes and later made it part of their practice and experience.

“What I could understand about what advocacy meant, I imagined a child saying: ‘Mama I want this. Mama I want this,’ like insisting until you get it, always being there saying: ‘Look, this is the peace agenda, keep us in mind, we’re here.’”

Verbal accounts of an adult women participants in the ASOMUDEM Advocacy Committee. February, 2020

The organizations have insisted on mentioning the relevance of the training processes, developing practical methodologies that bring women closer to these concepts that are widely used in public contexts. Words such as advocacy, citizen participation, development plan did not emerge in the interviews carried out at the beginning of the training processes. However, at a later time, when the young and adult women were already taking part in public settings, it was common to hear them in relation to their political action.

Ignorance and the perceptions born of a war context have led to the identification of community imagery in the face of social, organizational, women and youth processes.

“I still don’t understand the word advocacy, how people come from there, from the villages, and ‘people’ are coming, and someone asks me: ‘Are you a representative of the guerrilla?’ And I have that here (in my head) and I have looked for what the word advocacy means, but it’s not clear and that person told me to go to that authority and I don’t want to be a part of that.”

Verbal account of women participants in the ASOMUDEM Advocacy Committee. February, 2020

In this regard, the spaces for dialogue among women have allowed them to clarify things that have been imagined in their territories where, due to the effect of the armed conflict, certain social processes were associated with illegal armed groups. This is a concern that few women express openly, but that is latent in their conversations. In this regard, the routes for advocacy must be accompanied by processes that strengthen their political abilities, but also strategies of self-care, collective care, security, protection and response to settings where there is some kind of risk.

After building the peace agendas and answering the question about what advocacy is during the training processes, the organizations embarked on initiatives to provide the women with practical tools for political and collective action. ASOMUDEM, in alliance with Sisma Mujer, built internal mechanisms to identify young and adult women to be part of the advocacy bodies. Within the framework of the two municipal workshops with 37 young and adult women victims of the conflict, the *Advocacy Committee*⁵⁵ was elected by a vote, a mechanism that represented the voices of the 325 women who were part of the training for citizen participation and institutional architecture for peace.⁵⁶ They established some criteria⁵⁷ related to being a woman, being over 14 years of age, a victim of the armed conflict, a resident of Vista Hermosa and having completed the previous participation activities, in order to vote to elect the seven (7) representatives. In this same election, they chose a shortlist for an advocacy meeting with the newly elected mayor.

“I wanted to go to the meeting with the mayor, but I couldn’t because I was a minor; then the Advocacy Committee was going and I asked her: ‘Cecilia, can minors be there?’ and she told me: ‘Yes, get in.’ They chose seven of us. They asked us: ‘Who wants to be on the Advocacy Committee?’ And some wanted to. I encouraged several of them. About 12 of us wanted to, and we took a vote. Alejandra got 25 votes.”

Account of a young woman on the ASOMUDEM Advocacy Committee.
February, 2020

Once the advocacy committee was elected, the women identified a map of actors and the where they wanted to participate, prioritizing the participatory construction roundtables of the Municipal Development Plan in the villages. They went there as representatives of the process led by ASOMUDEM.

“I honestly didn’t know that the Development Plan existed. The same thing happens in Piñal. I saw meetings and I thought that it was just for the clique, but you don’t bother to go, because they don’t pay attention to you and you don’t know about it. On February 14, I went to the Development Plan and I felt proud. I uploaded it to Facebook and raised my hand, saying I’m from ASOMUDEM.”

⁵⁵ Although, in principle, it was recognized by the participants as the Advocacy Committee, in May 2020 it was changed due to the security situation of those participating in it, and, they started calling themselves the ASOMUDEM Committee.

⁵⁶ The Peace Agenda Construction Methodology Document. ASOMUDEM. 2020. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

⁵⁷ The document Eligibility Criteria – Training the Trainers. ASOMUDEM. 2020. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

In addition to the Development Plan process, the Advocacy Committee nominated the ASOMUDEM Territorial Liaison in Vista Hermosa for the women's sector of the Territorial Planning Council (CTP). Although, it was not chosen, for them it is a point of reference in terms of where they want to be representatives.



Photograph 15. The commemoration of March 8 in Vista Hermosa, was an unprecedented event for mobilizing women in the municipality. More than 100 young and adult women took to the streets to make visible the violence they have suffered both due to and apart from the armed conflict, in addition to publicizing their organizational processes and their collective action. In the image, the ASOMUDEM Advocacy Committee is delivering the peace agenda to the municipal administration.

“We have to move those agendas to put them into practice. We are going to present them to the mayor and at events with people and organizations. We are going to be presenting our agenda, to organizations, advocacy NGOs. We have to learn it from top to bottom.”

ASOMUDEM Advocacy Committee Women's Account. February, 2020

For its part, the advocacy initiative of the Political Training was School was characterized by the accompaniment, or as defined by the Implementation Team by *“a godmother’s help,”* in which the facilitators continually accompanied groups of young people to different places to provide them with confidence, guidance and orientation.

As mentioned previously, Corporación Yo Puedo has a background in departmental advocacy exercises, and they had designed a Pedagogical Booklet for youth public policy advocacy, which presents the principles that they took into account to encourage political action by the 43 young women who were present for the first time during the months of February and March 2020 at the village roundtables for the development of the Development Plan in Vista Hermosa, the Great Social and Community Assembly for the construction of the women’s Departmental Development Plan, a meeting of women to contribute to the Departmental Development Plan in Meta and a presentation to the Municipal Council, the CTP⁵⁸-Youth Sector and the Youth Platform Assembly.



Photograph 16. Day for the presentation of the Peace Agenda at the Youth Platform Assembly, with the participation of the Municipal Mayor. February, 2020

In most of these settings, the young women from Yo Puedo were the only representatives of the Youth sector, which marked a milestone for the participation of young women, who have begun to occupy spaces where they were not invited or represented. Within the framework of the village roundtables for the construction of the Development Plan, the young women were congratulated, applauded and motivated

⁵⁸ Consejo Territorial de Planeación / Territorial Planning Council

to continue strengthening their leadership. Due to this, they were able to influence the Municipal Mayor's Office to create a sectorial youth roundtable in Santo Domingo village. This was not considered in the planning. However, it is an achievement that the process's political impact achieved in the territory within the framework of the Territorial Model.

“There are people who feel good about young people participating, although there are very few of them, but there are some who do. For example, the mayor in Santo Domingo approached us and told us: ‘How cool that young people are participating,’ and he encouraged us to continue participating in the meetings.”

Young woman's verbal account. Yo Puedo. February, 2020

The timelines for the initiatives facilitated the interconnection among the training processes, designing peace agendas and the building paths for advocacy in response to the call by the local administration for the Municipal Development Plan; In this regard, it is an achievement that building the Model and the hard work of the organizations have strengthened the presence of informed women and young people with political training in settings where they took up the needs and agencies of the women of Vista Hermosa. Undoubtedly, this is a precedent and a scenario for the transformation of traditional politics that it is hoped will be reflected in the Development Plan and its implementation and in the new leaderships present in the area.



Photograph 17. After the March 8 mobilization in Vista Hermosa, ASOMUDEM receives recognition from the municipal administration for the community work they carry out with women.

In the course of the development of community actions, there have been three (3) dates of relevance for the Women's and Feminists' Movement in the world and in Colombia: International Women's Day, March 8; the Commemoration of the National Day for the Dignity of Women Victims of Sexual Violence, on May 25 (this date will be discussed in Theme 3); and the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, November 25. In terms of community action, the first date to come up was November 25, 2019, when the citizen training processes were halfway through their program, the Training School was recruiting participants and the women quietly advanced with their documentation processes with the accompaniment of SISMA Mujer. So, the actions to commemorate N25 were about the history of the commemoration and raising awareness of violence in private discussions among women. After three months, when approaching March 8, 2020, the women had completed their training and advocacy processes, so, they wanted to mobilize with a walk through the urban area and in the town of Piñal.

In downtown Vista Hermosa, more than 100 women from the ASOMUDEM and Yo Puedo groups came together. Some arrived with colorful masks, because fear for their safety persists and it was the first time that a mobilization of this magnitude had been called. The women preferred to maintain a minimum of reserve about their identities. During the walk, women linked to the Yo Puedo and ASOMUDEM processes were able to make themselves visible as a strengthened group, consolidating the participation and leadership of women in Vista Hermosa. At the end of the mobilization, ASOMUDEM received recognition from the municipal administration.

For their part, the ASOMUDEM participants called out 70 women to the Piñal village center, with the aim of making visible the manifestations of violence suffered by women in the area. The implementation team of the Association of Displaced Women of Meta recounts that the women demonstrated their autonomous collective action, deciding which actors they considered pertinent to join the commemoration. This is a reaffirmation their increased knowledge about their rights, in context readings that improve the security conditions for them and their areas.

“Even with what happened in Piñalito with the death of the two girls, when they were doing the fundraising exercise for March 8, the police joined in with refreshments and wanted to join the march. They were autonomous and were able to make a decision to protect what they were doing in the village. They thanked the police for the refreshments, but said that they did not want them to be in the march, because the people in the village do not trust them because of what happened with the murder of the two girls.”⁵⁹

ASOMUDEM Implementor's account. April, 2020

⁵⁹ On Monday, August 5, 2019, 2 cases of violence against young women and girls were reported in Vista Hermosa municipality - Piñalito village, where, unfortunately, a 22-year-old woman and her sister, a 14-year-old girl, died. This reflects the persistence of violence in the municipality and the need to continue developing articulate actions for the right of women to a life free of violence.

The young women recognize that the advocacy initiatives made their voices heard in public participation settings. In addition to this, they highlight that it is useful to know about the structure of entities and the public agenda in their daily lives in order to demand their rights and those of their families.

“I remember a young woman who told me: ‘They make us wait in a long line at the health center and I don’t know what to do.’ I told her: ‘Go find out what’s going on at the Mayor’s Office to see what’s going on at the health center.’ She went to the line at the health center and asked everyone to sign a petition to see what was going on with the shifts at the health center and she collected their signatures. They denied medicine to another young woman whose mother is sick, and we made a petition and then protective rights to look into that, and they began to understand from that that politics has to do with their rights.”

Yo Puedo Implementation Team Account. April, 2020



Photograph 18. The young and adult women who have participated in the initiatives for the construction of the Territorial Model for Guarantees of Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Youth and Women for their Effective Access to the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition (SIVJNRN) called for an historic mobilization within the framework of the Commemoration of International Women’s Day 2020. The images show the groups from Yo Puedo and ASOMUDEM, who called together women from their neighborhoods and areas.

The training processes and the construction of routes for advocacy and peace agendas, with technical accompaniment by UN Women, provided the political and technical capabilities that are evident in the empowerment of the women, who managed to overcome the limitations present in masculinized advocacy exercises that have limited the participation of young and adult women. The participants faced difficulties, such as the presence of patriarchal leaderships who ignore women’s voices, particularly those of the youngest, as well as their agendas, considering them to be minor issues that divide the population, among other obstacles that were overcome throughout the process.

“It is admirable that they tell us about the difficulties they have at home with their spouses. They say: ‘My husband made me choose between him or the workshops, and then I continued going to the workshops even though my husband gets mad.’ One of the trainers always goes to the workshops with her baby daughter. Her husband told her that he wouldn’t take care of the baby, that she would have to take her with her if she wanted to go. One day he told her: ‘I thought that, by not taking care of the baby, you weren’t going to go and it turned out the opposite.’ She says: ‘My daughter isn’t going to stop me from doing something that I can do for myself, other women and the community.’”

ASOMUDEM Implementation Team Report. April, 2020.

Having overcome the fear of speaking in public, of picking up the microphone, and believing in their capabilities and skills that were being strengthened, what follows is to overcome social and family barriers, the demands of caring for children, gender stereotypes and mandates and other obstacles. Although the women make decisions, as evidenced by the narrative, reflection on the experience poses some questions: Can protective environments measure the changes and transformations that young and adult women begin to experience subjectively, in the family? Is it relevant that the Territorial Model designs strategies that accompany these dimensions?

“When ‘A’ jumped, a boy said: ‘Is he going to jump? but he’ll go head first! And I told him: ‘Don’t be a macho.’ and they said: ‘To you, everything is machismo.’ I even have had run-ins with the teachers. A teacher would give us a problem, about sexuality, that if I have sex, I am the one who has to carry the condom because they don’t get sick. What a lie!”

Young woman’s verbal account. Yo Puedo. February, 2020

In advocacy areas, there were already other situations related to an androcentric and adult-centric politics that ignores young and adult women as political subjects.

“Each of us women had experiences, but at some roundtables, who participates are people like chairmen of the board and older people. They saw women raising their hands and sometimes it was difficult for them to participate, they had to stand up and get into a strategic position to be able to have the floor. Other times they did let them speak, and they liked what they said when they spoke and had everyone’s attention, as they overcame their fears. But there were other times where there was the idea that young women write the best, because of their handwriting, and I don’t know what else.”

Yo Puedo Account. April, 2020



Photograph 19. The image shows the young women from the Training School led by Yo Puedo participating in the Great Social and Community Assembly for the Construction of the Development Plan.

Finally, the initiatives supported the young and adult women to ensure their participation, including managing transportation for them to get around, dialoguing with the people who organize events to get them to adjust their meetings to when the women could come, among other conditions that are part of what is needed to ensure the effective participation of young and adult women.

The youth and women's organizations were able to strengthen technical and political capacities for collective action and sustainable participation, which was achieved through the spaces for citizen participation arose from the construction of the municipal development plan. As shown throughout this chapter, this exercise was empowering and contributed to developing new leadership in Vista Hermosa, which will bring a new air and renewal to the municipality's traditional political practices.

Currently, there are two young and adult women's peace agendas, technically supported by UN Women and positioned through the advocacy of the participants in more than ten (10) places for community and social participation. The construction of the Model through the partner organizations put the needs of the young and adult women at the center of planning, left several seeds of advocacy planted that are expected to germinate through the social organizations that continue to be active in the area, the ASOMUDEM (advocacy) Committee and the settings for social control that are being developed by Yo Puedo.

3.3. ACCOMPANYING THE PAIN AND SUPPORTING THE RESISTANCE OF YOUNG AND ADULT WOMEN

Accompaniment processes for psychosocial and legal support, information gathering and systematization for submitting reports on sexual violence and forced disappearance to the SIVJNR

“With the rabbit, because it has big ears for listening and that makes me feel very certain.”

Metaphor used by a participant in the SISMA process to explain case documentation. November, 2019

The Corporación Sisma Mujer corporation, as a social organization with a long history at the national level, led the psychosocial and legal monitoring, the collection of information and systematization for the four (4) reports presented to the SIVJNR. In this process, they managed to include 117 women (24 young women and 93 adults) from Vista Hermosa as participants in the *comprehensive training process for the collection and systematization of testimonies, collective memory construction, report writing and effective participation in the SIVJNR*. Of these, 74 decided to share their stories to document their cases and turn them in to the SIVJNR. Of these, 65 were young and adult victims of forced disappearance and nine (9) were victims of sexual violence.

The Corporation has a long history of accompanying women leaders and organizations, developing its own methodologies prioritizing psychosocial and legal support from a women's human rights perspective. In the course of their work, they have coincided with other territorially-based organizations, such as ASOMUDEM, which is part of the National Defenders Network. In the course of building the Territorial Model, this relationship focused on a territorial alliance to spread the knowledge and experiences that each organization has developed among the young and adult women of Vista Hermosa.

“Our internal joint reflections with them—ASOMUDEM—articulated broader, more comprehensive questions, territorial and contextual reflections, always learning, recognizing that we were allies, we were partners, that because they were there, they had a living memory and important advocacy work. They were the ones to open the way.”

Psychosocial Team professional's account, Corp. SISMA Mujer. May, 2020

One of the first actions that Sisma Mujer generated, in a territorial alliance with ASOMUDEM, was to “open the way.” During July and August, 2019, they issued a call to identify young and adult women to participate in the comprehensive training process, the collection and systematization of testimonies, collective memory construction, report writing and effective participation in the SIVJNR. They were organized into four (4) groups by age and victimization event, leading to the formation of: Group 1 - Adult women victims of forced disappearance (Vista Hermosa); Group 2 - Young women victims of forced disappearance (Vista Hermosa); Group 3 - Adult women victims of sexual violence (Villavicencio); Group 4 - Adult women victims of forced disappearance (Vista Hermosa). The Villavicencio group was made up of women from Vista Hermosa, with a decision made to carry out accompaniment actions outside the municipality as a preventive measure for the safety and protection of the women and to ensure that they felt that they were in a more secure environment.

“We didn't want to divide them. The division between sexual violence and forced disappearance seemed to us to be a violent division, but we recognized that they were different because they were going to talk about very particular things, for example, sexual violence. We started to think about ourselves... but that division was very internal, we never referred to ourselves that way. We would just say that this is one of the four project groups.”

Psychosocial Team professional's account, Corp. SISMA Mujer. May, 2020

One of the SISMA Mujer professionals explains that the four (4) groups were organized by age and by victimization event, and these internal division references were for understanding the methodological approaches that were required for the particularities of the groups. However, there was no tacit statement about this outside the initiative.

This chapter presents some of the experiences and the related reflections and lessons that are defined through keywords such as “wording,” “encounter,” “emotions,” “relationship,” “horizontality” and “affection,” as references that emerged in the interviews with the young and adult women who participated in the process. Three (3) topics will be addressed; The first answers the question: *What were the characteristics of the training meetings and the psychosocial strategy that SISMA Mujer led? How were they able to accompany pain?*; the second one, called *Exercising their rights as victims*, answers *What were the abilities that were strengthened to enable the young and adult women's participation with the SIVJNR?*; finally, there

was the *Preparation and Submission of Reports to the SIVJNR*, which include the key reflections about this process led by Sisma Mujer: *How was the information collection process built? What elements are essential in generating trust? What expectations do young and adult women have regarding the submission of reports to the SIVJNR?*

3.3.1 Emotional and psychosocial strengthening

“When women come together, the world changes. Pain can become more bearable: it can be expressed and it can be redefined.”

Corporación Sisma Mujer psychosocial professional's account. May, 2020

The first result associated with the initiative led by Sisma Mujer, in territorial alliance with ASOMUDEM, was the strengthening of the emotional, psychosocial and technical capabilities of the young and adult women victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance in Vista Hermosa, in order to prepare reports and participate in the SIVJNR mechanisms. For this purpose, they set out four (4) principles, which were recognizing women as protagonists and the central voice of the process, creating protective environments, increasing trust in the institutions through the relationship with the SIVJNR and territorial authorities, and emotional recovery, through a psychosocial strengthening strategy, which sought to strengthen support networks, protective ties and agency practices through 15 group and individual sessions.⁶⁰

In this way, starting in September 2019, two-person psycho-legal teams arrived in Vista Hermosa or Villavicencio to meet with the women's groups and propose methodologies such as social cartographies, mandalas, painting and sewing, among other tools that were intended to strengthen the technical abilities to exercise their rights, identify the impacts of the victimization events and provide psychological, emotional and relational tools.

These tools were approached based on methodological principles determined by the horizontal relationship among all the participants, learning by doing, recognition of all knowledge including one's own experience, simultaneous psychosocial / legal integration in developing training, ensuring physical spaces where the women would not only be comfortable but feel safe, alternating between collective spaces and individual spaces, and the exchange of knowledge. These components were integrated from five (5) intimate, small-group sessions with the young and adult women who were part of the four (4) groups together with the four (4) two-person psycho-legal teams that accompanied and facilitated the encounters.

⁶⁰ PRODOC. Sisma Mujer in territorial alliance with ASOMUDEM. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.



Photograph 20. The adult women who participated in the comprehensive training process for the collection and systematization of testimonies, collective memory construction, report writing and effective participation in the SIVJRNR carried out an opening ritual in which, together with the song “Yo vengo a ofrecer mi corazón” [I come to offer my heart], they expressed their expectations and contributions to the process through drawings and paintings.

“We faced a great challenge. We had to talk about very technical things and it was important for them to understand, because some words are very technical... and how to bring it down from that level of abstraction of institutional language, how do we make it very much a part of Ms. Elvira’s life? That was a great challenge, having such diversity among the women in terms of educational experiences, physical conditions, mobility. We knew that they had to be methodologies based on enjoyment, play and laughter.”

An ethical and political commitment was added to these principles, which in the case of Sisma Mujer, is a product of the feminism they base themselves on, which has made it possible to recognize the women's psychosocial affectations, the pain that persists that they do not want to relive or touch upon. For this reason, some indicated in the interviews that their pains are monsters that they do not want to look at, trying to ignore them over time, believing that they will be able to get rid of them that way. Therefore, one of the main challenges for the psychosocial and legal professionals was to show that it is possible to look at pain and process it, in addition to recognizing the resistance and resilience that they have woven over it.

“In the psychosocial process, you know that there are nerves you don't want to touch; sometimes it's not that we don't want to remember, but that it scares me.”

Account from an adult woman participant in the process led by Sisma Mujer.
November, 2019



Photograph 21. The adult women who participated in the comprehensive training process for the collection and systematization of testimonies, collective memory construction, report writing and effective participation in the SIVJRNR. The group circle is a symbol of the process led by Corporación SISMA Mujer: intimate, private, reserved, confidential, features necessary to make progress in the process of documenting cases.

“Letting go of the pain that is inside me; that pain doesn’t let you stay calm... as a family member of a disappeared person, you think about finding them all the time. I learned to cry, cry and let go and that work will be done to find him.”

Account from an adult woman – participant in the process led by Sisma. November, 2019

Although the experience systematization interviews did not seek to touch on their stories or the victimization events that the women have survived, they come out anyway, because they have permeated the women’s life history and it seems that pain is a point of reference to narrate their experiences in the process. Pain appeared in some interviews, in the video shots that the organization led for the communicative pieces, in some of the methodological exercises. Faced with this, the psycho-legal professionals and the group of women were able to embrace the pain of any of the participants, accompanying them through words, poetry and supportive facial expressions. In this sense, both the women participating and Corporación Sisma Mujer highlight the importance of group spaces, insofar as meeting in word circles provided the possibility of interacting with others in terms of shared stories, the identification of collective damages and the recognition of resilient practices that nurtured them all.

As mentioned, some references in the psychosocial and psycho-legal accompaniment have been the methodologies already mentioned, highlighted as told by the women. They felt more attuned to some of them, such as knitting, painting, whatever they can do with hands. They relate these activities to loving moments from their childhood, with an escape from their realities, with joy.

“I’ve just said that painting de-stresses me, I’m back in that place where there’s nothing wrong. Doing this, like the mandala and that, I liked it, because then you forget all the pain, and you think like when you were 7 or 8 years old, that everything seems be alright.”

Account from an adult woman – participant in the process led by Sisma.
November, 2019

The young women respond to methodologies of an artistic and experiential type. In fact, they claim them as their preferred learning tools. Some of them point out that formal education at school is tedious, monotonous and, therefore, they define it as boring. They refer to the training process as a reference, indicating that there are other ways of learning.

“They have used the slides, the pieces of paper. We have played, we have had relaxation activities, activities to get to know our bodies. There is a lot of variety for us young women, because we get bored with monotony. The one I like the most is art, crafts; the one I like the least is writing. I pay a lot of attention to the slides. The one that the group likes the most is crafts.”

Account from a young woman – participant in the process led by Sisma.
November, 2019

In this sense, the connection of young women to the comprehensive training process and from there to the documentation of their cases allowed them to recognize the particularities and differences in their experiences of the armed conflict, allowing them to recognize themselves in their family histories, in their mothers, sisters, aunts, grandmothers who have undertaken search processes, most of the time alone. The methodologies and the circles of young women allowed them to find a place that is usually invisible in their families and communities. They feel they are active actors in the territorial peace building processes and want to be part of the actions that the adult women have undertaken.

In addition to the methodological tools, there are the professional qualities of the accompanying person. Their tone of voice, the words used, their body language, technical knowledge and socio-emotional skills are key to providing an emotional accompaniment that facilitates building bonds of trust. So, some women say that what they call “the forms” are facilitators for expressing emotions, especially when approaching certain painful experiences, since the women relate the effects of the armed conflict to the psychosocial effects of experiences related to lifecycles such as illness and death.

“They have a very delicate, very sensitive form, but then it is not the form, it is the fact itself, the pain that is still there. I know how to differentiate the pain when a person has left, you try to resign yourself and you try to get used to it; but the pain you feel when you have a missing person ...”

Account from an adult woman – participant in the process led by Sisma.
November, 2019

They recognize that pain comes out and so, it is essential to have tools to strengthen their emotional capacities, mentioning self-care as a practice that they learned from the process, which has allowed them to recognize themselves as protagonists of their own lives. Many of them are mothers and in one of the sessions accompanied, they felt that it was difficult to talk about self-care, because they believed that they were giving up the care and attention of their children and spouses. So, the strengthening of the self-esteem, autonomy and self-determination of the participants allows them to recognize that they can look to their inner world in a loving and accompanied way through other women who have gone through similar situations.

“I got used to taking care of others, but not to taking care of myself. I got used to worrying if others have eaten breakfast or dinner, when I don’t even worry if I ate or if I took my medicines. You see me busy all the time and if you see me at home it’s with my 4 children. Back then, I didn’t find the time, but here I have had time to feel, to listen, to be with my self-care.”

Account from an adult woman – participant in the process led by Sisma.
November, 2019

The collective paths that the women were able to build through the groups strengthened bonds among participants, who, although they knew each other in the municipality or in the villages, this did not include the intimacy of their stories. This allowed them to create networks, support groups and exchanges that may go beyond the scope of the project. In addition to the groups, it is necessary to maintain individual meeting spaces with the participants, allowing them to respond to the particularities of their cases.

Psychosocial spaces played a leading role in strengthening the emotional capabilities of the young and adult women, who warn that the scenarios for processing their emotions are limited, either due to the fear of immersing themselves in the world of their sadness, anger, pain, or for reasons of structural support, such as the limited possibility for psychosocial support for women, and even so less from gender and women’s rights perspectives. So, the psychosocial strategy led by Sisma Mujer allowed the participants to find a place for their emotionality, recognizing their agencies, their resilience and various possibilities of self-care and care for other young and adult women.

3.3.2. Exercising their rights as victims of the armed conflict

The psycho-legal support strengthened technical capacities so that the women could participate voluntarily and in an informed way in preparing their reports. Through this process, they got to know about the SIVJRNR, managing to deconstruct what they previously imagined about the Peace Agreement⁶¹ and the mechanisms and bodies derived from it. The women point out that misinformation is a barrier to access, which they feel even more so in the rural areas. So, they not only talk about the need to expand their knowledge about the Comprehensive System, but also to replicate it with people around them.

⁶¹ Within the framework of these training actions, the SISMA Mujer Corporation designed a Fanzine “Peace Accords for a Dignified Life” fanzine. With it, they seek to provide a practical and didactic tool for young and adult women and organizations to find out about the Final Peace Agreement. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.



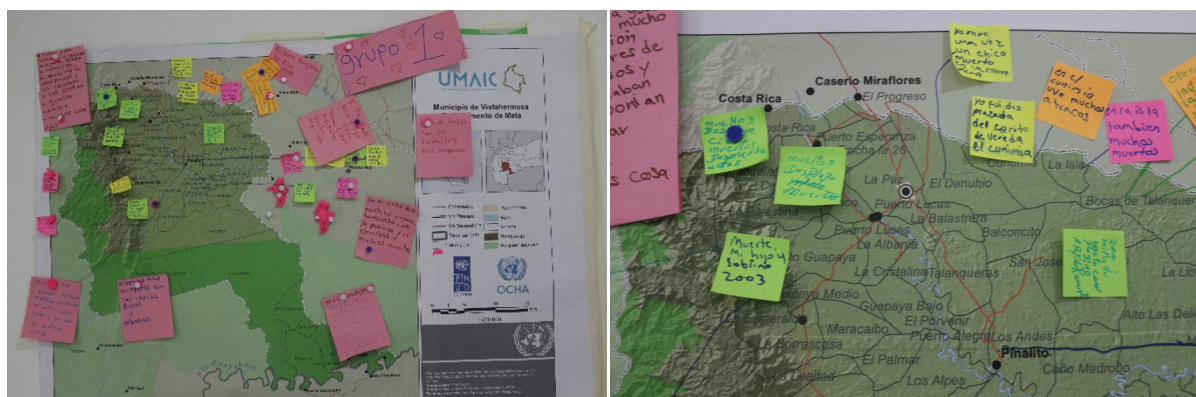
Photograph 22. The adult women who participated in the comprehensive training process for the collection and systematization of testimonies, collective memory construction, report writing and effective participation in the SIVJNRN present what they have learned about the Final Agreement.

“The first limitation is the lack of information. If we do not know what it is, what it is for, how we are going to access it. We need to replicate the information to all the women possible. I have told my friends from school and they ask me: ‘Do you like politics?’ and I tell them: ‘That isn’t politics, that’s knowing about what is happening in our country.’”

Account from a young woman – participant in the process led by Sisma. November, 2019

“Security. I can convince many women to make a report. The problem is where the women want to go and what they want to say. If we are going to talk to the women, we have to take them away from Vista Hermosa, from Granada, so that they don’t do it in the same municipality, for their safety and due to the fear, the panic. Because here you can suffer from doing anything. They no longer trust the Police, the Army, or the District Attorney. They more or less trust the Court here.”

In the midst of the reserve and confidentiality necessary as guarantees for the safety and protection of the participants in to women's circles, UN Women accompanied some sessions where the understanding of group dynamics was deepened, with two experiences of historical reconstruction based on the context of sociopolitical violence in Vista Hermosa. The first one was with adult women who shared what they have experienced in their lives due to the conflict. Although fear persists, due to a lack of guarantees for non-repetition, they shared their pain from the armed conflict in the context of the confidence achieved by their psychosocial processes'. The women identified the places and events of which they have been direct and indirect victims through the use of certain conventions. They mainly narrate forced disappearances, attacks, forced displacement and other experiences.



Photograph 23. Photo gallery of the social cartography constructed by the adult women of Vista Hermosa.

The young women, for their part, built a sewing box in which they weave the places where the armed conflict occurred, they spin the farms in their villages and the narrate cases of their relatives' forced disappearance and of displacement. They also weave the places they would like to live, highlighting a rural area, full of trees, animals and rivers. The construction of the Territorial Model combined actions for training and strengthening the emotional capabilities of the young and adult women, which provided the conditions for them to be able to envision in an informed and autonomous manner the possibilities for guaranteeing their rights as victims, particularly through access to the SIVJNR, accompanied by a feminist legal and psychosocial perspective.

3.3.3. Collection and systematization of information for submitting reports on sexual violence and forced disappearances to the SIVJNR

Parallel to the encounter groups for strengthening the emotional and technical capabilities of the young and adult women and for psychosocial and legal strategy, individual or family meeting spaces were created with the 74 young and adult women who decided to share their stories for the reports that were presented to the SIVJNR. 65 women with family members who were victims of forced disappearance and 9 victims of sexual violence participated.

A set of narratives emerged from this experience that are being kept by the Sisma Mujer psycho-legal professionals who, for several months, had the time and conditions to listen, relied on their professional and human knowledge, as well as essential oils, candles and aromatic waters to support the women, particularly older adults, in identifying life stories that not only focus on the pain of loss, absence, physical and emotional damage and psychosocial effects, but also allow them to recognize points of escape, of resistance, that have allowed them to continue.

These listening spaces did not have time determinants, so Sisma Mujer insists that the collection of women's stories and narratives, particularly from those who have gone through pain and suffering, cannot have time markers. For this reason, methodologically, they proposed agreements to the women such as: *"You can take the time you need, you can go back and forth in the story. If you don't remember any information, you can go on."* These kinds of agreements allowed the women to withdraw from the traditional contexts of psychological and forensic interviews, which focus on questions such as when, where, who. Although some of these aspects are taken into account in formulating the reports, the approaches in the case documentation went through this information from a psychosocial, humanist, feminist, phenomenological perspective and from a life-history approach methodology. Paraphrasing the Sisma Mujer team regarding case documentation:

“It is a great commitment for the team and for SISMA to reconstruct memories and reconstruct life stories from a feminist, human-rights perspective and from the voices of women...”
It is a conversational space, where the most important thing is to meet to talk about women’s life stories...
It is a ritual and sacred practice for us...
It is an intimate space for psychological accompaniment...
It is a place where beauty and sadness converge.”

Psychosocial Team professional’s account, Corp. Sisma Mujer. May, 2020

After the process of collecting information in Vista Hermosa, the time for writing arrived, which coincided with the mandatory quarantine due to COVID-19. After transcribing the stories, the professionals made progress in analyzing and describing what the young and adult women victims of forced disappearance and sexual violence had shared. Their stories are translated into patterns of victimization, main impacts and the socio-political context of the events, with the challenge for the women’s voices to predominate in the documents.

In building the Territorial Model, the case documentation and preparing the reports for the SIVJNR was an unknown process for the participants, which was achieved by the cumulative impact of actions ranging from the confidence that ASOMUDEM generated in the women to call on them and involve them in the process to the methodological and technical approaches of Sisma Mujer and the technical support actions by UN Women in relation to the SIVJNR mechanisms. Some women hope that their participation in the training processes, in particular the psycho-legal support for the collection and systematization of testimonies, collective memory construction, report writing and effective participation in the SIVJNR contribute to the processes of reparation and the guarantees for non-repetition.

“For example, it has helped me to explain about the armed conflict to other people, my grandmother, for example, and other people who do not know where to go, telling them to go to the UARIV. In the case of my grandmother, my grandfather was disappeared, she was told to go to land restitution, because it was for land; but one day I told her: Grandma, you could also go to the UBPD’, and she asked: ‘Why?’ And I talked to her about it and I have also told other people.”

Young woman participant’s verbal account – Yo Puedo. February, 2020

“Cases occur and you go and file a complaint, but you don’t know what happened to your son, to your husband, where they left him, where they would leave him. We don’t know anything. I was left with no home. I was left with nothing. I would have been left a farm, but all I was left with is my children to take care of and feed. So, you don’t know

what to do. At least you know what happened to them. At least you're not left with they just disappeared. Now that they have come with the women doctors, it's going to be known, at least to know the truth, who they were. But the problem is that you go and file a complaint and they ask you, 'Do you know who did it? What group?' And you can't say, 'Yes, I do,' because they took people, it would be bad to make a complaint without knowing.'"

Account of an adult woman participant - SISMA Mujer. November, 2019

Although this process burdens young and adult women with pain who decided to contribute their stories to document cases, it is important to consider the perspective of the accompaniment teams, given that they are approaching territorial contexts other than their own. They are listening to stories marked by violence both in the armed conflict and beyond it, which leads to reflections, pains and sadness that must be processed in emotional care and self-care areas.

"Writing the reports has also been a soul and heart wrenching experience. It has been painful to re-read the stories that we already knew about, reports with stories of great pain. It is heartbreaking."

Psychosocial Team professional's account, Corp. Sisma Mujer. May, 2020

As a result of the training the Peace Agreement process, the psychosocial and legal accompaniment and the case documentation areas, Sisma Mujer was able to write four (4) reports that were submitted to the SIVJRNR. They contain the voices, narratives, truths and stories of 65 young and adult women who documented their experiences looking for their loved ones and nine (9) women who contributed their stories as victims of sexual violence.

So, during March, April and May, 2020, the SISMA psycho-legal teams made progress in writing out the testimonies, transcribing, analyzing and interpreting. These were decisive processes for developing the four reports that were presented at two different times: first⁶² as a preliminary report within the framework of the National Day for the Dignity of Women Victims of Sexual Violence, a closed event organized by Corporación

⁶² The presentation of the report to the Truth Commission involved the participation of the Coordinator of the initiative led by SISMA Mujer, Linda Cabrera, Cecilia Lozano representing ASOMUDEM, as well as Anyela Calderón, Juliana Ospitia and María Camila Martínez, members of the SISMA Woman psycho-legal team. On behalf of the Truth Commission, Salomé Gómez Corrales, Coordinator from the Gender Group and Alejandra Pérez, the Meta Territorial Coordinator, participated, both of them accompanied by the specialized teams on Gender and Women's Rights at the national level and the territorial teams. The event was accompanied and led by UN Women and UN Human Rights, through the technical teams that led the actions for building the Model, together with the representative of UN Women, Ana Güezmes García, and Juan Carlos Monje Deputy, the Representative of the OHCHR's Human Rights Management Programs.

SISMA Mujer, ASOMUDEM, the Truth Commission, the OHCHR and UN Women and the second⁶³ as formal submission of each of the reports to the mechanisms, an effort led by SISMA Mujer in territorial alliance with ASOMUDEM.

These encounters were the product of important planning efforts, since the health emergency due to COVID-19, implied challenges in terms of providing guarantees for the participation, protection and safety of the young and adult women who played an active part in presenting the reports. Despite this, they were characterized by being intimate, deep, careful encounters of great significance for the young and adult women and for those who were an active part of this space.

The delivery of the reports amplified the women's voices, beginning with the song *Soy Colombia* [I am Colombia], performed by a young woman from the process, followed by different podcasts that responded, based on the women's experiences, to the question, What does truth mean? What does justice mean? What would it mean to find the missing persons? This was accompanied by brief interventions by the participants, who reminded the SIVJNR in their own words that they do not want to experience being abandoned by the government again, that they need guarantees of non-repetition and they are placing their trust in them with their stories in search of guarantees for their rights as victims.

⁶³ This event was also carried out virtually, with the participation of approximately 130 people who connected through the Teams' platform to witness the submission of the four reports. This presentation also involved the participation of young and adult rural and urban women who connected from their homes and farms in the Vista Hermosa area, as well as Cecilia Lozano, Legal Representative of ASOMUDEM, who participated, along with her territorial team, and Linda Cabrera, the Director of Corporación Sisma and her work team. On the part of the mechanisms, specifically the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, it was represented by the head of the Chamber for the Recognition of the Truth, Responsibility and Determination of Facts and Conduct, Catalina Díaz, along with the Judges Iván González and Nadezhda Henríquez; and the Amnesty or Pardon Chamber and Coordinator of the Gender Commission of the JEP, Judge Alexandra Sandoval, along with other members of the JEP Work Team. The Unit for the Search for Missing Persons was represented by its Director, Luz Marina Monzón, together with the National and Meta territorial team; the Truth Commission was represented by its President, Father Francisco José de Roux, Commissioner Alejandra Miller, Commissioner Alejandro Castillejo in charge of the Orinoquia macro-territorial area, the Gender Working Group and the Meta territorial team. The United Nations System and the International Community accompanied managing the submission of the reports and actively participated through the presence of the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the Peacebuilding Fund Program Officer, Harald Thørud; Jesica Faieta, Resident Coordinator of the United Nations; Ana Güezmes, UN Women Country Representative; and Alberto Brunori, Representative in Colombia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, accompanied by the National Coordination of the Initiative, the Meta Gender Officer and the professional technical liaison team for the Model.



Sisma Mujer y la Asociación de Mujeres Desplazadas del Meta ASOMUDEM quieren INVITARLE

A la entrega de cuatro informes al Sistema Integral de Verdad, Justicia, Reparación y No Repetición sobre mujeres y jóvenes víctimas de desaparición forzada y violencia sexual en el municipio de Vista Hermosa, Meta.

25/junio/2020

09:00 a.m

Plataforma de Microsoft Teams

Para participar ingrese a [este enlace](#)

Las mujeres de Vista Hermosa, Meta, esperan aportar a la construcción de verdad, justicia, reparación y garantías de no repetición como víctimas del conflicto armado. Por esta razón, quieren hacerle extensiva la invitación para que participe de la entrega de cuatro informes: dos para la Jurisdicción Especial de Paz, JEP; uno para la Comisión para el Esclarecimiento de la Verdad, CEV; y un último informe para la Unidad de Búsqueda de Personas dadas por Desaparecidas, UBPD.

Con el apoyo de

sisma mujer **ASOMUDEM**

United Nations Peacebuilding **NACIONES UNIDAS DERECHOS HUMANOS** **ONU MUJERES**

Illustration 1. Invitation designed by SISMA Mujer in a territorial alliance with ASOMUDEM to invite the SIVJRNR to the event for presenting the reports.

*What does truth mean?
It is knowing what happened to our loved ones...
It is the way to find peace...
For us to be taken into account, to put yourself in
our shoes...*

*What does justice mean?
What does truth mean?
Having an idea about what happened to my
daughter...
For the guerrilla to report what happened to the
people they took away with them...
Fighting for and insisting on guarantees of non-
repetition...*

*What does finding the missing persons mean?
It would be a relief for the soul to know what
happened to them...
having a place to go to cry for them, knowing
that they are there...
bringing peace of mind to the mothers who do
not know what happened to their children...
Finding them is like closing that last page that
was left open...*

Fragments of three podcasts produced by Corporación SISMA Mujer that include the young and adult women's voices speaking about truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition.

The JEP received two documents through Judge Catalina Díaz and the for the Recognition of the Truth, Responsibility and Determination of Facts and Conduct of the JEP: “*Never Forget Them; Wait for Them until They are Found. Report on Forced Disappearance*” and “*In My Body, the Body of All Women. Report on Sexual Violence*.” Father Francisco de Roux, as President of the Truth Commission, and Alejandra Miller, as Commissioner, received the Report: “*Defending My Truth, Young and Adult Women’s Report on Forced Disappearance and Sexual Violence*” and Luz Marina Monzón, as director of the UBPD, received the report “*Indelible Footprints, Paths of Memory and Dignity. Report on Forced Disappearance*.”

In this way, the construction of the *Territorial Model for Guarantees of Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Youth and Women for their Effective Access to the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition* facilitated the delivery of the four (4) reports to the SIVJNR. Each one of them expresses and amplifies the voices of young and adult women victims, narrating the events, the territorial context at the time of their occurrence, the psychosocial impacts, the women's resistance and coping practices, and other details to contribute to the clarification efforts.

The two moments that frame the delivery of the reports to the SIVJNR, are considered by various actors as a milestone in the construction of this experience, since it signals a new encounter of many of the actors who met together for the first time in the Opening Discussion "*Towards a Territorial Model of Guarantees for Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Meta Young and Adult Women.*" After about one year, they came together again virtually with the young and adult women, the organizations and the institutional actors who are listening to and responding to the urgent call of women claiming their rights, even in a territorial context that continues to be marked by femicides, gender-based violence and the effects of a persistent conflict.

The submission and presentation of the reports was an occasion for the renewal of trust, for recognizing the deep and painful effects of war on the bodies and lives of young and adult women, but also for making their agencies, resistances and their persistent searches visible. Those who listened carefully recognize that it was an occasion for reaffirming the relevance of initiatives that continue to contribute to building territorial peace from a gender and youth perspective. In the words of Judge Catalina Díaz, the presentation of the reports constitutes a new starting point and a second chance that the young and adult women who participated in the construction of the Territorial Model are giving the government, so the challenges and questions that are posed by this milestone are very broad and call upon each of the actors who have been part of this experience.

Finally, the accompaniment processes for psychosocial and legal support, information gathering and systematization for submitting reports on sexual violence and forced disappearance to the SIVJNR constituted a set of intimate, reserved, confidential actions as a strategy of caring for and protecting the participants. Although there were moments of coming together between the participants and organizations and the SIVJNR, the question remains about how to generate greater and better encounters between the Comprehensive System and the organizations, with the aim of optimizing their interests, methodologies, strategies. This question comes from the interest of the UBPD and the Truth Commission in feeling themselves being a more active part in a process as pertinent as the collection of information about victimization events with deep gender-based wounds. This question constitutes a point of inflection for future experiences.

3.4.WEAVING NETWORKS

Community and institutional coordination processes between the participants, social organizations and institutions involved in creating protective environments and access to the SIVJNR

As actions progressed in Vista Hermosa among young and adult women and the partner organizations, bridges of dialogue were built with national, departmental and municipal government entities in order to create protective environments that ensure access to ESCRs and the right to truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition for the young and adult women of Vista Hermosa.

“It was inspiring at the time, when they told us about building a protective environment; We thought, ‘How did you achieve that process?’ How long did it take you? What did you do first, and what later? They spoke of the metaphor of the circles, with the women victims in the first one, then the organization that accompanied them in the second, then those women’s support networks. Then they created a court of justice in the territory for the community to accompany. They worked with community radio stations. The metaphor inspired us to think that the Model had to be like this.”

Account from the Territorial Model Coordinator, UN Women Colombia Team.

This story is a reference to the exchange of experiences between the Offices of UN Women Guatemala and the OHCHR, both from Guatemala and Colombia, and Women Transforming the World, the organization that accompanied the aforementioned case of Sepur Zarco. This encounter was a milestone insofar as it inspired the actions that were woven into the construction of the Territorial Model. As explained through the mandala, the young and adult women are the center and point of connection with the other actors; from there, concentric circles emerge that embrace the circle of women; the first one consists of the organizations that accompany them, followed by territorial entities, the SIVJNR and other organizations such as UN Women and the OHCHR. Links and relationships also appear in this symbology, as the tissues that arise from and connect each part of the mandala. Some are more solid, closer, and others are more distant, as will be analyzed through this chapter, which addresses: *What do protective environments mean for young and adult women? What was the methodological route designed by OHCHR to strengthen institutional capacities? What is the coordination exercise promoted by the initiative? What are the*

interconnection and coordination actions (tissues) generated in the initiative's machinery led by UN Women? What meanings does a territorial experience such as the building of the Model communicate to the SIVJNR?

3.4.1. Protective environments for young and adult women in vista hermosa

“It's like when you're out in the sun and you're tired and you see some shade. I'm in the sun, I'm tired and I can't find anywhere to rest. Here it's like a tree, because I can rest, I can unburden myself. Here you can say what happened to you, with the fear of remembering, but with the ease of mind of being able to speak.”

A woman participant in the ASOMUDEM process, November, 2019

Protective environments are a proposal that seeks to generate guarantees for the enjoyment of human rights, with an emphasis on ESCRs, and access to the SIVJNR on the part of young and adult women. This requires actions by various institutional actors at the municipal, departmental and national levels, as well as international organizations and civil society, at different levels of interaction and coordination. Each actor has been called forward through UN Women and the OHCHR, holding workshops in the course of the initiative with entities called to participate in regards to women's rights, in particular, those with whom the necessary routes for the protection of women and their organizations were to be developed.

Building the Model has led to a result oriented toward designing and promoting *Protective Environments focused on gender justice and access to ESCRs* as a means to guarantee conditions for effective access to the SIVJNR, which had two lines of action; one with the territorial and national entities responsible for guaranteeing ESCRs for the young and adult women and another for the work related to the SIVJNR mechanisms at the national and territorial level in interaction with the accompanying social organizations.

The first line of action was led by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Colombia, which has the expertise and the mandate to provide technical assistance to government entities in favor of women's human rights, deepening the rights to health, economic development, a life free of violence and an adequate standard of living. This is how it was able to characterize the women's human rights situation; diagnose the conditions in which the institutions found themselves; carry out training actions to strengthen capabilities; and develop coordination between local and national entities.

The second point was led by UN Women, the Women, Peace and Security area and the Meta Territorial Office, facilitating opportunities for interaction, encounters and generating trust with the SIVJNR mechanisms at the territorial level and in coordination with the companion organizations. The Women, Peace and Security area of UN Women is governed by commitments related to women's rights, promoting and stimulating their participation in decision-making processes to prevent and transform conflicts, highlighting the commitment of women to achieving lasting peace and being agents of change in all aspects of peacebuilding.

The project was guided from the Women, Peace and Security area, defining results in the justice and protection component, supporting the inclusion of measures that guarantee the rights of women, their participation and their protection within the framework of the implementation of the Peace Agreement, recovery, conflict resolution and transitional justice. Thus, the project promotes the implementation of the gender equality and victims' rights approach stipulated in the Peace Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP (Point 5. Agreement regarding the Victims of the Conflict), working together with and supporting the operations of the SIVJRNR.

3.4.2. What do young and adult women understand by protective environments?

The starting point for this result was to explore the meanings that women and young people gave to an environment that protects their rights; In this sense, they shared their contributions regarding what it is and is not. For some it is a place or physical space, for others a state, some define it based on the characteristics that must be implicit in protective environments and finally, they describe them based on those who comprise them.

“It is a place protected from danger, which makes it possible to have everything necessary for a good life (rights to health and education).”
“It is a community that provides shelter for women who have suffered in the armed conflict.”

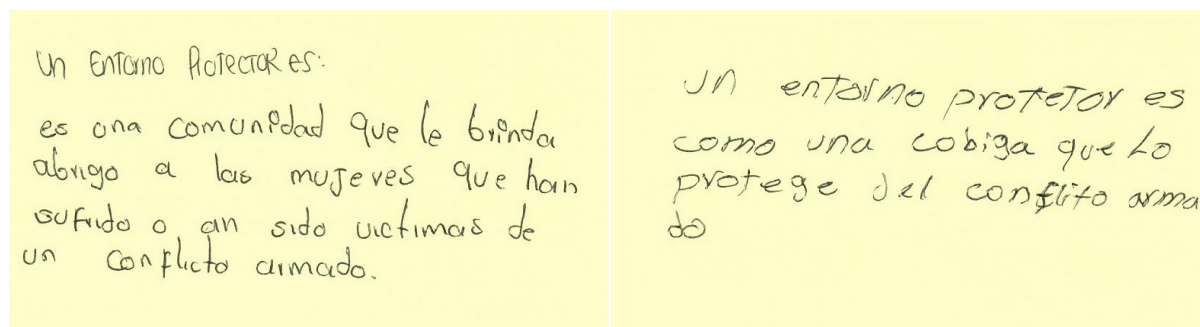
Verbal accounts of women participants - ASOMUDEM. November, 2019.

Such environments are not exclusively of an institutional order, as is affirmed by the women in the foregoing accounts and in the circles of trust that they created during the training processes. Society also contributes to creating protective environments, while seeking *“The protection of rights, the defense of justice, defending women against sexist violence, protecting their children and supporting women’s networks,”* which are features that the participants defined, considering them to be essential issues for girls, youth women and adult women.

The women also defined protective environments according to the ways to achieve them, for example *“united we can,” “do things right, without making any mistakes.”* These perceptions are relevant, because they imply the collective nature of the process of creating protective environments, understood not as distant places available exclusively through an institutional framework, but as initiatives that must also recognize the community and collective perspective.

The women express central elements for the construction of a concept of protective environments. They talk about who makes them up, making reference to different social actors: community, family, women and institutions. They indicate how they are built, highlighting community processes as leading aspects.

In regard to their purpose, the central words are justice and security, particularly in the face of the responses to the multiple violence and threats that women experience in the area.



Photograph 24. The young and adult women who participated in the initiatives contributed their knowledge, ideas, perceptions, meanings regarding the question of What is a protective environment to access rights and justice? They wrote it down on index cards that were later systematized and made part of the voices included in this document.

Some stories were added that emerged in the interviews carried out within the framework of the systematization, making reference to the ways in which the training, meetings and advocacy led by the partner organizations have led to scenarios in which they feel safer and more protected.

“What happens is that some of us don’t want to go back home, because it’s a different place here, a place where we are all worth something and you go home and it is not the same environment that there’s been here. There they always give priority to someone; they have a preference for someone and it’s really cool to be here.”

Young woman participant’s verbal account – Yo Puedo. January, 2020

“I already understand it, but I want other women to understand it, that among us we can create our own protective environments, that we are not waiting for my daughter to grow up and leave with just anyone, no! It’s being autonomous.”

Advocacy Committee Woman’s Account - ASOMUDEM. February, 2020.

Thus, as the initiatives progressed, bonds of trust, closeness, solidarity and responses to the needs of young and adult women were woven together, and they made clear through their narratives that the programs created by the youth and women’s organizations together with other actors, such as the SIVJRNR mechanisms, the OHCHR and UN Women, contributed to promoting the conditions that women need for their participation. Therefore, in addition to the actions led by the OHCHR to create protective environments, particularly at the institutional level, UN Women facilitated partner organizations being able to design methodological, logistical and political conditions to provide places and conditions of easy access for women, training processes adjusted to their dynamics and agreements that allow the accompaniment of

young and adult women with psychosocial affectations in response to the continuum of violence that includes sexual violence and forced disappearance in the context of the armed conflict.



Photograph 25. Young people from the School of Political Training led by Corporación Yo Puedo

“We couldn’t imagine it; it was thanks to deep love and trust. We have had times when they say: ‘I just feel better here with you than I do at home.’ ‘I get out of the house and it’s doing me a favor, because I fight with my mother.’ Another woman says: ‘I used to get here and want to leave, but now I don’t want to leave.’ They’re experiences that they have told us about and yes! we have built great things.”



Photograph 26. Participants in the training process led by ASOMUDEM

“For this structure, the consideration was for this to be a place; the women say they feel calm, that the team gives them confidence, confidentiality and everything to avoid generating problematic situations.”

ASOMUDEM Implementation Team Accounts. November, 2019

An important number of women consulted about the question of What is a protective environment? did not know what this concept refers to; However, throughout the initiative they experienced it through practice and experience. They experienced it up close and directly thanks to the environments generated by the construction of the Territorial Model and it is expected that they will continue to experiment with the results that emerged from the institutional actions with the municipal administration and the SIVJNR.

3.4.3. Roadmap for Creating Protective Environments with an emphasis on ESCRs⁶⁴

“The road is made by walking, we have built this way. We have seen from the start where to set out to work, what to work on. We have had moments of deep emotion, of enthusiasm. And then we have come across things we didn’t think of and we have had to overcome them and keep walking.”

ESCR and Gender Coordinator’s metaphor to describe the initiative. OHCHR

From the beginning of this document, the experiences have been read from the center / heart of the mandala outwards, with local entities, the SIVJRNR, together with the OHCHR and UN Women, in the last circle. Experiences about the creation of protective environments to guarantee ESCRs will be presented by Zoom. These actions were led by the OHCHR, with the accompaniment of UN Women.

“It began to take shape and the way we did it all together—with UN Women—to arrive at some issues, proposals and places and how that was clarified and elaborated based on the situation with women’s rights. The joint development of what gender, women’s rights and ESCRs are, this construction and theoretical elaboration, seems to me to be key.”

ESCR and Gender Coordinator’s account. OHCHR. May, 2020

The first step recognized in this initiative was the construction of a theoretical, conceptual and normative framework on women’s rights, as a guideline for the characterization of the situation with women and institutions in Vista Hermosa. There was also accompaniment of the partner organizations’ training processes and the entities’ technical and operational capabilities were strengthened. There was accompaniment of the protection initiatives and coordination between local and national entities was promoted.

⁶⁴ Document “Guide for the construction of a protective environment that guarantees women’s rights”. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

Among the first conceptual references, the OHCHR defined protective environments as the search for human rights guarantees with an emphasis on women's economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs) in the territory. This definition became more meaningful as progress was made along the path of creating environments, which reaffirmed the relevance of the training processes for strengthening skills and the opportunity to build bridges and paths to guarantee young and adult women's rights.

UN Women and the OHCHR organized workshops and meetings of an institutional nature to popularize the initiative,⁶⁵ bring together efforts for it, generate institutional support, activate path of protection for the participants, among other actions that were possible in the face-to-face meeting, mainly in the municipality, but also at the departmental and national level.

Several of these actions were carried out within the framework of the interagency work between the OHCHR and UN Women, both by the teams located in Bogotá and in the work of the Territorial Offices. The first meetings were to promote the initiative among entities at the municipal, departmental and national levels, which facilitated relations and enlistment for the planned actions.

“I had a pleasant surprise with the territorial entities. I remember when we were there in Vista Hermosa, they supported the project when they recognized that it was important... They said, Yes, and they complied with that, and that is not easy either. I have worked in many municipalities and that really requires a lot. This is due to the work of ‘S’ and ‘X’ (Technical Liaison Professionals of UN Women) who are there and to an explicit will of those entities. The key moment is when the authorities tell us that yes, they want to strengthen themselves on the issues of women’s rights.”

ESCR and Gender Coordinator's account. OHCHR. May, 2020

Having an institutional component in the construction of the Territorial Model made a dialogue possible on unresolved needs and rights in Vista Hermosa, which methodologically consisted of creating bridges about the needs of women, given the situation where ESCRs were not being satisfied in their territories, and recognizing the conditions of the institutional architecture and capacity in the municipality.

⁶⁵ Meetings were held with territorial institutions such as the Court, the District Attorney, the Family Commissioner, the Victims Liaison, the Government Secretariat, the IPS of the municipality, the EPS present in Vista Hermosa, and the Police Inspector. At the departmental level, a meeting was achieved with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Economic Development, the Ombudsman's Office and the Sectional Prosecutor's Office. Finally, at the national level, meetings were held with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Labor.

“The methodology consists of establishing relationships with both parties, recipients of the rights and those who are in charge of satisfying them. That is to say, the Government and the Community, identifying obstacles and finding ways to overcome them based on international norms and standards.”

ESCR and Gender Coordinator's account. OHCHR. May, 2020

The meetings with the institutions and with the young and adult women made it possible to read the characteristics of the territory, particularly through the situational diagnosis⁶⁶ that the OHCHR prepared through focus groups with some of the young and adult women who are part of the initiative and interviews with officials from the territorial institutions. This provided relevant information, learning from the experiences of the participants, the status of some of the ESCRs and deepening the right to health and sexual and reproductive rights. This panorama was contrasted with the institutional perspective that was recreated through the meetings with the authorities, achieving a comprehensive understanding of the situation of women's rights in Vista Hermosa, including the perspective of young and adult women and the realities and limitations of the institutions.

“Sharing with the institutions the perception that women have of their rights and their effective enjoyment in their area, but also looking at the difficulties that the institutions themselves are experiencing. It is understood that the government is in charge of satisfying rights, but when you look at municipalities like Vista Hermosa, the government comes down to three or four people, with very good intentions... but who work in the face of many difficulties and need a bridge, help, support and a guideline from departmental and national entities.”

ESCR and Gender Coordinator's account. OHCHR. May, 2020

After considering the analysis situated in the territorial context of Vista Hermosa, the OHCHR proposed the actions that contributed to the strengthening the technical and operational capabilities of the institutions,⁶⁷ advancing a Proposal for Training in Human Rights and Gender, which sought to strengthen the awareness of the municipal authorities in this regard, through six (6) educational modules on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The training processes began with the 2020 - 2023 municipal administration. They were a success inasmuch as they were led by new teams, recently positioned, whose reflections and learning tools made possible subsequent construction exercises for the development plan. The civil servants found the training processes to be valuable, recognizing their relevance and inviting the actions to

⁶⁶ Characterization of the situation of women and institutions through situational diagnosis. UN Human Rights. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

⁶⁷ The Training Proposal on “Gender and Human Rights.” UN Human Rights. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

continue, also adding voices such as those of health oversight bodies and social organizations, particularly on disability and elderly issues.

Recruitment meetings, promotion of the initiative and building capacities with territorial entities made it possible to build environments in Vista Hermosa that surpassed the development times for the initiative. In the words of the OHCHR *“They are a seed that will continue to be transformed according to the dynamics of the territory.”*

“A seed has already been planted with the women of the territory, with the young women of Yo Puedo, with the institutions involved that today are not the same as when we arrived. If the road has not been followed through to the end, there are already people taking their own actions, there is already enormous growth in the women, especially in the young women, and initiative on the part of the institutions.”

ESCR and Gender Coordinator’s account. OHCHR. May, 2020

From the perspective of the construction of a Territorial Model, it is relevant to point out the particularities of the dynamics of meeting with the institutions, observing that their inclinations are not static. The institutions’ trust and receptivity were generated by determined, persistent and ongoing actions of the territorial teams from the United Nations agencies, the technical assistance that made a central focus of women’s human rights, the will of the institutions themselves and providing resources from the initiative to build the Model.

In addition to the diagnosis, characterization and capacity building components, within the framework of the roadmap for creating protective environments, the activation of paths for protecting women’s rights was designed, promoted and accompanied, in response to the threats that some participants were receiving, in addition to the risk of violence in the territories, the presence of illegal armed actors, particularly in scattered rural areas, and the risk of forced recruitment.

In this regard, UN Women and the OHCHR generated dialogues at different levels for activating institutional responses for the protection and security of women, developing the document “Steps for activating protective responses to situations of risk to women, leaders and human rights defenders,”⁶⁸ which sets out the path that women leaders and participants can take to guarantee the right to life, liberty and personal safety. It identified the institutional response of the municipality and department as the first responders, in addition to the entities of the national order that should be involved in the guarantees for the exercise of leadership by women and their organizations.

⁶⁸ Document “Steps for activating protective responses to situations of risk to women, leaders and human rights defenders”. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.



Photograph 27. Meeting with the Municipal Administration of Vista Hermosa, the OHCHR and UN Women. January, 2020

In the implementation of this roadmap, meetings were held between the Ombudsman's Office and representatives of women's groups and partner organizations, where they analyzed current risk situations, which have also been referred to by the Ombudsman's Office in the Early Alert System (SAT, in Spanish). The actions proposed to mitigate the risks in women's lives included an institutional response through the activation of protection initiatives with the National Protection Unit (UNP), CERREM⁶⁹ Women and tracking through CIPRAT⁷⁰ where various actors come together to provide a comprehensive response for women.

⁶⁹ Spanish acronym for the Committee for Risk Assessment and Recommending Measures

⁷⁰ Intersectoral Commission for Rapid Response to Early Warnings

In this way, the relevance of protective environments was reaffirmed as the project progressed, confirming some of the approaches that gave rise to this initiative, among them the precarious situation in relation to women's ESCRs in Vista Hermosa, particularly in the rural areas.

3.4.4. Roadmap for Creating Protective Environments with an emphasis on the rights of young and adult women victims of the armed conflict

An initiative for creating protective environments was developed and led by UN Women, particularly by the Women, Peace and Security area and the Meta Territorial Office. It had two aspects: the first one was related providing opportunities for interaction, meetings and generating trust among the SIVJRNR mechanisms, the partner organizations and the participants; and the second one was the development of Work Plans with each mechanism, with the participation as well of the partner youth and women's organizations involved in building the Territorial Model. These two processes were always interrelated, so they are not presented separately, since the interaction of the mechanisms with the partner organizations contributed to their work plans, enhancing them and providing a place for them.

3.4.4.1. Interaction between the SIVJRNR and the Partner Organizations:

“In the solar system, the sun would be justice, the moon would be the truth, with its clear light. The CEV might also be like a shooting star, because it isn't going to last for long.”

ASOMUDEM psychologist's metaphor to describe the experience of building the Model. November, 2019

The mechanisms' mandate began in 2018, the year when this initiative also arose. This implied a rhythmic walk, which led to the construction of a Model with the potential to become more flexible, to adapt and respond to the process of growth and consolidation of each mechanism. In both the nation and the territory. So, this process began with the participation of several key actors in the mechanisms, including Magistrates, Commissioners, specialized Gender Teams and territorial teams.

“This Territorial Model had to be adjusted a lot because it was formulated in the initial stages of the SIVJRNR. Many things were not clear. We were adjusting during the formation and deployment of each of the three entities. Our commitment to this model has been very big, because from the beginning we said that it was going to be a model that would nearly match the mandate of the CEV.”

Truth Commission Gender Working Group coordinator's account. June, 2020

Although some of the partner organizations and mechanisms already had some type of relationship, the construction of the Territorial Model by building bridges and weaving together dialogues, as promoted

by UN Women, was bringing people together much more closely and on a more solid basis, such as in the case of the JEP and the UBPD with Yo Puedo, the Truth Commission with ASOMUDEM and Yo Puedo and others, with a broad invitation to continue strengthening all of this, as in the case of Sisma Mujer with each of the mechanisms. In their reflections, they raise the relevance of nurturing bidirectionally in the exercise of their actions.

“I emphasize that the project gave us the opportunity to build joint paths, joint methodologies, to advance with interacting with organizations that have a history and recognition from families in the territory. So, of course we did it within the framework of the project, but the relationship that has been built and woven together with the organizations is something that will go beyond the project and will allow us to advance together in the search for missing persons.”

Meta UBPD Territorial Team coordinator's account. June, 2020

“I think it is important to recall that the Model gave us the opportunity to coordinate specifically with the territorial organizations. That gives the response a different character, insofar as their contribution is not just obtained in technical terms and activities, but also in terms of the political capital that they have developed to contribute to the mission of the Commission in the territory, especially ASOMUDEM.”

Meta Truth Commission Territorial Team coordinator's account. June, 2020

Specifically, in the setting of the opening discussion for the construction of the Territorial Model, the importance of carrying out educational exercises on the mandate of each mechanism was recalled. This call was reaffirmed by the young and adult women, who said that they did not know about the SIVJNR or perceived it as being distant from their realities.

In this regard, the partner organizations scheduled meeting and training programs between the participants and the mechanisms in order to popularize their mandates and thereby generate a greater affinity and trust, particularly in the territory. Young and adult women from the training process on citizen participation and institutional architecture for peace had meetings with the territorial teams from the Truth Commission, the JEP and the UBPD, who followed the methodology that ASOMUDEM created for presenting the mechanisms, through small-scale houses showing the roadmaps and procedures. In this way, the territorial team professionals improved their presentations and, in particular, answered the questions that the women asked. These consultations were present not only in the ASOMUDEM training processes, but also with the other social organizations.

“I would like to know why they wanted to cause me so much harm. You don’t know if the people who committed that offense are dead or alive, and you hope you’ll find out why that happened. I listened to the proposals and one of them gave me hope, because they tell you where they might be, even if they say, yes, we killed him, we buried him over there.”

Account of an adult woman participant - SISMA Mujer. November, 2019

“Doesn’t that get you into trouble? Are you going to be put in jail? Are you going to be informed on? Because you may know about a lot of things, but it’s frightening.”

Verbal account of an adult woman participant– ASOMUDEM. November, 2019



Photograph 28. ASOMUDEM addressing the SIVJRNR along with the groups of young and adult women who were part of the training on citizen participation and institutional architecture for peace. November, 2020

As indicated in the foregoing accounts, the questions from the women participating are seared with pain and fear from their own experiences in the context of the armed conflict. Their questions have to do with their missing persons. These thoughts have been there for years and it is the proximity to the mechanisms through training processes with the women’s organizations as mediators of this dialogue, which allows them to emerge in a scenario of trust.

There are other challenges, which are due to the particularity of their mandates, which, in the case of the JEP, implied reflecting about *how to translate technical language, particularly legal language, into everyday language accessible to the women?* The mechanism was exploring different methodologies for this purpose that began with semi-structured dialogues such as those carried out in the framework of the mapping visits,⁷¹ meetings that, with the accompaniment of UN Women, managed to call on human rights, women and victims' organizations interested in participate in Transitional Justice dialogue events. Some of the people who attended these events had close knowledge of the Peace Agreement and transitional justice, which led the conversation to issues such as guarantees for non-repetition for the communities that continue to be threatened by illegal and legal actors and the relevance in this context of transitional justice scenarios.



Photograph 29. Mapping visit of women's and victims' organizations in the municipality of Vista Hermosa, action led by the JEP. November, 2019

After the Mapping visits, the JEP Victim Attention Department developed an approach for the territory to actively participate in Module Nine (9) on Territorial Peacebuilding with the Yo Puedo "Gender, Youth and Leadership for Peace" Political Training School. This contributed to the organizations and participants having a broader understanding of the JEP and for it to strengthen its territorial perspective. The mechanism and the Corporación Yo Puedo created playful and creative methodologies to bring transitional justice

⁷¹ Three (3) mapping visits were carried out led by the JEP territorial team in Meta, these were carried out in: Lejanías, Vista Hermosa and San Juan de Arama (Meta).

and restorative justice to young women. The JEP presented a pedagogical tool based on case analysis and discussion to dialogue about the main elements of its mandate. The young women raised questions that are not only within the competence of the JEP, but also respond to the few opportunities for institutional dialogue where they can address their concerns:

*“Why did the community prefer No over Yes in the plebiscite?
How can we be sure that the FARC laid down their weapons?
Why are there privileges for the FARC and not for the victims?”*

Some questions for the JEP from the participants in the Political Training School led by Yo Puedo

“In the video (audiovisual aid for explaining the JEP’s mandate), it says that it will not happen again and it is happening again. What is the JEP doing about that?”

“The government is present in the municipality, but there’s nothing in the villages. They’re where no one sees them, where there are no law enforcement agencies.”

“Can the people who agreed to be in the JEP be armed?”

Some questions from the participants for the JEP in the training process led by Sisma Mujer, in territorial alliance with ASOMUDEM



Photograph 30. Participation of the JEP in the Peacebuilding Module of the Political Training School led by Yo Puedo.

These questions were resolved through exercises proposed by the JEP, such as creating stories with symbols from the myths and common legends in Meta, such as “La Llorona.” With these, the participants constructed patterns of victimization, to later approach the three (3) courtrooms in terms of case analysis, where the young women constructed hypotheses such as:

“Tell where the creeks are,” “Say where the mines are,”
 “Plant trees where the graves are.” “Work with the displaced
 peasants to make their houses.”

Some alternatives for the restorative justice from the participants
 in the Yo Puedo Political Training School.

As has been shown, the young women have made several contributions to peace. They are interested, they are questioning and mobilizing for peacebuilding in their territories. This is a result of the creation of methodologies with practical exercises and greater interactions with the social organizations leading the processes.

Other meetings between the JEP, particularly the gender commission and the Information Analysis Group (GRAI), and the Yo Puedo organization was training about the operation of the JEP, the presentation of reports, the approach to sexual violence and territorial scope. These meetings deepened the knowledge of the young women who lead the School, which provided greater elements for the pedagogical process with the young women, but also for envisioning their contributions to building territorial and youth peace based on transitional justice. With the accompaniment of and interaction with JEP within the framework of the School of “Gender, Youth and Leadership for Peace” Political Training School, the young people decided to document cases with the accompaniment of Corporación Yo Puedo. This process led to the preliminary report: “Recruitment and Forced Disappearance: Stories for Non-Repetition,” developed based on the voices of the School participants and their families and presented to the JEP in a symbolic act.

After the semi-structured and structured methodologies that emerged in experiences such as the mapping visits and participation in the training led by the partner organizations, there were territorial dialogues in which the conversation about experiences of Restorative Justice as a historic process, international experiences like Sepur Zarco and the exploration of local experiences were taken up.



Photograph 31. Local dialogue led by the JEP team. February, 2020

These activities of training, spreading the word and dialoging about experiences were part of the Work Plan of the JEP and UN Women,⁷² which was able to bring communities, particularly victims, closer to peace policies. In this way, the construction of the Territorial Model made it possible for young and adult women and communities to feel close to the work carried out by the mechanisms, to find out about means of access and to identify contributions in building territorial peace, particularly from a gender-based perspective and a women's rights perspective.

For its part, ASOMUDEM created opportunities for the mechanisms' participation in training meetings on citizen participation and institutional architecture for peace. In these, the Truth Commission attended with a documentary professional⁷³ who brought the Commission's mandate closer to the women, followed by the JEP with the participation of the psycho-legal duo, who shared novel methodologies such as the story of Little Red Riding Hood that recreates the work that the JEP does based on the symbolism of that story. In November, the territorial coordinator of the UBPD also participated and supported the

⁷² The Work Plan of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace within the framework of the construction of the Territorial Model for Guarantees of Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Youth and Women for their Effective Access to the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition (SIVJRNR). To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

⁷³ A professional hired within the framework of the work plan with the Truth Commission and the Colombian Women for Peace Initiative (IMP).

methodology built by ASOMUDEM and then later contributed elements, answered questions and built bridges with women. This was the first time that the UBPD had come to the territory of Vista Hermosa in its territorial deployment.

As a result of these spaces for reflection and training, ASOMUDEM created ballot boxes for the young and adult women to confidentially express their voluntary and autonomous desire to participate in the work carried out by the mechanisms. Thus, the Departmental Association of Displaced Women of Meta gave the JEP, the Truth Commission and the UBPD valuable information on the contributions and willingness of the young and adult women to participate in each of these mechanisms, opening a path for work with Vista Hermosa, with the young and adult women and with the organizations.



Photograph 32. The UBPD Villavicencio Territorial Coordinator participates in one of the training sessions on citizen participation and institutional architecture for Peace. November, 2019

Another opportunity for interaction with the organizations was called for by the Truth Commission and Corporación Yo Puedo, who jointly defined actions to express the voices and contributions of women to the truth and the search processes. In this regard, the young women made contributions, through the accompaniment by “Yo Puedo,” to the Truth Tours, led by the Commission, and to the Listening Space among young women from Vista Hermosa who participated in the Yo Puedo “Youth, Gender and Leadership for

Peace” School and the Truth Commission, regarding the experiences and implications of having been girls during the armed conflict, with contributions and recommendations for Non-Repetition.

With the advance of the skill-building processes for the young and adult women of Vista Hermosa, closer relationships began to be built with the mechanisms, particularly the territorial teams and the territorial partner organizations as a bridge to bring in and accompany the young and adult women participants. Within the framework of this relationship, which took place virtually, given the health emergency caused by COVID-19, training, dialogue, support and joint construction spaces emerged among the organizations, mainly with Corporación Yo Puedo, who have a great interest in championing the youth perspective in guaranteeing the rights of victims. *It is in relation to this that the Conversation occurred on “Bodies -Territories - Youth: So that it does not happen again,”*⁷⁴ developed within the framework of the commemoration of the National Day for the Dignity of Women Victims of Sexual Violence as a result of the armed conflict. This a meeting of the young women from the Yo Puedo Training School with the SIVJNR, where they expressed their concerns and needs regarding guarantees for their rights, emphasizing the right to non-repetition.

As various actors have said, the construction of the Territorial Model made it possible to weave together relationships between the SIVJNR and the partner organizations that are starting out / getting consolidated. Because of that, beyond the coordinated actions in the work plans, the young and adult women continue to assert the relevance of the mechanisms’ mandate, the need for interaction in the territorial work and their willingness to walk and move forward together.

“We came out of that project very nurtured and different. Different, because we have learned from the organizations and nurtured because our relationships with the organizations were strengthened and will continue to have a very important presence in the territory beyond the project.”

Account of the UBPD Villavicencio Territorial Coordinator. June, 2020.

An element of reflection about the practice that involved the construction of the Territorial Model vindicates the *place for the territorial approach*. As mentioned, the SIVJNR teams in Meta were consolidated and strengthened along with the actions for building the Model. In this context, each mechanism recognized the need to provide responses from and with the territories, with the national teams as companions who potentiated the actions. So, although the teams of the Truth Commission, the UBPD and the JEP were

⁷⁴ The conversation was held on May 27, 2020, through the Zoom platform. Approximately 140 people attended. On behalf of the SIVJNR, the following people attended: Alejandra Miller, the Truth Commission Commissioner; the CEV Gender Working Group and the Territorial Team; from the JEP, the Magistrate from the Amnesty or Pardon Chamber and the JEP Gender Commission Coordinator, Alexandra Sandoval, and the work team that has been linking up with Yo Puedo; and, on the part of the UBPD, the Territorial Team coordination and Lilibeth Cortes - Technical expert from the UBPD Participation Directorate. The OHCHR, UN Women, Meta students and academy also participated.

aware of and were immersed in the development and progress of the work plans with UN Women, the territorial coordination created bridges of dialogue and rapprochement with the organizations and with women and youth in the municipality.

“A good practice was to give voice to the CEV territorial team. That was the first recommendation I made to UN Women and UN Human Rights, that it be understood that the main dialogue had to be held in the territory and what the Gender Working Group was going to do was accompany that, because our perspective is based on a territorial approach and what we do the least is to spend our time sending tasks to the territories from a Bogotá perspective.”

Truth Commission Gender Working Group coordinator's account. June, 2020

“A turning point that I think is important to see in terms of lessons learned was about 3 months after the project, where we saw the need, both on the part of the organizations and the territorial team from the UBPD, to specify the territorial approach. We saw the need for a more direct dialogue between the implementing partner organizations and the Unit in the territory. That was an important thing that set a different orientation for the activities we were undertaking.”

Account of the UBPD Territorial Coordinator. June, 2020

In this way, the construction of the Territorial Model and with it the disposition of the teams, the ethical commitment to the construction of territorial peace, the openness to joint work, the receptivity of the partner organizations, the constant, permanent, flexible dialogue of UN Women, all of this made it possible to start down this path of rapprochement and relationship between the SIVJRNR and the women and youth of Vista Hermosa, which has left behind lessons and reflections about the factors that nurture each experience, the need for concrete and everyday languages with the communities, the central and leading place of the territory and of the victims.

3.4.5. Other actions framed by the work plans between the mechanisms of the SIVJRNR and UN Women

In addition to the actions in the work plans related to linking up with the partner organizations, other scenarios were generated that are worth highlighting as a particular contribution to the strengthening of the gender approach and the rights of women in relation to the mandates of each one of the mechanisms of the SIVJRNR.

For its part, the Unit for the Search for Missing Persons is carrying out a work plan with UN Women⁷⁵ within the framework of the construction of the Territorial Model that has led to the development of two (2) training meetings developed with the support and accompaniment of UN Women, who facilitated the hiring of a consultant and an expert consultant on the gender-based approach to develop a methodology for a dialogue of knowledge with the participation of approximately 40 people per group who are part of the territorial offices, together with the Technical Directorate of Participation and the territorial offices of the UBPB.

In addition, in the work plan with the UBPB, UN Women supported hiring two consultants who contribute to: a) the development of a cartographic study of the territory covered by the Villavicencio territorial headquarters, at the departmental and municipal levels, with different layers, promoting the protection of the population with a gender-based and differential approach, b) research and systematization of information for developing a document with territorial and gender-based approaches on the dynamics of the armed conflict in the context of forced disappearances and differential impacts on women in the department of Meta. These national / territorial spaces, as well as the specific technical support provided to the Meta UBPB, contribute to the construction of guidelines for a gender-based approach and a differential approach in the phases of the search process for missing persons.



Photograph 33. First training meeting for UBPB territorial teams on the Gender-Based Approach in the search process. December, 2020.

⁷⁵ The UBPB Gender Approach Meta Work Plan with UN Women. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

On the other hand, in addition to the accompaniment actions for the groups of young and adult women in which the Truth Commission has participated since October 2019, UN Women has supported, at the national level, the development of a consultancy for the Gender Work Group for the construction of gender indicators that contribute to the work of the Commission and, at the territorial level, it has provided support by hiring a documentation specialist who conducts interviews⁷⁶ and provides accompaniment for the Meta territorial activities of the Commission, contributing to preparing a report on the analysis of the differentiated impacts and types of sexual and gender-based violence experienced by women and LGBTI people in the armed conflict, contributions that will be included in the final report from the Truth Commission.

“I have dedicated myself doing interviews based on the focuses of the investigation, but we have focused on the resilience and resistance of women victims of sexual violence. Although we know that this is a broad category, we have them categorized into 15 types of sexual violence.”

In this sense, the documentation specialist and the gender group of the Truth Commission have contributed to addressing sexual violence throughout the investigation carried out by the mechanism, which generates an impulse and recognition of the particular effects on women in the context of the armed conflict. Among these actions, visits were made to various municipalities of Meta, including: Granada, Mapiipan, El Calvario, San Juanito, El Castillo, Puerto López, Villavicencio, where the documentation specialist interviewed women. Corporación Yo Puedo accompanied one of these visits, to Granada, and contributed to calling on people and reading the situation in the territory.

“Victims of sexual violence need a different dialogue, a differentiated approach. From this initiative called Revolt for Truth, we created this advisory space where various organizations guide the Meta territorial organization in doing interviews.”

Account from the documentation specialist, Meta Territorial Team from the Truth Commission. March, 2020.

In this way, the work plans, the accompaniment by UN Women and the linkage with the youth, women's and victims' organizations provided opportunities for women's participation in the mechanisms. It began by building bridges between the SIVJNR and the partner organizations, for which purpose UN Women led an agenda of rapprochement, work sessions, meetings and concrete plans seeking to bring the demands of women closer to the capabilities of the mechanisms, especially in the territory. Then came the

⁷⁶ According to a report to the court dated March 28, 2020, 43 interviews were conducted to document cases from a gender-based perspective. This figure will vary since the documentation specialist's contract ends in November, 2020.

recognition of the mandate of each one of the SIVJRNR mechanisms, in particular rural young and adult women who had imagined certain things and had reservations about whatever comes from the government. This due to the institutional abandonment that they experienced in their territories and the limited information available.

The partner organizations were key in this regard, since they managed to translate institutional language in common and practical ways. Finally, capabilities were developed and applied to include gender and women's rights approaches in the mechanisms, particularly in the case of the UBPD, which will favor approaches and relationships with women's organizations in the territories, not only in Meta, but also in other territories where entity officials also participated.

3.4.6. Coordination actions for the generation of protective environments

The construction of the Territorial Model integrated various initiatives with different objectives and meanings, but which were also connected and interrelated. Each initiative corresponds to the expertise of the actor leading it and the Model must strive to connect in a strategic way, identifying moments of connection to enhance and coordinate actions. This theme will present the main reflections on the scenario for coordination, articulation, alliance and exchange implicit in the construction of the Territorial Model.

UN Women and UN Human Rights were in charge of directing, coordinating, and monitoring the construction of the Territorial Model for Guarantees of Non-Repetition and Empowerment of Youth and Women for their Effective Access to the SIVJRNR. They achieved this through bodies in which all the actors were present and participated. The Steering and Management Committees were the meeting places for reaching agreements, proposing work plans, follow-up of actions, spreading the word about the results, among other elements necessary for the cohesion of the initiatives.

The National Steering Committee provided strategic guidance for making technical, administrative, operational and financial decisions. For its part, the Management Committee was responsible for the effective implementation of the actions, aiming for coordinated actions among the various actors.⁷⁷ It met according to the demands of the project, starting with monthly or quarterly meetings, based on the dynamics of the actions.

⁷⁷ PBF Project Document. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.



Photograph 34. Conversation on “Towards a Territorial Model of Guarantees of Non-repetition and Empowerment for Meta Women and Young People” convened by UN Women and UN Human Rights, which was attended by young and adult women who participated in the development of the initiatives, representatives and leaders from SISMA Mujer, ASOMUDEM, Corporación Yo Puedo, executive and technical levels of the SIVJNRN, and representatives of the departmental and local government.

In this sense, the committees were facilitating some of the structural processes for the construction of the Model to advance. For the partner organizations, especially for the Corporación Yo Puedo and ASOMUDEM, it was a scenario in which they found themselves to be protagonists for the first time for the implementation of actions conceived based on a community logic. In their words, without intermediaries or accompaniment by older people (in the case of the youth organization). For them, the selection of their proposals (a process that was achieved through a Steering Committee) in a competitive process is an achievement that confirms the relevance of their organizational projects and represents encouragement for continuing to strengthen themselves.

“It was gratifying, strange. I was in a meeting with Cecilia and we made adjustments (artistic and cultural component) and sent it. There was that anguish. Did we make it? And then the email came and we did!”

ASOMUDEM Implementation Team Accounts. November, 2019

“Recognizing that entities like the UN consider us to be capable and everything that young people can contribute in the commitment to such a comprehensive model. Volunteering allows everyone to get work experience... because not much money is entrusted to young people.”

Implementation Team Account, Corp. Yo Puedo. April, 2020.



Photograph 35. Panel for the Conversation “Towards a Territorial Model of Guarantees of Non-repetition and Empowerment for Meta Women and Young People”

Another one of the milestone moments (referred to by most of the actors) within the framework of these articulating spaces, was the Conversation “*Towards a Territorial Model of Guarantees of Non-repetition and Empowerment for Meta Women and Young People*,” convened by UN Women and UN Human Rights, which was attended by the executive and technical levels of the SIVJNRN, representatives of the departmental and local government, representatives and leaders of SISMA Mujer, ASOMUDEM and Corporación Yo Puedo, as well as young and adult women from Vista Hermosa who participated in the development of the initiatives.⁷⁸

⁷⁸ The conversation was attended by the Coordinators of the initiatives led by ASOMUDEM, Cecilia Lozano; SISMA Woman, Claudia Mejida; Corporación Yo Puedo, Viviana Palacios. On the part of the mechanisms, the SIVJNRN attended, with the Representative of the Amnesty or Pardon Chamber and Coordinator of the JEP Gender Commission, Judge Alexandra Sandoval, the director of the Unit for the Search for Missing Persons, Luz Marina Monzón Cifuentes, and the Coordinator of the Gender Group of the

“After entering the territory and with the expectations we had, the inaugural moment was when Ana Güezmes and Christopher Guarnotta, Sara, Ximena, Natalie were there. All of us were there who had built the idea and the women who were already involved in the project and they lit their candles as a kind of hope for what was going to happen in the territory. The SIVJNR entities were also there. There was a shared idea of achieving something in the territory.”

Account of the ESCR and Gender Coordinator from the OHCHR. May, 2020



Photograph 36. Meeting place for young and adult women, UN Women and the OHCHR prior to the Conversation “Towards a Territorial Model of Guarantees of Non- Repetition and Empowerment for Meta Women and Young People.

Three significant moments are highlighted as the start of coordinated actions for the construction of the Model:

- The meeting with the organizations of women, victims and young people, which was facilitated by Ana Güezmes García - Representative of UN Women; as an intimate space for listening to and recognition of the actors, where trust and commitment were strengthen with the participants.
- The conversation with the SIVJNR mechanisms, where they learned about the expectations of the women and organizations, affirming the importance of initiating pedagogical exercises that make known the functionality of the System, particularly in the territory, as well as promoting actions that make it possible to create / strengthen trust among the women, the organizations and the System.

Truth Commission, Salomé Gómez Corrales, all of them accompanied by the specialist teams on Gender and Women's Rights at the national and territorial level from each of the mechanisms. In terms of the departmental and municipal governments, the Government of Meta was present, along with the Secretariat for Women, the Secretary for Victims for the period 2016 - 2019, the Vista Hermosa Secretary of Government (2016 - 2019), and the Vista Hermosa Family Commissioner. The conversation was led by UN Women and UN Human Rights, through the technical teams that led the actions for the construction of the Model, together with the representative from UN Women Ana Güezmes García y Christopher Guarnotta, Coordinator of the Meta Territorial Office - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

- Make visible the acts of femicide, threats and persecution that have occurred in Meta and particularly in Vista Hermosa, which were condemned by all of the actors, recalling the importance of activating paths to generate guarantees of safety and protection for the young and adult women, as well as the partner organizations. The situations with risks that were made visible through the Discussion and the Steering Committee that met after the Conversation, reaffirmed the relevance of the initiative for building the Territorial Model as a joint and participatory response to the current situation for young and adult women victims in Vista Hermosa.

This facilitated the alliance with the implementing partner organizations, with the young and adult women participants, with the SIVJNR mechanisms and with local entities. It provided the necessary political impulse so that the voices of the women and organizations were listened to attentively, achieving a dimension of their expectations, interests and concerns about the construction of a Territorial Model.⁷⁹

“The project was launched in Villavicencio in August. We brought out 20 or 25 women, inviting them from the villages. We even invited a woman from Puerto Rico, from Villavicencio and from here (Vista Hermosa) ... It went very well for us. UN Women and UN Human Rights had already called on everything necessary from the institutions. The women did not expect it, because they made the Secretary of the Government and the police go, all of them to commit them. That was something with a big impact. The Police Commissioner wrote to me and she congratulated me on what we were doing.”

ASOMUDEM Implementation Team Accounts. November, 2019

The words of the ASOMUDEM Territorial Liaison in Vista Hermosa show the visibility they achieved by publicizing the actions that would be carried out through the construction of the Model, which a few months later would be reflected in the support provided by some entities, such as the Police, for the work of the Advocacy Committee and the actions for positioning Peace Agendas in events for agreeing on the Municipality's Development Plan.

The Conversation and Steering Committee gave the impetus for subsequent initiatives for interaction, particularly the Territorial Management Committee held in January 2020, which was attended by all the actors to report on the progress with their work plans, the results and challenges for the coming periods. After this, the second meeting and dialogue (within the framework of the committees) with the participation of the partner organizations, the SIVJNR mechanisms, the OHCHR and UN Women stands out, where meeting milestones among the actors were identified.

⁷⁹ The document “Conversation Towards a Territorial Model of Guarantees of Non-repetition and Empowerment for Meta Women and Young People”. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.

During the time for developing the initiative for the construction of the Model, it was possible to hold six (6) steering and management committee meetings. The main issues were dealt with there to weave together the different initiatives. In spite of valuing these meetings and what was achieved in them, the youth organizations suggest that it is necessary to carry them out more regularly, thus increasing the opportunities for encounters and interaction.



Photograph 37. Territorial Management Committee, in which the youth, women's and victims' organizations, the SIVJNR mechanisms, the OHCHR and UN Women all participated. January, 2020

In addition to the aforementioned Committees, the team from UN Women and UN Human Rights, made up of the coordination and territorial technical liaisons, provided permanent technical support to facilitate and enhance the actions carried out by the actors involved in building the Model. This relationship was called *alliances* by the Yo Puedo and ASOMUDEM organizations and it strengthened the initiatives, generating ongoing support that was concretized in the accompaniment of the activities (facilitating some components related to Public Policies, Resolution 1325, Human Rights), technical management and logistics, facilitating communication bridges among the youth and adult women's organizations, the SIVJNR mechanisms and some other entities.

“The coordination relationship with UN Women, mediated by meetings and constant reflections, with joint activities, and that is why there is real coordination of actions and seeing ourselves as allies. That is why there is a relationship of transparency to be able to say things, to see what does not work, adjust it. That is crucial for working together.”

Implementation Team Account, Corp. Yo Puedo. April, 2020

Coordination actions should strive for a horizontal logic of recognition of all actors in their capacity for autonomy and expertise to respond to the challenges that each one poses for themselves. In this sense, coordination implies accompaniment, technical assistance and interaction, so that each part of the mandala can flow through the joint experience that is the construction of the Model.

3.4.7. Spaces for the exchange of knowledge and experiences

Exchanges of experiences are a learning methodology, which, in the case of the construction of the Territorial Model, made it possible to nurture, inspire and reflect on the practices that emerged in the development of the initiatives. In the construction of the Territorial Model, various exchanges of knowledge and experience were encouraged, which for some cases were a starting point, for others it was the possibility of sharing the work that was being carried out and connecting with other territories where scenarios of territorial peace and other exchanges made it possible to build working linkages that will transcend the time for developing this initiative.

“That interaction that we had when we had the exchange with Guatemala, starting the process. We had a meeting with the people who had participated in the Sepur Zarco case. For me, it was a particularly inspiring moment, both in terms of what could be done and what could be difficult. This was a key moment. It showed me the power and what we were doing meant to the lives of women in the territory. That kind of exchange is inspiring to me.”

Account of the ESCR and Gender Coordinator from the OHCHR. May, 2020

The first exchange took place between UN Women, the OHCHR and the Organization Women Transforming the World of Guatemala. In this exchange, the participants were able to learn from the voices of the people who accompanied the Grandmothers of Sepur Zarco about the main lessons, good practices and challenges that this reference provided for cases of reparations for women. This was an inspiring scenario for the accompaniment actions that UN Women and the OHCHR have led for the construction of the Model, providing particular references about access to justice processes, among these reflections on the time the projects took, with a reference in Guatemala of five (5) years of development, the security conditions for the women, the actors involved, among other reflections that guided the formulation of this experience.

“They did it in five years and we thought 18 months. It was very interesting because it’s also understanding that this is the first step to access transitional justice: the first four reports that the women who participated will present, construction of the agendas... We will continue to advocate for all of this to be concretized... from the two offices. The good thing is that our alliance between the OHCHR and UN Women was consolidated from the beginning and lets us to work closely together.”

Account from the Thematic Coordinator for Justice and Protection, UN Women
Colombia. May, 2020

Other exchange processes were achieved with local experiences that contributed inspiring elements to the women and to the youth and women’s organizations. Corporación SISMA Mujer facilitated the knowledge exchange dialogue about mechanisms and capacities for coping and resistance of women victims in Vista Hermosa and participants from the group Women Sembrando Vida del Carmen de Bolívar and the Salado de los Montes de María. These are considered by SISMA Mujer to be a successful experience in that it fosters weaving support networks, the exchange of self-care practices and collective care and makes visible the psychosocial and community support strategies that each process develops according to its own peculiarities.⁸⁰

Corporación Yo Puedo was also part of the scenarios that were developed in UN Women with the accompaniment processes, in this case, in relation to the Cauca Youth Peace Agenda process, participating in the Cauca Young Women Leadership Camp for the Construction and Sustainability of Peace and two (2) of the three (3) preparatory meetings. Part of the “Yo Puedo” implementation team and young participants in the YO PUEDO “Gender, Youth and Leadership” Political Training School attended, who shared their experience in the construction of a popular, community, transforming methodology for the empowerment of young leaderships for the construction of territorial peace.

⁸⁰ The Narrative Report Document presented by Corporación SISMA Mujer, last quarter of 2019. To consult this document, you can request it by email to the Office of UN Women Colombia.



Photograph 38. Corporación Yo Puedo, together with UN Women, at the Cauca Young Women Leadership Camp for the Construction and Sustainability of Peace

“Exchanges are very important in terms of recognizing how from different territories young people build peace and strengthen leadership”.

“It helped us to identify ourselves as leaders within the framework of feminist community leadership, to identify how youth organizations and spaces led by young people develop in different territories, with different contexts and worldviews.”

In this sense, it is observed how exchanges are an opportunity to recognize, consolidate and transform ourselves. For “Yo Puedo,” it was the opportunity to name the feminism that they have been exercising in political practice, but that they were unaware of how it was enunciated by feminist currents that precede them and that are a reference.

Recognizing the formative nature of the exchange of experiences, the young women suggest that the meetings be guaranteed in a bidirectional way, that is to say, generating possibilities for further interchange between both processes, so they left open the possibility of continuing to have meetings with the Cauca Youth Agenda.

“We would have liked these exchanges to take place in a bidirectional way, to attend the preparatory meetings and final camp. We would have liked someone from the Cauca Agenda to share their experience with the girls from the School, to give recognition to other youth leaders and to identify differences.”

Yo Puedo Implementation Team. February, 2020

Finally, the OHCHR, within the framework of the agencies’ capability-building agenda to guarantee the rights of women and young people to health, a life free of violence and an adequate standard of living (economic development), developed an exchange about health care and management models in association with the Ministry of Health. This event allowed officials from the Vista Hermosa and Meta health sectors to learn about the experiences of the Valle del Cauca Health Secretariat, as an experience in health care for women victims of the armed conflict.

“It enriches us by taking it as a model and basis to set up the program to start dealing with these victims. The Valle model is interesting; it is an example and a reference for us to be able to work in an interdisciplinary way.”

Account from the Director of the Vista Hermosa Hospital. March, 2020.

“It is an enriching experience to find out about what women’s organizations do in that territory. You really realize that they are processes for the community. The fact that 400 women have already been characterized and 100 of them are victims of sexual violence and forced disappearance gives us guidelines to learn more about the territory.”

Vista Hermosa Territorial Health liaison account. March, 2020.

This exchange of experiences between the health sector in Valle del Cauca and Meta about an experience of health care for women victims of sexual violence in the context of the armed conflict resulted in a work plan that will encourage the municipality to strengthen its health component in its work of care and prevention of violence against women, an aspect that the participants of the organizations have said is weak.

“Participating in this event at the Ministry of Health about care for women victims of sexual violence is an empowering experience for them. For a person in a Health Department or the Director of the Hospital in a municipality as remote as Vista Hermosa, so affected by war, with so many difficulties, to come to Bogotá and sit down to listen to all these proposals from Valle del Cauca, experts on the topic, for me it was seeing that the project was empowering the municipal officials, who are there working so hard. To come to listen, to learn.”

Account of the OHCHR ESCR and Gender Coordinator. May, 2020

As shown throughout the chapter, generating protective environments fostered the participation of all actors. UN Women led the experience, generating opportunities for the parties to meet one another. In this regard, the linkage between SNARIV and the partner organizations stands out, as it led to promoting actions that will transcend the development of this initiative. For its part, the OHCHR led the institutional actions for generating protective environments with entities at the local level who participated in scenarios to characterize the situation of women's rights and in training processes regarding international rights humans' standards. Likewise, and together with UN Women, meetings were held with the municipal and departmental administrations and with some ministries to promote and activate responses for women's rights. The generation of protective environments for young and adult women's access to ESCRs and to their rights as victims was an innovative experience, as it brought together the expertise and knowledge of each of the actors involved in the institutional and community experiences.

In this sense, the construction of the Model consolidated a coordination exercise that allowed for the confluence of several actors with specific functions, particular initiatives, as well as common objectives, in particular facilitating / promoting / generating conditions for the empowerment of young and adult women and their access to the SIVJNR.

“Within the framework of the Model, I have seen point five of the agreement in practice, I have seen the centrality of the victims in practice, because all of the institutional apparatus has been focused around the victims and the victims' needs and requirements. I have the feeling that the process will not only generate reports, which is the first objective in terms of the JEP, but that it will also generate other things that are related to cultural and social change, and that is what

ultimately helps to guarantee non-repetition, not so much whether the JEP exists or not, but for there to be a change in the social fabric.”

Professional from the JEP Department of Differential Approaches. June, 2020.

So, the Model made progress in bringing the SIVJRNR closer to young and adult women through dialogues, work sessions, training and the delivery of the four reports on forced disappearance and sexual violence that tell the women's stories of pain and resilience. Recognition was achieved for youth and feminist paths for the empowerment of young and adult women. A path for psychosocial, safe, caring, restorative accompaniment was achieved so that women could recognize themselves in safe relationships and bonds among women and, as has been narrated in this chapter, progress was made on generating protective environments that involve the entities, the community components, the SIVJRNR and the international community. These elements, added to the lessons involved in these practices, have generated the consolidation of an innovative, pertinent, rigorous, careful and inclusive experience.

4. LEARNING FROM THE EXPERIENCES

The sum of male and female actors and actions for the construction of the Model leaves behind reflections about practice, which become lessons learned, recognition of good practices, new and innovative experiences in their context. These are gathered together throughout this chapter, seeking to communicate, as throughout this document, the voices of the young and adult women, the partner organizations and the other actors involved in the community and institutional experiences that have been highlighted.

4.1. Lessons learned

The partner organizations were a point of reference for engaging in reflective and evaluation practices during the development of their initiatives, this allowed them to identify points for improvement and adjustment strategies throughout the process. Several of these lessons arose from self-criticism, which results in organizational strengthening skills and new knowledge acquired regarding the aspects that constitute their experiences.

4.1.1. Lessons Learned in the Implementation of the training processes with the different actors in the process

The implementation of training processes with young and adult women who are direct or indirect victims of the armed conflict should be combined with psychosocial support actions, not only in processes that involve a direct approach to the victimization events, but also as a permanent dimension in training. This combination is a factor for success and efficiency since it accelerates the acquisition of the learning proposed in the training processes and reduces the workload for workshops and facilitators.

Groups with a maximum of 20 women or young people make it possible to respond with better results to the particularities and needs of the participants, according to the team implementing the training sessions. This is an element to take into account since ASOMUDEM, led the training of 325 young and adult women.

The **adaptation to the cultural and life context of the proposed training methodologies** (community feminism with Yo Puedo and popular education with a gender focus for ASOMUDEM) **was a fundamental factor** to guarantee the effectiveness of the training processes. This adaptation was worked out by the

organizations themselves with the participation, in some cases, of the young or adult women associated with the organizations.

It is essential that **the design of the training process contemplate and combine both separate and joint training of groups of young and adult women** in order to respond in a specific and pertinent way to their needs. Strategies particularly aimed at young women can enhance their abilities and the contributions they make to building territorial peace, a premise that Yo Puedo confirmed through a process aimed particularly at young people.

It is necessary to **link and articulate the various actors in the construction of the Territorial Model when constructing methodologies** for documentation and subsequent reporting with women, making it possible to **introduce content in a transversal way** into the exercises developed by civil society organizations. The creation of a favorable and safe environment begins with the logistical conditions and calls for participation, which must generate trust, closeness and cohesion with the women to guarantee their ongoing participation.

The design of the training processes must include a psychosocial approach throughout the process and in a transversal manner. The lesson learned was that the psychosocial approach became an essential element for training adult women, which requires sufficient professional teams to deal with guarantees throughout the process, not just specific moments that may be identified. This psychosocial approach must be combined in terms of approach with popular, community, feminist, subjective elements as relevant practices in strengthening capabilities.

4.1.2. Lessons Learned in advocacy processes led by young and adult women in local advocacy and planning settings

Advocacy agendas have to be constructed based on a narrative according to the experiences of young and adult women. The two advocacy agendas developed in the project, although they have implicit points where they come together, were formulated in different ways, which reaffirms that women are not a single and homogeneous subject. There is a diversity of interests, agencies, needs and particularities among them that respond to the experience of age, histories, origins and contexts, among others.

The routes for advocacy must be accompanied by processes that strengthen their political abilities, but also strategies of self-care, collective care, security, protection and response to settings where there is some kind of risk. In this regard, the spaces for dialogue among women have allowed them to clarify things that have been imagined in their territories where, due to the effect of the war, certain social processes were associated with illegal armed groups. This is a concern that few women express openly, but that is latent in their conversations.

4.1.3. Lessons Learned in the process of psychosocial and legal accompaniment, information gathering and systematization for submitting reports on sexual violence and forced disappearance to the SIVJNR

Experience has indicated that training processes must go through aspects related to education, sexual and reproductive health, self-care, love and co-responsibility in affective relationships, among other issues, in order to generate comprehensive training and develop bonds of trust between the women and the implementation team. In principle, it might seem that these issues are not related to producing reports, but experience confirms that life experiences, corporality and affectivity must be considered as fundamental elements for strengthening the trust, bonds and identity of and among the women. In addition, it generates capacities to identify, from a gender-based perspective, practices of violence that they considered as normalized. This process of developing awareness is key to the development of both advocacy processes and to show their impact in relation to the SIVJNR mechanisms.

The processes developed through this experience have made it clear that **the processes developed through this experience have made it clear that the information available on the situation of young and adult women victims of the armed conflict is useful, but insufficient.** It is necessary to have more relevant information in regard to the analysis of the context and particularities of the conflict and its effects on young and adult women. This information must be developed in a participatory manner with the collaboration of the young and adult women of Meta, as well as with civil society organizations, based on an understanding of the dynamics of the territory.

The recommendation is to develop **pedagogical approaches and strategies** and training process designs with a **life cycle approach** to generate relevance in specific and joint learning among young people and women. As indicated in Theme 3, the groups that SISMA Mujer accompanied included the participation of several women over 60 years of age, which implied particular challenges in adjusting methodologies both for the training process and for the documentation of cases.

In relation to the foregoing lesson learned, **building of trust through group processes was identified as an essential element for developing reports.** The word circles provided the opportunity for women to share stories about experiences where collective injuries were identified and the recognition of resilient practices that nurtured them all.

The data collection methodology should not only be aimed at collecting information, **it should also meet the women's expectations**, adjusting demands to territorial, budgetary and public administration conditions.

4.1.4. Lessons Learned in the community and institutional coordination processes between the participants, social organizations and institutions involved in creating protective environments and access to the SIVJNR

This theme provided important lessons regarding the operation and harmonization of an initiative that integrates so many actors with diverse levels and particular dynamics. The construction of the Territorial Model implied designing coordination strategies such as the Management Committees and the Steering Committees that facilitated the decision-making processes, adjustments, presentation of results and achievements. In this context, the following lessons are highlighted:

The work of coordinating agendas between civil society organizations and SIVJNR mechanisms has provided lessons for the definition of specific paths of work, with specific roles and responsibilities, that make it possible to provide structure and commitment development processes with follow-up guidelines and joint collaborative work.

The effectiveness of the training processes and the women's relationship with the SIVJNR mechanisms **depends, to a large extent, on “translating” technical language** in the field of transitional justice, the search processes and the peace policies **into discourses and experiential narratives, close to the dynamics of the young and adult women** who participate in the initiative. The partner organizations showed that it is possible to transfer such technical language into training processes and thus improve the women's relationship with the SIVJNR mechanisms.

The joint work between civil society and the government promoted by the Territorial Model **has been optimal when**, in addition to meeting and coordination bodies like the Management Committees, **two-way interaction mechanisms have been added between various actors**, thus generating more encounters, greater connection between their agendas, their dynamics and enhancing the respective initiatives.

4.2. Good practices in the construction of the territorial model

Successful, creative, innovative practices emerged in the course of implementing the actions for the construction of the Territorial Model, replicable due to the relevance they had for young and adult women, organizations and other actors. These should be seen in terms of the territorial context of Vista Hermosa and other features of the process.

Recognizing participating young and adult women as the central focus was the practice with the greatest impact and relevance in the construction of the Territorial Model. This generated a confluence of actions that involved the decisions of partner organizations and the development of strategies for involving others that reached out into dispersed rural areas to guarantee the participation of young and adult women who traditionally do not have the support and presence of the government to access services and institutions.

4.2.1. Good Practices in the implementation of the training processes with the different actors in the process

The strategies for involving others led by the partner organizations. Corporación Yo Puedo and SISMA Mujer, in territorial alliance with ASOMUDEM, managed to involve 529 young and adult women, both rural and urban. In doing so, the strategy for involving others managed to align with the young and adult women's contexts, prioritizing visits to rural areas and population centers by leaders from Vista Hermosa who have a knowledge of the territory and its dynamics. After the first groups were involved, the news got out in the municipality, leading other women to become part of the process. ASOMUDEM carried out “runs,” going along the paths and going out to farms to reach the sectors where women live who traditionally have been less taken into account. Then they created strategies to approach community leaders and representatives, such as presidents of Community Action Boards (JAC in Spanish), to give them information about the initiatives. On the other hand, the Yo Puedo implementers were inclined to visit educational institutions, boarding schools for young people, the Territorial Space for Training and Reincorporation (ETCR in Spanish) of La Cooperativa, among others; as well as contacting youth representatives in the municipality such as the Youth Platform, to publicize the initiative and promote the involvement of young women from most sectors.

Guarantees for participation: The partner organizations, in particular ASOMUDEM and Yo Puedo, generated specific actions that can be replicated in other contexts, among these, the spaces for the care and training of the participants' children, making the School modules accessible to farms or other places outside the municipality, facilitating bring people together and generating friendly environments for the participants.

Connect with young and adult women based on their experience: The close relationship of the young and adult women with the team implementing the training processes was generated from their experience and experiential dynamics for the construction of their identity as women.

The ***creation of specific and differential opportunities for the development of training processes for young women*** made it possible to find common agendas and languages, forging ties and fostering a strengthened process. In this regard, Corporación Yo Puedo stood out with the creation of the Training School, which was able, through its methodologies and approaches, to integrate community feminism and community education. Prioritize holding meetings on farms where the young women were able to feel at ease, with a team of young people from Meta who know about the realities of Vista Hermosa.

Developing methodological strategies that included art, such as pedagogical modules with cooperative games, socio-dramas and context analysis, allowed the young women to mobilize with their leadership and community participation, and then some of them ran for positions in their schools and some aspired to be representatives in the Municipal Youth Council.

4.2.2. Good Practices in advocacy processes led by young and adult women in local advocacy and planning processes

Collective and gradual construction of peace agendas: These were built with a collective and participatory logic, and the partner organizations were the ones who wove together the contributions that they gradually collected through the training sessions, to later articulate them in regards to instruments of Public Policy. These elements, voices, needs and particularities referred to by the young and adult women, in addition to the institutional and public resources, resulted in the Peace Agendas developed in the project and internalized and appropriated by the participants.

4.2.3. Good Practices in the psychosocial and legal accompaniment, information gathering and systematization for submitting reports on sexual violence and forced disappearance to the SIVJRNR

The language of art. In the psychosocial support, the women valued the language of art, particularly painting, drawing and sewing. This made it possible to process the psychosocial impacts on the women victims, providing safe spaces where they could tell their stories.

Psychosocial strategy as transversality. Corporación Yo Puedo included a strategy of psychosocial support in the School that was assumed in a transversal way throughout the School rather than as a Module. This allowed the young women to find a place for the frustration and pain arising not only from situations associated with the armed conflict, but also from the symbolic violence that they experience in their daily lives. In this way, the psychosocial approach allowed them to name what had become normalized and to find a safe place to recognize their emotions.

The psychosocial strategy developed by Corporación SISMA Mujer for documenting cases managed to ensure the participation of women in careful, responsible, accompanied and sisterly conditions. This established an environment that took the women out of traditional interview settings, allowing them to share their stories in safe contexts.

4.2.4. Good Practices in the community and institutional coordination processes between the participants, social organizations and institutions involved in creating protective environments and access to the SIVJRNR

Develop a proper coordination exercise for interaction among the actors: Having an organizational structure based on developing key bodies such as Committees and bidirectional interaction between youth, women's and victims' organizations and the SIVJRNR makes it possible to establish agreements and coordination at various levels of communication.

Exchanges of experience as strengthening opportunities. The exchange of experience between young women's organizations such as Corporación Yo Puedo and the Cauca Youth Peace Agenda has revealed the potential of these practices as a strategy for strengthening capabilities among young women, building regional ties based on intercultural knowledge of national contexts and realities with a background of communal feminism. The exchanges of experience served as a reference and inspiration for the actions that each organization or institution carried out in their respective contexts and aligned with their objectives.

Establish alliances with women's and youth organizations at the territorial level. Throughout the process, ASOMUDEM linked up with women from other municipalities that are part of the Local Committees and carried out pilot exercises with them on the methodologies, so as to make adjustments to them and to strengthen technical capabilities in the territories.

Transversality in coordination areas. Generating areas for coordination spaces with a transversal approach and accompaniment by the coordinating agency for the Model, who were weaving together the particularities of each actor, generating bridges, meeting spaces, etc., encouraged each actor to advance in their initiatives, but also allowed them to have points of connection, as was the case with the work plans and actions that the partner organizations were taking. This accompaniment led by UN Women was achieved based on the territorial reading and analysis provided by the Meta Territorial Offices of UN Women and the OHCHR and the complete interconnection for the initiative that was achieved by the Women, Peace and Security area of UN Women.

Multilevel coordination. In regard to the presence of diverse actors, the organizations and UN Human Rights emphasized ongoing and parallel contact with the territorial entities, both the administration that ended in 2019, and the cabinet that began for the 2020 - 2023 period. This generated bidirectional support as the partner organizations and participating women received support for their initiatives from UN Women and the OHCHR and, in turn, the organizations ratified, through the peace agendas, the positions that the agencies had been working on as a result of joint work with them.

Systematization as an exercise in continuous reflection. The organizations believe that starting the systematization process while developing the actions is a good practice, since, to the extent that the interviews were being carried out, intermediate reflections were consolidated for all parties. So, it was a catalyst for organizations to reflect on and reconstruct practices, indicating the need for adjustments and especially for recognizing their successes and achievements.

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1. Implementation of the training processes with the different actors in the process

Language that is to close and corresponds to the dynamics of the young and adult women is a sine qua non condition to build effective training processes. People and professionals oriented to training within the framework of a territorial model for the generation of protective environments must have comprehensive training that combines skills for cognitive and emotional teaching and learning related to experiences linked to the impact the armed conflict with the management of various life cycles such as illness and death. These professional profiles must be specific and specialized and therefore form a part of the capacities that the government must develop to face the challenges of effective and real restorative justice.

The training design must revolve around peer learning processes where the strengthening of the self-care, self-esteem, autonomy and self-determination of the participants allows them to recognize their inner world in a loving and accompanied way through other women who have gone through situations similar to theirs.

5.2. Advocacy processes led by young and adult women in local advocacy and planning settings.

The training and institutional processes for strengthening advocacy capabilities have been successful from the point of view of positioning the agendas and interests of women and youth. This process has been developed with women and young people as mobilizing agents in the planning and budgeting processes for the local management of peace and development, through the municipal development plan and other community bodies.

5.3. Process of psychosocial and legal accompaniment, information gathering and systematization for developing reports on sexual violence and forced disappearance submitted to the SIVJRNR

The implementation of training processes with young and adult women who are direct or indirect victims of the armed conflict implies gauging psychosocial support actions, not only in the processes that involve directly approaching the victimization events, but as a permanent dimension in the training. If this is guaranteed, then careful accompaniment approaches are achieved for the young and adult women who have always had to remain silent, the fatigue that facilitators and workshop leaders may experience is reduced and the training content is supplemented.

Including territorial organizations in the documentation processes is key in the process. The psycho-legal approach to the psychosocial⁸¹ impact of acts of sexual violence and forced disappearance implies the creation of protective environments in which the young and adult women who share their testimonies feel they are in surroundings of trust and protection. Therefore, these processes must be carried out with the greatest reserve and confidentiality for the women with people who know, from a deep and contextual understanding, about the impact on and experiences of these young and adult women.

The involvement of territorial organizations is essential starting with the psychosocial support process and continuing through the collection of information and the systematization of the testimonies for developing reports. Therefore, facilitating agreements and strategies with public institutions should be considered to strengthen the sustainability of the process and establish factors for success from the beginning.

5.4. Community and institutional coordination processes between the participants, social organizations and institutions involved in creating protective environments and access to the SIVJRNR

During the Project implementation experience, several actors have mentioned that sociopolitical violence continues to be latent in the territory. The women have referred to the risk of forced recruitment of their sons and daughters and the threats to their new and strengthened leadership. The construction of protective environments is an absolute priority in a context of advances and setbacks in the peacebuilding process.

The relationship among the partner organizations *facilitated* organizing territorial actions, promoted the construction of peace agendas and consolidated networking among women and young people as settings for encounters and bidirectional work were built among the partner organizations. The construction

⁸¹ Activities carried out by Corporación SISMA Mujer

of the Territorial Model generated strategic alliances with organizations of victims, women and youth at the territorial level, who have experience and a track record in developing community-based actions, particularly advocacy exercises. Their initiatives allowed them to undertake actions that, as they describe, were in line with their organizational project, such as the Yo Puedo Gender, Youth and Leadership Political Training School, which was being developed before the construction of the Model and this was an opportunity to set it in motion. For ASOMUDEM, which had allies in Vista Hermosa, the construction of the Model provided an opportunity for strengthening those ties and transforming those alliances into territorial links with an Advocacy Committee.

The experience of the project has generated a comprehensive concept of a protective environment for young and adult women, who have learned that the conditions for a favorable and safe environment involve the construction of external conditions by the government, the participation of civil society and the support of international cooperation. But they also involve internal construction of conditions based on collective learning processes, solidarity among themselves, community construction of settings and self-care.

The diverse, heterogeneous and multiple character that the construction of the Territorial Model had, with the participation and diversity of community, organizational and institutional actors, required a large degree of coordination and understanding where international cooperation plays a relevant role. The promotion of interactions at the local and national levels with the entities in charge of prevention and the protection of women's rights contributes to the generation of environments that protect life and facilitate the empowerment and strengthening of women's and young people's political skills. This level of interaction is essential in a context where the risks derived from the post-conflict situation and the levels of socio-political violence are increasing.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Implementation of training processes with the different actors in the process

The recommendation is to develop pedagogical approaches, as well as strategies and training process designs with a life cycle approach to generate relevance in specific and joint learning among young people and women. As indicated in Theme 3, the groups that SISMA Mujer accompanied included the participation of several women over 60 years of age and Yo Puedo had adolescents and young people, which implied particular challenges in adjusting methodologies both for the training process and for the documentation of cases (that is, this recommendation is also valid for Theme 3).

It is recommended that pedagogies, relationships and opportunities for participation for young and adult women with the SIVJNR be developed in accordance with their particularities and needs. In this way, it is possible to strengthen the linkage necessary for women's access to their rights as victims.

6.2. Advocacy processes led by young and adult women in local advocacy and planning settings.

In terms of developing Peace Agendas, the organizations think that greater attention should be given to peace and gender proposals in the municipality to the extent that the exercise linked the agendas of the Advocacy Committee (adult women) and the Political Training School (young women). This strategy would give a greater scope to building agendas through current planning instruments for municipal public policy.

Women's, youth and victims' organizations should be part of the presentation that UN Women and OHCHR make to the municipal administration. If the organizations are involved from the beginning, a greater impact is achieved, in terms of recruitment and background.

6.3. Process of psychosocial and legal accompaniment, information gathering and systematization for developing reports on sexual violence and forced disappearance for the SIVJRNR

It is necessary to have more relevant information in regard to the analysis of the context and particularities of the conflict and its effects on women. This information must be developed in a participatory manner with the collaboration of the young and adult women of Meta, as well as with civil society organizations, based on an understanding of the dynamics of the territory. Preparing a characterization or baseline profile of the participants is recommended as a step prior to the training actions so as to have the necessary and pertinent information for adapting the design and training strategies.

6.4. Community and institutional coordination processes between the participants, social organizations and institutions involved in creating protective environments and access to the SIVJRNR

The recommendation is to develop processes for the formulation and design of joint work plans between civil society organizations and the SIVJRNR mechanisms on the basis of the Model presented here. The expectations for strengthening the relationship of civil society organizations with the government are reinforced to the extent that agreements are established regarding the type of interaction, the definition of actions and the characteristics of the accompaniment at the national and territorial levels, within a framework of maintaining the autonomy and particularity of their processes.

It is recommended that strategies be established to develop capabilities based on a diagnosis of existing needs and capabilities in the territory in relation to the construction of protective environments. Within this framework, partner organizations can link trained young and adult women to training processes and technical settings to expand the base teams and strengthen installed capacity in the territories for designing methodologies, drawing up baselines and accompanying groups, among other actions.

7. THE MEANING OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TERRITORIAL MODEL

Within the framework of the semi-structured interviews carried out with the different actors who participated in the construction of the Territorial Model, there was consultation about a metaphor that helps us recognize significant elements of their experience. Some of them have been referred to in some of the chapters of this systematization. Other voices will be added below that reflect their feelings about this experience:

What metaphor would you use to describe your experience in the construction of the Territorial Model?

“The Territorial Model and its construction could be like watching a sunset on the plains. A sunset on the plains is not only the sun. There are a lot of conditions that go into a sunset on the plains rather than on the beach or in the city, including the savannah, the heat, the smell of the soil, the cattle, the sun, the vastness of the plains. All those things that are part of what people see in a photo of the sun with deer and a sunset on the plains, and I believe that building a Model implies the synergy of so many wills and so many actors and that in the end what it is all intended for is for the state to work. It is made up of different bits, different wills that are going to make a landscape like the one we hope to see.”

Metaphor mentioned by the Meta Territorial Coordinator of the CEV

“I feel that it is like a suitcase for traveling to that possibility of a different place, where you see the possibility of this not happening again, of having a peaceful life.”

Metaphor mentioned by the Meta Documentation Specialist of the CEV.

“During these days I finished doing a 1000-piece puzzle and doing it made me think that this project and the construction of this model is like doing a puzzle among several people, and when you do it you have to start sorting out the tiles and grouping them together based on their texture and colors, and you don't really know where you're going; because what you have are little pieces. It's as you build and shape them that the image emerges, and I feel that this is a metaphor to explain how I see the project. It's exactly like joining the pieces together with the organizations, with UN Women, with UN Human Rights, where each one has a responsibility and a part. I feel like this project involved many things: control elements such as the Management Committees, various times like this systematization. There were various meeting and opportunities for interaction that occurred at various levels, at the national and territorial level, times for follow-up, systematization, opportunities for encounters and interaction that occurred at many levels. So, I feel that it is like a puzzle in the sense that it is a joint construction and takes shape as it is done and built up.”

Metaphor mentioned by the Meta Territorial Coordinator of the UBPD.

“The search functions within a system and we are a gear in it that does not act alone. I would imagine a bicycle and we are all a part of that bicycle that contributes to being able to go forward. I see it that way because in the search issue the unit cannot act alone... we are all part of a system; we all contribute something and we all play an important part.”

Metaphor referred to by Contractor of the Cooperation and Alliances Team of the UBPD General Directorate.

“I would compare it with the diversity of us women; everything is so unique and special as women and for women. We are diverse like is nature. Each woman, no matter how similar she may be, has her own magic, her own world, the unique thing about being each person. It is something indescribable.”

Metaphor used by ASOMUDEM's Territorial Liaison in Vista Hermosa

“The process is a nest, because we are united and all the entities are united for us. Like a rock that is strong, it is as beautiful as a rose, and because we women deserve roses, we don't deserve to be mistreated.”

Metaphor mentioned by a female participant

“I would choose as a jungle, a meadow, a serene, calm place, where all the trees are important, where the smallest ant is as important as the sun, as a bird. Everything is important. It's like this painting, here even the dry leaf is important, because it has already gone through everything that happened and is an example for those who will come later.”

Metaphor mentioned by a female participant

“I would say like the bank of a river, that peace, that tranquility, like the animals that show us that there is peace, a place that makes me super happy.”

Metaphor mentioned by a female participant

8. REFLEXIONES FINALES

El 24 de noviembre de 2016 se firmó, en Bogotá, el texto final del Acuerdo de Paz, entre el Estado Colombiano y las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC- EP). Uno de los aspectos más valiosos de dicho acuerdo es el creativo énfasis en el “enfoque territorial”, que plantea un cambio de abordajes y perspectivas respecto a las dinámicas de país; con ello, los territorios recobran un rol protagónico para la consolidación de la paz, la democracia y el desarrollo sostenible en Colombia.

La experiencia que se presenta aquí parte de ese aporte conceptual fundamental y demuestra fehacientemente que es en el territorio donde se encuentra la punta del hilo, el punto de partida del camino que se dirige a los cambios más relevantes indispensables para la construcción de una paz sostenible. Por esta razón, aunque existe una gran expectativa respecto del cumplimiento de los compromisos asumidos por el Estado, y aún hay retos de implementación, el impulso emanado de la idea de enfoque territorial ha obtenido gran impacto y ha estimulado a las comunidades —con el apoyo de las organizaciones y los mecanismos existentes— a asumirse como protagonistas centrales de la implementación del Acuerdo.

El enfoque territorial de las comunidades rurales es, desde la perspectiva institucional, aquel que tiene en cuenta “las características socio-históricas, culturales, ambientales y productivas de los territorios y sus habitantes, así como sus necesidades diferenciadas en razón de su pertenencia a grupos en condiciones de vulnerabilidad y la vocación de los suelos, para poder desplegar los recursos de inversión pública de manera suficiente y en armonía con los valores tangibles e intangibles de la nación”⁶⁴. Si a esa perspectiva le agregamos la definición de territorio enunciada por la gran figura de la renovación del campo de la geografía en el mundo, del geógrafo negro brasileño Milton Santos, tendremos un cuadro cabal de lo que se trata pensar a partir del territorio: “El Territorio es el lugar en que desembocan todas las acciones, todas las pasiones, todos los poderes, todas las fuerzas, todas las debilidades, o sea, donde la historia del ser humano se realiza plenamente”⁶⁵.

⁶⁴ Borja, Miguel (2017). Perspectivas Territoriales del Acuerdo de Paz. *Análisis Político* N.º 90, Dossier: Balance de las negociaciones con las FARC y retos del Postacuerdo en Colombia. Bogotá, mayo-agosto, 2017

⁶⁵ Santos, Milton (1999). O Dinheiro e o Território. *GEOgraphia*, 1(1).

La experiencia territorial denominada *Construcción del Modelo Territorial de Garantías de No Repetición y de Empoderamiento de Mujeres y Jóvenes para su Acceso al Sistema Integral de Verdad, Justicia, Reparación y No Repetición (SIVJRNR) en el Municipio de Vista Hermosa (Meta, Colombia)* transita precisamente entre esos dos niveles de lo que entendemos por “territorio”: el institucional y el vivencial-existencial, diseñando una marcha de ir y venir entre ellos. Cuando decimos *vivencial-existencial* en un municipio como el de Vista Hermosa, no podría ser más precisa la referencia del gran geógrafo Milton Santos a “todos los poderes, todas las fuerzas, todas las debilidades”, ya que este municipio y gran parte del departamento del Meta han sido el territorio en el que se presentaron casos de violencia extrema y de una victimización brutal de sus mujeres.

De mi análisis de los feminicidios de Ciudad Juárez se desprende que por medio de la “capacidad de secuestrar, torturar y matar reiterada e impunemente, el sujeto autor de estos crímenes ostenta, más allá de cualquier duda, *la cohesión, vitalidad y control territorial de la red corporativa que comanda*”. Como he venido diciendo, los crímenes de guerra contra las mujeres son crímenes “de jurisdicción”, es decir, constituyen y exhiben la potestad jurisdiccional y trazan los bordes del territorio bajo control “en franca ostentación de un dominio totalitario de la localidad”⁶⁶. Cuando las víctimas son mujeres, por el hecho de que, en un imaginario de larga duración, estas no son el enemigo bélico, el antagonista armado, estamos frente a “la ejecución cruel y sacrificial no utilitaria sino expresiva de soberanía”, mero “acto en que el poder exhibe su discrecionalidad y soberanía jurisdiccional”⁶⁷.

Los destakes del enhebrado de experiencias de “arriba” a “abajo” y de “abajo” a “arriba”, “bajando” y “subiendo” desde y hacia lo institucional y desde y hacia el territorio —para utilizar el vocabulario de las mujeres del municipio de Vista Hermosa participantes en el Modelo Territorial—, aterrizando categorías institucionales e interrogándolas y ampliándolas a partir del pensamiento y creatividad arraigados territorialmente, son los siguientes:

1. En la dirección vertical del arriba y el abajo, el circuito atraviesa en Colombia una estratigrafía constituida por organismos internacionales trabajando en el espacio nacional: Naciones Unidas a través de sus oficinas en Colombia: ONU Mujeres y la Oficina de la Alta Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos (OACNUDH); Mecanismos del Sistema Integral de Verdad, Justicia, Reparación y No Repetición nacionales trabajando localmente: Jurisdicción para la Paz (JEP), Comisión de la Verdad y Unidad de Búsqueda de Personas dadas por Desaparecidas (UBPD); organizaciones nacionales trabajando localmente: SISMA Mujer; organizaciones locales: Asociación de Mujeres Desplazadas del Meta (ASOMUDEM) y Yo Puedo; mujeres que habitan el territorio urbano y de veredas rurales de Vista Hermosa, en el Meta, a su vez situadas en niveles diferentes del ciclo vital.

⁶⁶ Segato, Rita (2018a). La escritura en el cuerpo de las mujeres asesinadas en Ciudad Juárez. En *La guerra contra las mujeres* (pp. 46-47). Buenos Aires: Prometeo.

⁶⁷ Segato, Rita (2018). Introducción. En *La guerra contra las mujeres* (p. 21). Buenos Aires: Prometeo.

2. En la extensión horizontal, geográfica a través del continente, aquel encadenamiento complejo dialoga, a su vez, con el ejemplo de lucha prolongada por justicia y capacidad de articulación que condujo al caso Sepur Zarco hasta un Tribunal de Mayor Riesgo en Guatemala, donde obtuvo una sentencia modelo en el primer caso en la historia en que un Estado se juzga a sí mismo por crímenes sexuales y de género: el sometimiento a esclavitud sexual y doméstica de un grupo de mujeres maya q'eqchi' es durante el gobierno autoritario de los años ochenta en ese país. En Guatemala, el *litigio estratégico* para el caso Sepur Zarco se ejecutó mediante la acción prolongada de Mujeres Transformando el Mundo (MTM) coordinando a un grupo de organizaciones no gubernamentales nacionales. MTM operó el entretendido entre el nivel institucional de ONU Mujeres y el Ministerio Público Nacional con el nivel territorial de las “abuelas” víctimas de los crímenes que tuvieron lugar en el así llamado “Cuartel de Descanso” instalado en la aldea de Sepur Zarco y que permanecieron viviendo allí hasta el presente. La *Construcción del Modelo Territorial de Garantías de No Repetición y de Empoderamiento de Mujeres y Jóvenes para su acceso al SIVJRNR* construyó un puente entre Vista Hermosa y Sepur Zarco, permitió el intercambio entre las dos experiencias e inició el camino hacia una conversación entre sus protagonistas.
3. Tuvo lugar un gran trabajo, un esfuerzo significativo, por “aterrizar” el vocabulario de los derechos humanos en el territorio, y la escucha de los testimonios de las mujeres participantes, de lo que da pruebas la “caja de herramientas” con ese denso diccionario de nombres que indican cómo deberá ser la vida con derechos plenos y que deja oír las voces de las mujeres de Vista Hermosa, así como también las de las mujeres de Sepur Zarco. Si de la boca de estas últimas se escucha la mención permanente de los conceptos claves de su proceso: *litigio estratégico y reparación transformadora*, en boca de las mujeres y jóvenes de Vista Hermosa un gran número de expresiones se hace presente: “*verdad, justicia, reparación, no repetición, participación incidente, pauta de incidencia, rutas de incidencia, construcción colectiva, garantías de participación, capacidad de respuesta a escenarios de riesgo, promoción de la paz, paz territorial, construcción y sostenimiento de la paz territorial con justicia social hacia las mujeres, agendas de paz, paz sólida y verdadera, entornos protectores, entornos garantistas de derechos, poder hablar y hacerse escuchar, el cuerpo de una es el cuerpo de todas*”, entre otras potentes expresiones. Un repertorio de términos que por sí mismo emociona y nos deja convencidas de que el proceso está en marcha, porque las organizaciones e instituciones han instalado en el territorio el lenguaje de derechos que les sirve a las mujeres y jóvenes para su trabajo de transformación.
4. En un espacio ahora fragmentado y descompuesto por la secuela de dolor y desconfianza entre sus gentes que siguió al terror, de lazos cercenados, las acciones desarrolladas durante la *Construcción del Modelo Territorial de Garantías de No Repetición y de Empoderamiento de Mujeres y Jóvenes para su acceso al SIVJRNR* llevaron a la reconstrucción de vínculos entre las mujeres. Amistades e intercambios antes interrumpidos resurgieron, y se vislumbra un proceso de restauración de la estructura comunal, malograda por la confiscación del territorio por el escenario bélico. Emerge así la posibilidad del cuidado mutuo y recíproco entre las participantes en el experimento de reconstrucción, permitiéndonos ver que el papel femenino de cuidar, en colectivos de estructura comunitaria, no se refiere exclusivamente a la familia íntima y nuclear. En ese medio, las relaciones de cuidado pasan a ser entendidas como estrategias de cuidado colectivo, como gestión de la vida en clave de una politicidad propia del linaje y la tradición de las mujeres.

5. El proceso no deja dudas sobre el papel central de las mujeres en la reconstrucción del territorio. Es a ellas a quienes el proyecto atribuye el papel central de *guía*, y son ellas quienes lo llevan de la mano, reinstalándose en la posición de quien sabe cómo reanudar los vínculos y reconstruir un universo de relaciones. Pero —y esto es fundamental— liderando un proceso de reconstitución comunal y de arraigo territorial cuyos beneficios son para todas las personas. Los frutos de su formación y capacidad de incidencia no serán de exclusividad para las mujeres, sino para toda la sociedad. Conducen entonces el proceso de restitución de derechos y de construcción paz para toda la sociedad del departamento Meta, y ponen en práctica un modelo que sirve, a partir de allí, a toda la sociedad colombiana. Son las mujeres quienes llevan de la mano a toda la sociedad en dirección a una paz sostenida y verdadera. El proyecto las identifica como protagonistas del proceso de reconstrucción territorial y nacional, en un circuito que va del territorio a la nación, demostrándole a la sociedad nacional que es posible transitar hacia la meta de paz, y que ese tránsito lo conducen las mujeres.
6. Sin embargo, es indispensable recordar que para que las metas de la *Construcción del Modelo Territorial de Garantías de No Repetición y de Empoderamiento de Mujeres y Jóvenes para su Acceso al SIVJRN* se vean consolidadas, será imprescindible que ocurra la devolución de la agencia propia, en el sentido de una entrega de capacidad de gestión desde el territorio, con niveles satisfactorios de autonomía territorial. Para esto, el arraigo comunal y territorial, así como la restauración de los lazos, el robustecimiento de la reciprocidad comunitaria y una ostensiva capacidad de concebir y ejecutar proyectos desde el territorio son fundamentales para ver las metas del *Modelo Territorial* consolidadas y capaces de perdurar a medio y largo plazo. El final del proceso tendrá que poder ser leído como una circulación de “abajo” a “arriba”, única demostración de que se ha alcanzado el objetivo.

Estas páginas describen exhaustivamente las actividades desarrolladas y testimonios que ilustran las experiencias y aprendizajes de quienes participaron.

Rita Laura Segato

Doctora en Antropología Social

Perita para el caso Sepur Zarco en Guatemala. Ha acompañado técnicamente el intercambio de experiencias entre Vista Hermosa (Meta, Colombia) y Sepur Zarco (Guatemala)

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Comisión de la Verdad (2019). Guía para el abordaje de las violencias sexuales. Bogotá
- Corporación SISMA Mujer. (2019). PRODOC. Bogotá (not published)
- Corporación SISMA Mujer. (2019) Informe de línea base. Bogotá (not published)
- Corporación Yo Puedo. (2019). Characterization report of the young women of the project. Villavicencio. (not published).
- Corte Constitucional. (2015). Auto 09 de 2015.
- Agreement 001 of March 9, 2018. Available at: <https://www.refworld.org/es/docid/5aaafa104.html>
- Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz (2018). Protocolo de comunicación de la Unidad de Investigación y Acusación con las víctimas de violencia sexual.
- UN Women Colombia (2019). PBF Project Document. Bogotá. (not published)
- Oficina de la Alta Comisionada de Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos en Colombia (2020). Guía para la construcción de un entorno protector garantista de derechos para las mujeres (no publicado).
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, S/RES/1325 (2000). Available at: [https://www.un.org/womenwatch/ods/SRES-1325\(2000\)-S.pdf](https://www.un.org/womenwatch/ods/SRES-1325(2000)-S.pdf)
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1820, S/RES/1820 (2008). Available in: <https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2011/8217.pdf>
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1888, S/RES/1888 (2009). Available at: <https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2011/8237.pdf>
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1889, S/RES/1889 (2009). Available at: <https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2011/8236.pdf>
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1960, S/RES/1960 (2010). Available at: <https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2011/8324.pdf>
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2106, S/RES/2106 (2013). Available at: <https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2014/9577.pdf>
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2122, S/RES/2122 (2013). Available at: <https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2014/9580.pdf>
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2242, S/RES/2242 (2015). Available at: [http://undocs.org/es/S/RES/2242\(2015\)](http://undocs.org/es/S/RES/2242(2015))
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2493, S/RES/2493 (2019) Available at: [https://undocs.org/S/RES/2493\(2019\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/2493(2019))

United Nations Security Council Resolution 2467, S/RES/2467 (2019). Available at: [https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/S/RES/2467\(2019\)](https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/S/RES/2467(2019))

United Nations Security Council Resolution 2474, S/RES/2474 (2019). Available at: [https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/s/res/2474\(2019\)](https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/s/res/2474(2019))

United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250, S/RES/2250 (2015). Available at: [https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/S/RES/2250\(2015\)](https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/S/RES/2250(2015))

United Nations Security Council Resolution 2419, S/RES/2419 (2018). Available at: [https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/S/RES/2419\(2018\)](https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=es/S/RES/2419(2018))

un.org/peacebuilding/fund

 UNPeacebuilding
 United Nations Peacebuilding
 UN Peacebuilding



United Nations
Peacebuilding

www.hchr.org.co


 ONUHumanRights
 onudhcolombia
 onudhcolombia



NACIONES UNIDAS
DERECHOS HUMANOS
OFICINA DEL ALTO COMISIONADO

Colombia

colombia.unwomen.org

 onumujeresco
 ONUMujeresCol
 onumujerescol

