

Text analysis chart on the Colombian peace agreement

Representation (Decision making)	Incorporation (gender balance)	Protection (safety and equality)	Recognition (Gender perspective)	Gender power relations (Power dynamics)
<p>Chapter 2: Political Participation: A democratic opportunity to build peace Taking account of the fact that women face greater social and institutional barriers in terms of political participation, as a result of deep-rooted discrimination and inequality, as well as structural conditions of exclusion and subordination, there will be significant challenges in guaranteeing their right to participation, and facing up to and transforming these historical conditions will involve developing affirmative measures that will safeguard women's participation in the various areas of political and social representation. To that end, the situation and condition of women in all contexts and in all special aspects will have to be acknowledged. (p. 34)</p> <p>In consolidating citizen participation on the part of women, their social agendas have to be appreciated and their contribution to public life as political subjects has to be recognised, especially in the area of the promotion and defence of their rights. (p. 34)</p>	<p>1. Towards a New Colombian Countryside: Comprehensive Rural Reform</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>...The CRR [Comprehensive Rural Reform] recognises the productive and reproductive role of women and thus their fundamental contribution to rural development and the rural economy, and it will make every endeavour on their behalf and on that of the most vulnerable in society to guarantee conditions of well-being and dignity and to consolidate organisational and production methods.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Men and women in the small-scale farmer, indigenous, black, Afro-descendent, raizal and palenquero communities, and other ethnic communities across Colombia's territories are contributing to the structural transformation of the countryside and in particular to the closing of the agricultural frontier, in favour of a sustainable socio-environmental planning. To that end, it is necessary to recognise and to</p>	<p>1.3.2 Social development: health, education, housing and poverty eradication (p. 26)</p> <p>1.3.2.1 Health: with the aim of bringing healthcare services closer to communities, particularly vulnerable groups and persons, strengthening the infrastructure and the quality of the public network in rural zones and improving the suitability and the relevance of service provision, a National Rural Health Plan (Plan Nacional de Salud Rural) will be set up and implemented. Implementation of the Plan will take into account of the following criteria:</p> <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adoption of an equity- and gender-based approach that takes account of the health requirements of women, in accordance with their life cycle, including measures to address sexual and reproductive health, psychosocial care and the special measures for pregnant women and children in the areas of prevention, health promotion and treatment. (p. 26) 	<p>1. Towards a New Colombian Countryside: Comprehensive Rural Reform (p. 10)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Broadly, the CRR acknowledges the fundamental role of the rural, family-run and community-based economies in the development of the countryside, the eradication of hunger, the generation of employment and income, decent and formalised jobs, food production and, in general, in the development of the nation, all in conjunction with and complementary to other forms of agrarian production. The CRR recognises the productive and reproductive role of women and thus their fundamental contribution to rural development and the rural economy, and it will make every endeavour on their behalf and on that of the most vulnerable in society to guarantee conditions of well-being and dignity and to consolidate organisational and production methods. (p. 11)</p> <p>Principles</p> <p>The following principles will be taken into account when implementing that which has been agreed under the</p>	<p>3.4.4 Special Investigation Unit for the dismantling of criminal organisations and criminal acts that are responsible for or that bring about homicides and massacres that attack human rights advocates, social movements or political movements or that threaten or attack persons taking part in the implementation of the accords and peacebuilding, including criminal organisations that have been labelled as successors of paramilitarism and their support networks.</p> <p>...within the framework of the ordinary jurisdiction, of a Special Investigation Unit for the dismantling of criminal organisations and their support networks, including the criminal organisations that have been labelled as successors of paramilitarism, in accordance with what has been established in number 74 of section 5.1.2 of the Agreement on the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparations and Non- Recurrence. The Unit will be maintained for the period of time necessary for it to conclude its mandate. (p. 85)</p>

<p>2.2. Democratic mechanisms for citizen participation, including those concerning direct participation, at various levels and in various subject areas</p>	<p>support the Peasant Enterprise Zones (Zonas de Reserva Campesina) and cooperative groups within society.</p>	<p>2.1.2. Security guarantees for the exercise of politics:</p> <p>[...]</p>	<p>heading ‘Toward a New Colombian Countryside: Comprehensive Rule Reform’:</p> <p>[...]</p>	<p><i>Its mandate shall involve the investigation, prosecution and indictment of the criminal organisations and behaviours responsible for homicides, massacres or systematic violence, particularly against women, or that threaten or act against persons who participate in the implementation of the accords and peacebuilding, including the criminal organisations that have been labelled as successors of paramilitary groups and their support networks.</i> (p. 85)</p>
<p>2.2.1. Guarantees for social organisations and movements</p> <p>[...] In addition, on the understanding that a society in which women take an active part is a more democratic society, it is important to strengthen their organisations and to empower them as protagonists within social movements and organisations.</p> <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through legal and technical assistance, support for the creation and consolidation of social movements and organisations. <p>Notwithstanding the principle of equality, support will be given in the form of extraordinary measures to organisations of women, young people and groups historically discriminated against. (pp. 41–42)</p>	<p>The plans and programmes agreed as part of the CRR are to have a territorial-based, ethnic-based and gender-based perspective that will require the recognition and consideration of the economic, cultural and social needs, characteristics and peculiarities of Colombia’s territories, of women throughout their life-cycle, of rural communities and groups in vulnerable circumstances and guaranteeing socio-environmental sustainability. (pp. 10–12)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality and a gender-based approach: acknowledgement of women as independent citizens with rights, who, irrespective of their marital status, or relationship to their family or community, have access, on an equal footing to men, to ownership of land and production projects, funding options, infrastructure, technical services and training, inter alia; attention is to be given to the social and institutional conditions that have prevented women from gaining access to the assets of 	<p>This new Comprehensive Security System for the Exercise of Politics must help to create and to guarantee a culture of peaceful coexistence, tolerance and solidarity that dignifies the exercise of politics and offers guarantees to prevent any form of stigmatisation or persecution of leaders due to their political activities, personal opinion or opposition. Provisions will be adopted to prevent the promotion of security concepts that, on any pretext, conflict with the objectives of the system, these latter being the protection of the life of those exercising politics and their nonstigmatisation for their political activities and ideas. <i>The new System will incorporate special measures for women, and these are to include positive evaluation of their involvement in public life.</i> (p. 37)</p>	<p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality and a gender-based approach: acknowledgement of women as independent citizens with rights, who, irrespective of their marital status, or relationship to their family or community, have access, on an equal footing to men, to ownership of land and production projects, funding options, infrastructure, technical services and training, inter alia; attention is to be given to the social and institutional conditions that have prevented women from gaining access to the assets of production and to public and social benefits. Such recognition requires the adoption of specific measures in terms of planning, implementation and monitoring of the plans and programmes covered in this agreement so that these can be implemented whilst taking account of the specific needs and distinct conditions of women, in accordance with their lifecycle, painful experiences and needs (pp. 12–13). 	<p>[...]</p> <p>This Special Investigation Unit will have the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It shall be created outside of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace. It shall be part of the ordinary jurisdiction and the country’s Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía General de la Nación). The Unit shall decide what is necessary for it to function and shall decide the formation of its working and investigation groups, and in these areas shall promote the effective participation of women. It shall also have the autonomy to decide its lines of investigation, carry these out and undertake action before the respective jurisdiction. (p. 86)
<p>2.2.3. Citizen participation through community, institutional and regional media</p> <p>[...]</p>	<p>[...]</p>	<p>2.1.2.1. Comprehensive Security System for the Exercise of Politics</p> <p>Under the precepts set forth above, the National Government will set in motion a Comprehensive Security System for the Exercise of Politics, understanding security as a democratic value and adopting a humanistic approach,</p>	<p>[...]</p>	<p>[...]</p>

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<p>In addition, in an end-of-conflict scenario, the community, institutional and regional media will play a part in the development and promotion of a culture of participation, equality and nondiscrimination, peaceful coexistence, peace with social justice, and reconciliation, its content incorporating non-discriminatory values and respect for the rights of women to a life free from violence. (p. 45)</p> <p>To further the success of these aims, the National Government undertakes: [...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide space via institutional and regional broadcasters and channels with the intention of publicising the work done by social movements and organisations, including those involving women, and by communities in general, and also the dissemination of content relating to the rights of vulnerable populations, peace with social justice, and reconciliation, thereby implementing the plans and programmes agreed within the context of this Agreement. (p. 46) 	<p>production and to public and social benefits. Such recognition requires the adoption of specific measures in terms of planning, implementation and monitoring of the plans and programmes covered in this agreement so that these can be implemented whilst taking account of the specific needs and distinct conditions of women, in accordance with their lifecycle, painful experiences and needs. (pp. 12-13)</p> <p>1.1.3. Beneficiary persons: the beneficiaries of the plan of land distribution, the comprehensive subsidy and the special credit, will be male and female farm workers without land or with insufficient land, with priority being given to the victimised rural population, including associations of victims, rural women, female heads of households and displaced persons. Further beneficiaries may include associations of male and female agricultural workers without land or with insufficient land and also people and communities taking part in settlement and resettlement programmes, with the aim, inter alia, of protecting the environment, substituting crops used for illicit purposes and strengthening food production.</p>	<p>that must inspire action by the state. The System must serve as effective guarantee of the rights and freedoms of those who are exercising politics within the concept of democratic rules...</p> <p>a. Appropriate regulations and institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a high-level unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o This unit will set in place a Comprehensive Security System for the Exercise of Politics and will guarantee the implementation, functioning and supervision thereof. o This unit will be accountable to the Office of the President of the Republic and will establish mechanisms for ongoing dialogue with political movements and parties, especially those in opposition, and the new movement arising from the transition of the FARC-EP to legal political activity. The mechanisms will include, inter alia, a system of planning, information and monitoring, and a follow-up and evaluation commission (see subparagraph d). <i>The unit will promote effective dialogue with women.</i> (p. 38) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land titling: that is to say, combating unlawful possession and ownership of land <i>and guaranteeing the rights of men and women who are the legitimate holders and owners</i>, so that violence is never again used as a means of solving land-related disputes. Nothing established in the Agreement affects the constitutional right to private property. (p. 13) • Participation: the planning, implementation and monitoring of plans and programmes will move forward with the active participation of communities – men and women – and this is furthermore a guarantee of transparency together with accountability, citizen oversight and special supervision on the part of competent bodies. (pp. 13-14) <p>1.1.2. Other mechanisms to promote access to land:</p> <p>[...]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It shall have a special unit of the Judicial Police composed of specialist officers from the Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía General de la Nación) and the Judicial Police of the National Police, experts in a range of subjects, who must have knowledge of the development and establishment of organised crime organisations, including knowledge of the paramilitary phenomenon and the criminal organisations that have been labelled as successors of paramilitarism. Said officers should have knowledge of gender-based violence and justice. The Director shall have the operational command over the officers of the Technical Investigation Unit assigned to his/her Unit and the operational command over the other officers of the Judicial Police assigned thereto. (p. 87) <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As an operating basis, this Unit shall take a multidimensional investigative approach which deals with the entire criminal chain of the organisations and conduct that are the subject of its mandate, including criminal conduct affecting women, children and adolescents. (p. 87)

2.2.4. Guarantees for reconciliation, coexistence, tolerance and non-stigmatisation, especially by reason of political and social action within the context of mutual respect

[...]

With this aim, the Government will set up a National Council for Reconciliation and Coexistence (Consejo Nacional para la Reconciliación y la Convivencia), which will be composed of representatives from government, the Office of the Inspector General, the Office of the Ombudsman, representatives appointed by political movements and parties, including such movement as may arise from the transition of the FARC-EP to legal political activity, social movements and organisations, particularly those involving women, the rural population, trade associations, ethnic minorities, churches, religious faiths, organisations based on faith and organisations in the religious sector, the education sector, inter alia. The Council will have the function of advising and monitoring the Government in implementing mechanisms and actions, which are to include:

1.2. Development Programmes with a Territorial-Based Focus (DPTFs):

[...]

- The recognition and promotion of community organisations, including organisations of rural women, enabling them to become protagonists in the structural transformation of the countryside; (p. 22)

[...]

1.2.4. Participation mechanisms: the active participation of the various communities— men and women—in conjunction with the authorities of territorial bodies, is the basis of the DPTFs. To that end, forums will be set up at the various territorial levels to guarantee citizens’ participation in the competent authorities’ decision-making process to develop what has been agreed in the CRR, attended by representatives of the communities, including rural women and their organisations, and monitored by supervisory bodies... (p. 23)

1.3. National plans for Comprehensive Rural Reform

[...]

1.3.2.2. Rural education:

b. Prevention:

- Early Warning System:

The system must have a territorial-, equity- and gender-based approach. (p. 39)

c. Protection:

- A specialised protection programme for members of the new political movement arising from the transition of the FARC-EP to legal political activity, to be agreed between the FARC-EP and the National Government.

- Specialised protection, based on risk evaluation, for the following persons: those elected by the people, those who declare themselves in political opposition, and leaders - male and female - of political movements and parties. For the purposes of involvement in politics, the evaluation will take account of the specific risks facing these persons.

Risk evaluation will be defined promptly and will be the responsibility of a unit within the System that will provide input in order for the Government to take pertinent measures. The unit will have regional and local capabilities and will include representation from the new political movement arising from the transition of the FARC-EP to legal political activity, decisions and

- Comprehensive purchase subsidy: the National Government will grant a comprehensive subsidy for the purchase of land by beneficiaries (see 1.1.3.) in priority areas, as an alternative tool which will contribute to solving one-off problems of access, and will include specific measures to facilitate the access of women to the subsidy.

- *Special purchase credit: the National Government will arrange for the opening of a new longterm, subsidised, special credit line for the purchase of land by the beneficiary population, with special measures for rural women* (see 1.1.3.). (p. 15)

1.1.4. Comprehensive access: when implementing the principles of well-being and quality of life, holistic approach and access to land, the National Government will make available to men and women benefitting from the Land Fund, support programmes in the areas of housing, technical assistance, training, land improvement and soil recovery where necessary, rural productive projects, marketing and access to the means of production that add value, inter alia, and will scale up the provision of public goods and services within the context of

5. Agreement regarding the Victims of the Conflict:

[...]

5.1.1.1. Truth, Coexistence and Non-Recurrence Commission (p. 139)

[...]

Throughout its work the Commission will take an appropriate approach to learn about the different ways in which the conflict affected women, children, adolescents, youths and the elderly, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, rural communities, persons on the basis of their religion, their opinions or their beliefs, the Afro-Colombian, black, palenquero and raizal communities, the Roma community, the LGBTI community, displaced and exiled persons, human rights advocates, trade unionists, journalists, farmers, ranchers, traders and businessmen and - women, inter alia. *This should also help to raise awareness in Colombian society of the specific ways in which the conflict reproduced historical mechanisms of discrimination, as a fundamental first step towards a more just and inclusive society.* (p. 140)

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<p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of non-stigmatisation of groups in vulnerable circumstances or discriminated against, such as women, ethnic peoples and communities, the LGBTI population, young people, boys and girls and the elderly, disabled persons, political minorities and religious minorities. The training of public officials and leaders, male and female alike, from social movements and organisations with a view to safeguarding non-stigmatisation <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of reconciliation, coexistence and tolerance, especially in those populations most affected by the conflict, taking account of the disproportionate impact of the conflict on women. (pp. 46–47) <p>2.2.6. Policy for strengthening democratic, participatory planning: The promotion of good participatory planning practices is key to consolidating democracy in Colombia, especially within the context of implementing this Agreement in the regions, which</p>	<p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexible pre-school, primary and secondary school education adapted to the needs of communities and of the rural environment, with an equity-based approach. The provision of scholarships with non-repayable grants for the poorest rural men and women to gain access to technical, technological and university training services, to include, where relevant, subsistence funds. The promotion of vocational training for women in disciplines that are not the traditional preserve of women. A progressive increase in technical, technological and university quotas in rural zones, with fair access for both men and women, including persons with a disability. <i>Special measures will be implemented to incentivise access on the part of rural women and to encourage them to continue.</i> (pp. 26–27) <p>1.3.3.2. Technical assistance: [...] the National Government will design and implement a Comprehensive National Technical, Technological and Research-Incentive Assistance Plan....</p>	<p>acts being coordinated therewith.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government will have the necessary resources to protect the integrity of leaders, men and women, taking part in political activity, with particular attention to their specific needs. (p. 39) <p>d. Evaluation and follow-up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An inter-institutional system of information and monitoring that will make it possible to evaluate performance and results, adapting strategy and procedures in order to guarantee conditions of security for leaders of social movements and organisations and those defending human rights. The system must allow for information to be broken down by gender. Accountability in the form of public reports, a follow-up commission and a special audit. A committee to provide impetus for investigations into crimes against leaders of social movements and organisations and those defending human rights. (p. 40) <p>2.1.2.2. Security guarantees for leaders of social movements and organisations and those defending human rights</p>	<p>the Development Programmes with a Territorial-Based Focus (Planes de Desarrollo con Enfoque Territorial, PDET, hereinafter referred to as DPTFs). (p. 16)</p> <p>1.1.5. Large-scale titling of small and medium-sized rural property: with a view to legalizing and protecting rights pertaining to small and medium-sized rural properties, in other words, guaranteeing the rights of people who are the legitimate owners and holders of the land, so that violence is never again used as a method of resolving land disputes and as a safeguard against dispossession of any type, the National Government will progressively title, subject to constitutional and legal provisions, all properties occupied or held by the rural population in Colombia. The National Government will thus proceed to title 7 million hectares of small and medium-sized rural properties, giving priority to areas such as those covered by the Development Programmes with a Territorial-based Focus, Peasant Enterprise Zones, and others to be defined by the Government. In implementing this proposal, the Government will:</p>	<p>5.1.1.1.1. Guiding criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equity-based and gender-based approach: In carrying out its mandate and functions, the Commission will take into account the different experiences, different impacts and individual conditions of people, populations and sectors being discriminated against or that are vulnerable or particularly affected by the conflict, inter alia. Special attention will be afforded to victimisation suffered by women. (p. 142) <p>5.1.1.1.4. Duties:</p> <p>In order to fulfil its mandate, the Commission will have the following main duties: (p. 145)</p> <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the gender-based approach runs through each and every aspect of the Commission, by creating a gender-based task force in charge of specific technical tasks, investigation and holding of hearings, inter alia. This task force will not be the only one addressing this topic, but it shall bear the responsibility for reviewing methodologies in order to ensure that all the Commission's instruments include this approach, and for

will require active, effective citizen mobilisation and involvement.

With the aim of strengthening participation in the preparation, discussion, implementation monitoring, and evaluation of the planning and budgeting processes and promoting the impact thereof on administration decisions, the National Government undertakes to carry out the following actions:

[...]

- To promote female participation in the Territorial Councils (p. 49)

[...]

d. Consolidation of institutional designs and methodology with the aim of facilitating citizen participation and ensuring the effectiveness thereof in terms of the formulation of public social policies such as in the areas of health, education, combating poverty and inequality, the environment and culture.

- Guaranteeing the provision of the comprehensive technical and technological assistance service (advances in terms of technico-productive, organisational, social, management, administration, IT, finance, marketing and training) for production in the rural, family-run and community-based economies in a decentralised manner. Comprehensive technical and technological assistance is a *free-of-charge public service for men and women who benefit from the Land Fund and for small-scale producers, with priority being given to women who are heads of families, and will include a progressive subsidy for medium-sized producers.* (p. 29)

1.3.3.3. Subsidies, income generation and credit:
in addition to the subsidies that the National Government will grant to the rural, family-run and community-based economies through the plans and programmes relating to land distribution, technical assistance, housing, infrastructure and, in general, all social goods and services falling under the heading of comprehensive access, the National Government will design and implement a Plan for Supporting and Consolidating Income Generation in the Rural, Family-run and Community-

c. Protection:

Strengthening the programme for individual and group protection of leaders of social movements and organisations and those defending human rights and who find themselves in a situation of risk. The individual and group protection programme will adopt an equity- and gender-based approach. (p. 41)

d. Evaluation and follow-up:

- An inter-institutional system of information and monitoring that will make it possible to evaluate performance and results, adapting strategy and procedures in order to guarantee conditions of security for leaders of social movements and organisations and those defending human rights. *The system must allow for information to be broken down by gender.*

A committee to provide impetus for investigations into crimes against leaders of organizations and social movements and organisations and those defending human rights. (p. 41)

3. End of the Conflict

3.1 Agreement between the National Government and the FARC-EP on the

- *Draw up a large-scale titling plan and promote the relevant regulatory and operational reforms, guaranteeing participation by communities and their organisations. The plan must include specific measures for overcoming the obstacles facing rural women when titling property.* (p. 17)

1.1.9. Formation and updating of the rural cadastre and of the rural property tax:

[...]

- A comprehensive and multi-purpose General Cadastral Information System, which, within a maximum of 7 years, leads to the creation and updating of the rural cadastre, including the registration of rural property, and is implemented within the framework of municipal autonomy. In fulfilment of the principles of Prioritisation, Well-being and quality of life, this cadastre must provide early results in the prioritised zones, within the scope of the agreements between the National Government and the FARC-EP. *This system will include information disaggregated by sex and ethnicity, which will, inter alia, provide information concerning the size and the characteristics of property and forms of title certification. The cadastral valuation will be carried out by the competent authority in accordance with the law.* (p. 19)

liaising with women's and LGBTI organisations. This shall be achieved without prejudice to the necessary autonomy of the Commission in determining its structure and working methodology. (p. 146)

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<p>To that end, the National Government, in collaboration with the relevant sectors, will review the sector-based participatory processes and forums and will issue instructions to the respective institutions for the latter to adapt their regulations, organisation and method of operation. The National Government will adopt measures to facilitate the effective participation of women in this scenario, including measures to make it possible to overcome obstacles concerning women's carer and reproductive roles. (pp. 49–50)</p> <p>e. Consolidation and promotion of the preparation of participatory budgets that take account of gender and women's rights at local level, with the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote involvement on the part of men and women in prioritising a portion of the investment budget in such a manner as to reflect the conclusions arising from the participatory planning exercises. (p. 50) 	<p><i>based Economies and Medium-sized Producers with Lower Income Levels (Plan para apoyar y consolidar la generación de ingresos de la economía campesina, familiar y comunitaria, y de los medianos productores y productoras con menores ingresos). In addition, this Plan must enable women to overcome barriers to accessing funding.</i> (p. 29)</p> <p>1.3.3.4. Marketing: with the aim of guaranteeing suitable conditions for marketing goods arising from the production of the rural, family-run and community-based economies and improving their availability as a guarantee of the right to nutrition, the National Government will set up and implement the National Plan for the Promotion of Marketing the Products of the Rural, Family-run and Community-based Economies (Plan nacional para la promoción de la comercialización de la producción de la economía campesina, familiar y comunitaria), which will have affirmative measures to promote the economic empowerment of rural women. Implementation of the plan will take account of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion of solidarity associations, including associations of rural women, for the purposes of 	<p>Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities and the Laying down of Arms</p> <p>3.4. “Agreement on guarantees of security and the fight against criminal organisations and criminal acts that are responsible for or that bring about homicides and massacres that attack human rights advocates, social movements or political movements or that threaten or attack persons taking part in the implementation of the accords and peacebuilding, including criminal organisations that have been labelled as successors of paramilitarism and their support networks” (p. 79)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>3.4.1. Guiding principles</p> <p>The Government and the FARC-EP agree the following guiding principles:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Strengthening the administration of justice: in a scenario of ending the conflict and building a stable and long-lasting peace, the measures adopted must contribute to ensuring citizens' access to</p>	<p>1.3.2.3 Housing and drinking water: with the aim of guaranteeing decent living conditions to those living in the countryside, the National Government will set up and implement the National Rural Social Housing Construction and Improvement Plan (Plan nacional de construcción y mejoramiento de la vivienda social rural). Implementation of the plan will take account of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The application of appropriate housing solutions, in accordance with the particular features of the rural environment and of various communities, with an equity approach. There will be equal access to these solutions for men and women.</i> (p. 27) <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The granting of subsidies for construction and improvement of housing, prioritising those in extreme poverty, victims, beneficiaries of the land distribution plan and <i>women who are heads of households</i>. The amounts of the non-reimbursable subsidy, which may cover up to all the housing solution, will be established in accordance with the construction costs and requirements in each region, with a view to guaranteeing decent housing conditions. (p. 28) 	

2.3.2. Promotion of electoral participation

With a view to promoting greater electoral participation, the National Government, together with the competent authorities, will promote the following measures:

- Promotion of information, training, teaching and dissemination campaigns to stimulate electoral participation at national and regional level, with special emphasis on the promotion of greater involvement on the part of women, vulnerable populations and territories especially affected by the conflict and neglect.
- Implementation of a nationwide mass ID-issuance campaign, prioritising marginalised and rural zones, particularly those most affected by the conflict and neglect, and providing measures to facilitate access to this campaign by rural women.
- Support for the management arrangements offered by the electoral organisation to stimulate and to facilitate electoral participation on the part of the most vulnerable and most isolated populations (rural, marginalised, displaced persons and victims), and in particular:

marketing, which will provide information and logistics, administer storage centres and promote the produce of the countryside, with special attention being given to prioritised areas, to progressively minimise intermediation, reduce the final price charged to the consumer, encourage direct relationships between producers and consumers and create conditions for guaranteeing higher incomes for producers. (p. 30)

independent, timely, effective and transparent justice, in conditions of equality, whilst respecting and promoting alternative mechanisms for resolving conflicts across the country's territories, such that fundamental rights and impartiality are ensured, preventing any form of private justice and confronting the conduct and organisations that are the subject of this agreement. *These measures also have to contribute to ensuring the administration of effective justice in cases of gender-based violence, free from stereotypes regarding LGBTI persons, with sanctions proportional to the seriousness of the act.* (pp. 80–81)

Gender-based approach: special emphasis will be placed on the protection of women and adolescents, who have been affected by the criminal organisations that are the subject of this agreement. This approach will take account of the specific risks faced by women against their life, freedom, integrity and safety and will be appropriate for those risks. (p. 81)

3.4.3. National Commission on Security Guarantees for the dismantling of criminal organisations and criminal acts that are responsible for or that bring about homicides and massacres

1.3.3. Stimuli for agricultural production and the solidarity and cooperative economy. Technical assistance. Subsidies. Credit. Income generation. Marketing. Formalisation of the labour market.

1.3.3.1. Stimuli for a solidarity and cooperative economy: with the aim of stimulating different associative forms of work for and between small and medium-sized producers, based on solidarity and cooperation, which promote economic independence and organisational ability, especially in rural women, and which strengthen the ability of small producers in terms of access to goods and services, marketing their goods and, in general, improving their living, working and production conditions, the National Government will set up and implement the National Plan to Foment the Rural Solidarity and Cooperative Economy (Plan nacional de fomento a la economía solidaria y cooperativa rural). Implementation of the plan will take account of the following criteria:

- *Mentoring, technical and financial support for rural communities—men and women—in the creation and consolidation of cooperatives, solidarity and community associations and organisations,*

Representation (Decision making)	Incorporation (gender balance)	Protection (safety and equality)	Recognition (Gender perspective)	Gender power relations (Power dynamics)
<p>Promoting a broadly participatory diagnostic exercise with a gender-based approach concerning the obstacles that face such populations in exercising the right to vote, and adopting the corresponding measures. (pp. 51–52)</p> <p>2.3.4. Reform of the electoral regime and organization:</p> <p>...a special electoral mission will be set up after signature of the Final Agreement. The mission will be composed of seven high-level experts, the majority of whom shall be Colombian citizens, as follows: one representative from the MOE (Electoral Observation Mission - Misión de Observación Electoral) and six experts to be selected from organisations, which will include the Carter Center, the Department of Political Science of the National University of Colombia, , the Department of Political Science of the University of Los Andes, and the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD). The Mission will start its work immediately after the signature of the Final Agreement.</p>		<p>that attack human rights advocates, social movements or political movements or that threaten or attack persons taking part in the implementation of the accords and peacebuilding, including criminal organisations that have been labelled as successors of paramilitarism and their support networks (hereafter the National Commission on Security Guarantees) (p. 83)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The National Commission on Security Guarantees shall be chaired by the President of the Republic and shall be formed of the Minister for the Interior, the Minister for Defence, the Minister for Justice, the Attorney General (Fiscal General de la Nación), the Ombudsman (Defensor del Pueblo), the Director of the Special Investigation Unit - Item 74 of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace –, the Commander General of the Military Forces, the General Director of the National Police, three recognised experts in the matter chosen by the Commission for Monitoring, Promoting and Verifying the Implementation of the Final Agreement (CMPVI) and two delegates from human rights</p>	<p>especially those connected with food production and supply and in particular organic and agro-ecological production and women's organisations (p. 28)</p> <p>4. Solution to the Illicit Drugs Problem (p. 104)</p> <p>4.1.1. Principles (p. 109)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Equity-based approach according to the conditions in each territory:</i> the NCPS implemented must have a territorial and gender-based approach in the terms defined in the CRR [Comprehensive Rural Reform] (Chapter 1), i.e., it must recognize and take account of the economic, cultural and social issues, characteristics and needs of the territories and rural communities, in particular of indigenous communities and communities of African descent, and of women in these communities and territories, and ensure socio-environmental sustainability. The participative nature of the NCPS will make it possible to draw up plans in accordance with the specific features and socioeconomic nature of the problem as it presents itself in the various regions across the country's territories. (pp. 109–10) 	

Within a period of six months, the Mission will submit its recommendations based, inter alia, on good national and international practices, the input received from political movements and parties and from the electoral authorities, and taking account of the specific problems faced by women vis-à-vis the electoral system...(p. 53)

2.3.5. Promotion of a democratic and participatory political culture

[...]

To promote a democratic, participatory culture, the National Government will implement the following measures:

- Promotion of democratic values, political participation and the mechanisms thereof, to guarantee and enhance knowledge of them and their effective use, thereby consolidating the exercising of the rights enshrined in the Constitution, doing so by means of media campaigns and training workshops. Special emphasis will be placed on the most vulnerable populations such as rural communities, women, religious minorities, ethnic peoples and communities and LGBTI groups. The content of these campaigns will incorporate values to challenge multiple forms of discrimination. (p. 54)

platforms. The Commission must also hold meetings every month. The Commission may invite representatives of political parties and movements, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and other specialist national and international bodies with a presence across the country's territories and may consult experts in the subject as it deems appropriate. The Commission shall be formed before the entry into force of the Final Agreement. *In forming the Commission, the effective participation of women shall be promoted.* (p. 83)

The work of the Commission shall focus on the following:

g. It shall plan and draw up strategies, within its jurisdiction, to identify the funding sources and patterns of criminal activity of the organisations and conduct that are the subject of this agreement; among those patterns shall be taken into account those that particularly affect women, children, adolescents and the LGBTI community; (p. 84)

o. *It shall ensure the application of territorial-based, equity-based and gender-based approaches in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the policies and strategies that are the subject*

4.1.2. Aims (p. 110)

[...]

- Strengthening the participation and capabilities of small-scale farmer's organisations, including rural women's organisations, to provide support (technical, financial, human support, inter alia) for their projects. (p. 111)
- *Involving women as active subjects in the agreement processes in relation to voluntary substitution, recognising their active role in the processes of rural development.* (p. 111)

[...]

- *Promoting and strengthening projects for investigation, reflection and analysis of the reality for women in relation to crops used for illicit purposes, in order to tackle the issue from an equity-based point of view.* (p. 112)

4.2.1.1. Principles (p. 124)

The national policy to tackle illicit drug use will be guided by the following principles:

[...]

- *Equity-based and gender-based approach: against a background of*

Representation (Decision making)	Incorporation (gender balance)	Protection (safety and equality)	Recognition (Gender perspective)	Gender power relations (Power dynamics)
<p>2.3.6. Promotion of the political representation of populations and zones particularly affected by the conflict and neglect: Within the context of the end of the conflict and with the aim of guaranteeing better integration of zones particularly affected by the conflict, neglect and institutional weakness and ensuring enhanced political representation and inclusion of these populations and their political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, as a further reparation measure in the peacebuilding process, the National Government undertakes to set up in such zones a total of 16 Special Transitory Peace Electoral Districts (Circunscripciones Transitorias Especiales de Paz, STPED) for the selection of a total of 16 representatives to the House of Representatives, on a temporary basis and for two electoral periods.</p> <p>[...]</p>		<p><i>of this Commission.</i> (p. 85)</p> <p>3.4.8 Comprehensive Security and Protection Programme for Communities and Organisations across the Country's Territories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive security and protection programme shall be created for the communities and organisations across the country's territories, at the request of the Ministry of the Interior, which shall have the aim of defining and adopting measures for the comprehensive protection of organisations, groups and communities across the country's territories, such that it contributes to ensuring, under an effective model, the implementation of the measures for prevention and protection of the communities and their territories. The preparation and application of this programme shall involve the active and effective participation of social organisations, including women's organisations, and the communities across the country's territories. Among others, the following measures shall be promoted: (pp. 97-98) <p>[...]</p>	<p>respect for human rights, to ensure the actions to tackle drug use implemented actually meet the needs of users and are effective and sustainable, it is necessary to identify vulnerability factors associated with age, gender, disability status, socioeconomic status and geographical location or membership of the LGBTI population, etc. Such actions should pay particular attention to the needs of adolescents in rural and urban areas. (p. 124)</p> <p><i>This approach should take into account the relationship between illicit drug use and violence against women, especially domestic violence and sexual violence. Measures will be provided for women, and adolescent and young girls.</i> (p. 124)</p> <p>4. Solution to the Illicit Drugs Problem (p. 104)</p> <p>4.2.1.2 National Attention System for Illicit Drug Users:</p> <p>With the aim of improving the care received by drug users who require progressive treatment and rehabilitation, the National Government will draw up and implement a National Attention System for Illicit Drug Users that</p>	

2.3.7. Promotion of women's political and citizen participation within the context of this Agreement

The National Government and the FARC-EP acknowledge the important role played by women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in the consolidation of peace, and also the need to promote and to strengthen women's political and citizen participation even more within the context of the end of the conflict. Their leadership and participation on an equal footing are necessary and essential in terms of public decision-making processes and the formulation, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of government policies aimed at achieving a stable and long-lasting peace.

The National Government and the FARC-EP reject any form of discrimination against women and reaffirm that their contribution as political subjects in public life is vital for strengthening democracy and for maintaining and fomenting the peace. In implementing all that which is agreed in Chapter 2 of this Agreement, the gender-based approach will be guaranteed and the necessary affirmative measures will be designed and adopted to strengthen women's participation

• **Protocol for Protection of Rural Territories:** the Ministry of the Interior shall create a special protocol for the protection of rural communities that were affected by the conflict, which shall be concluded with the agreement of the communities and organisations in each territory, including women's organisations, and in line with the Comprehensive Security and Protection System. Within this protocol, rural communities and their organisations shall draw up their own context for the assessment and definition of risks that takes into account the particular conditions of women. (p. 98)

SPECIAL JURISDICTION FOR PEACE

I. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE JUDICIAL COMPONENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM FOR TRUTH, JUSTICE, REPARATIONS AND NON-RECURRENCE (CS) (p. 153)

[...]

7.- In addition, the consequences of such violations are most serious when they are committed against women or when victims belong to the most vulnerable groups, subjects of special protection, who deserve reparations and special protection, including

includes additional actions for rehabilitation and social integration with a gender-based approach. (p. 125)

4. Solution to the Illicit Drugs Problem (p. 104)

[...]

4.2.1.4 Participatory action plans with territorial-based and population-focused approach: (p. 125)

Based on the policy and the territorial-based analyses of illicit drug use, the Programme will foster the development of capacities within local authorities and support them in the participatory design and implementation of departmental and municipal action plans to tackle drug use, according to the specific characteristics of territories and different population groups.

These plans shall contain at least:

[...]

• Evidence-based actions to reduce harm, aimed at minimising the negative impact of drug use on the user him/herself, on the family and on the community, giving priority to more vulnerable groups such as the homeless, women, and the prison population. *In the case of*

Representation (Decision making)	Incorporation (gender balance)	Protection (safety and equality)	Recognition (Gender perspective)	Gender power relations (Power dynamics)
<p>and leadership and, in general, to promote fulfilment of the aforesaid proposals.</p> <p>The strengthening of women's political and citizen participation on an equal footing includes the adoption of measures that will guarantee balanced representation of men and women in shaping all the forums referred to herein. Likewise, balanced participation and leadership by women within social movements and organisations and political parties must be promoted. With the aim of raising awareness of women's rights and promoting new leadership roles for them, training programmes are to be implemented concerning their political rights and forms of political and citizen participation. (pp. 55–56)</p>		<p>indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombian communities and other ethnically distinct groups, religious communities, rural communities, the poorest, the disabled, the displaced and refugees, children, and adolescents, the LGBTI population and the elderly. (p. 154)</p> <p>8.- The judicial component will function in a way that emphasises the needs of women and child victims, who suffer the disproportionate and differentiated effects of serious breaches and violations committed because of and during the conflict. <i>Reparations must be in line with the United Nations' call for all peace agreements to adopt a gender focus, recognising reparative and restorative measures, the special suffering of women, and the importance of their active and fair participation in the judicial component of the CS.</i> (p. 154)</p> <p>66.- Each Judicial Panel will comprise a minimum of six highly qualified Colombian Justices and will need to include experts from different areas of law, with a focus on knowledge of international humanitarian law, human rights or conflict resolution. They will need to be formed according to criteria of equal participation by men and women and</p>	<p><i>female users, actions should take into account the relationship between illicit drug use and violence against women, especially domestic violence and sexual violence. For the female prison population, special measures will be taken in terms of health, protection and prevention, including measures to prevent HIV/AIDS.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Actions to raise awareness and guide the community and institutions to prevent stigmatisation of drug users, taking into account in particular the difference in impact on women and the LGBTI population.</i> • <i>Actions to expand and improve access to and the range of care and assistance provided by qualified persons to drug users, including treatment and rehabilitation, and that promote, inter alia, affirmative action for women and the LGBTI population. This offer will take into account various specialist initiatives of civil society with qualified experience in the processes of rehabilitation and social integration of consumers, including bodies and organisations from the religious sector and the organisations of the various communities.</i> (p. 126) <p>4. Solution to the Illicit Drugs Problem (p. 104)</p> <p>[..]</p>	

respect for ethnic and cultural diversity, and members will be elected through a selection process that reassures Colombian society and its different sectors... (p. 178)

67.- The Investigation and Prosecution Unit will be formed of a sufficient number of legal professionals who are highly qualified in investigation and prosecution, and will need to include experts from different areas of law, with a focus on knowledge of international humanitarian law or human rights. It will need to have a technical forensic investigation team that will be able to draw on international support, particularly in the area of exhumations and identifying the remains of missing persons. It will be formed according to criteria of equal participation by men and women and respect for ethnic and cultural diversity, and members will be elected through a selection process that reassures Colombian society and its different sectors.

The Unit will have a *special investigation team for cases of sexual violence. Special provisions on handling evidence will be established for acts of sexual violence, as given in the Rome Statute.* (p. 179)

4.2.1.6 Creation of a pool of knowledge on illicit drug use:

To ensure the availability of sufficient, up-to-date information on health promotion, prevention and comprehensive care in the area of illicit drug use, to contribute to decision-making and serve as input for the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and adjustment of the evidence-based policy, the following measures will be implemented:

- *Specialised research and studies on the subject of illicit drug use, including an equity-based, age-based and gender-based approach.* (p. 127)

6.2. Chapter on Ethnic Perspectives (p. 217)

[...]

e. In relation to victims of the conflict: “Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparations and Non-Recurrence” (p. 220)

[...]

- A special harmonisation programme will be drawn up in collaboration with the representative organisations of the ethnic peoples, for the reincorporation of demobilised individuals belonging to such

Representation (Decision making)	Incorporation (gender balance)	Protection (safety and equality)	Recognition (Gender perspective)	Gender power relations (Power dynamics)
		<p>5.1.3.3.2. Collective reparation plans with a territorial-based approach</p> <p>In order to acknowledge the harm or injury caused to communities by the conflict and to help transform their living conditions so that they can rebuild their plans in the context of the end of the conflict, the National Government will strengthen collective reparation processes with a territorial-based focus in accordance with this Agreement.</p> <p>To that end, all DPTFs will include collective reparation plans, while in areas where these plans are not put into effect, plans for communities which have been particularly victimised will be strengthened, prioritising community initiatives.</p> <p>In both cases such collective reparation plans with a territorial-based focus must incorporate the following aspects. (p. 190)</p> <p><i>Participation mechanisms:</i> The active participation of victims and their organisations with the regional authorities will form the basis for the collective reparation plans with a territorial-based focus.</p>	<p>peoples, who opt to return to their communities, in order to guarantee the restoration of territorial harmony. An educational and communication strategy will be agreed for the dissemination of the principles of non-racial and ethnic discrimination against women, youngsters and girls demobilised from the conflict. (p. 221)</p> <p>6.4.2. International accompaniment (p. 227)</p> <p>The FARC-EP and the National Government have agreed that the international accompaniment of the following countries and international organisations shall be sought for the implementation of the Agreements, in each of the Items in the General Agreement to End the Conflict:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p><i>Gender-based Approach:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN Women - United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict - Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) - Kingdom of Sweden 	

Forums for participation will be created to that end to define priorities in implementing the collective reparation measures, ensuring community participation in their implementation and establishing project follow-up and oversight mechanisms. The participation of women in this approach will be ensured. (p. 191)

5.1.3.3.3. National collective reparation plans

In the context of the end of the conflict, the National Government will strengthen national collective reparation plans in developing this Agreement. These plans will be gender-based and will be aimed at communities consisting, inter alia, of groups and organisations such as women's and trade organisations, unions, human rights organisations, political and social parties and movements, particularly those of the opposition, and organisations of the religious sector, with a view to acknowledging the special nature of their victimisation, recovering their identity and their organisational potential and rebuilding their ability to have an impact on the development of local and national policies within a legal framework. These plans must also contribute to coexistence, guarantees of non-recurrence and reconciliation. (p. 191)

Representation (Decision making)	Incorporation (gender balance)	Protection (safety and equality)	Recognition (Gender perspective)	Gender power relations (Power dynamics)
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5.1.3.4. Psychosocial rehabilitation

5.1.3.4.1. Emotional recovery measures at individual level

In order to address and help to alleviate the suffering of victims in the context of the end of the conflict, the *National Government and the FARC-EP have agreed that in developing this agreement the National Government will undertake to broaden the public coverage and regional scope and improve the quality of psychosocial care to ensure the emotional recovery of victims in accordance with the specific harm or injury they have suffered, including the particular impact of sexual violence.* To do this the number of local centres providing care for victims will be increased and mobile strategies to reach the most isolated places will be promoted. (p. 192)

5.1.3.5. Collective processes of return of displaced persons and reparations of victims abroad

In developing this Agreement and in the context of the end of the conflict, the National Government will introduce specific collective territorial- and gender-based programmes to return and relocate

displaced persons on the one hand, and accompanied and assisted return plans for victims abroad on the other. The coordination of such plans will be strengthened at territorial level by other aspects of the Victim Reparation Policy, particularly collective reparation and land restitution programmes, and by implementation of the agreement “Towards a New Colombian Countryside: Comprehensive Rural Reform”, where applicable. (p. 193)

Source: Government of Colombia, FARC-EP, Final Agreement to End the Armed Conflict and Build a Stable and Lasting Peace, Towards a New Colombian Countryside, 24 Nov. 2016.

Note: The chart is a comprehensive analysis of the treatment of gender and women in the Colombian peace agreement. Due to the length of the agreement, certain passages have been omitted for clarity. Emphasis added by the authors.

Text analysis chart on the Mindanao peace agreements

	Representation (Decision making)	Incorporation (gender balance)	Protection (safety and equality)	Recognition (Gender perspective)	Gender power relations (Power dynamics)
2012 Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro	Chapter VI. Basic rights 1.g. Right of women to meaningful political participation, [...]	..	<p>Chapter VI. Basic rights 1.g. Right of women to . . . protection from all forms of violence;</p> <p>Chapter VI. Basic Rights 1.i. Right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and the public service, regardless of class, creed disability, gender and ethnicity.</p>	<p>Chapter VIII. Normalization 11. [...] For this process, a Trust Fund shall be established through which urgent support, recurrent and investment budget cost will be released with efficiency, transparency and accountability. The Parties agree to adopt criteria for eligible financing schemes, such as, priority areas of capacity building, institutional strengthening, impact programs to address imbalances in development and infrastructure, and economic facilitation for return to normal life affecting combatant and non-combatant elements of the MILF, indigenous peoples, women, children, and internally displaced persons.</p>	<p>Chapter VIII. Normalization 2. [...] Human insecurity embraces a wide arrange of issues that would include violation of human and civil rights, social and political injustice and impunity</p> <p>Chapter VIII. Normalization 12. [...] transitional justice to address the legitimate grievances of the Bangsamoro people, correct historical injustices, and address human rights violations.</p>
Annex on Transitional Arrangements and Modalities

Annex on Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing

Chapter XII. Gender and development
In the utilization of public funds, the Bangsamoro shall ensure that the needs of women and men are adequately addressed. For this purpose, the Bangsamoro shall set aside at least 5% of the official development funds that it receives for support programs and activities for women in accordance with a gender and development plan

Chapter XII. Gender and development
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Annex on Power Sharing
Part Two. Governance structure, Paragraph 2
The Bangsamoro assembly shall be representative of the Bangsamoro's constituent political units, as well as non-Moro indigenous communities, women, settler communities, and other sectors. The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall ensure that representation in the assembly reflects the diversity of the Bangsamoro;

Part Two. Governance structure, Paragraph 7
There shall be a Bangsamoro council of leaders composed of the Chief Minister, provincial governors, mayors of chartered cities, and a representative each of

.. ..

	Representation (Decision making)	Incorporation (gender balance)	Protection (safety and equality)	Recognition (Gender perspective)	Gender power relations (Power dynamics)
Annex on Normalization	the non-Moro indigenous communities, women, settler communities, and other sectors. The Bangsamoro council of leaders shall be chaired by the Chief Minister;	Chapter G. Socio-Economic Development Program 5. [...] The Parties agree to adopt criteria for eligible financing schemes, [...] for return to normal life affecting combatant and non-combatant elements of the MILF, indigenous peoples, women, children, and internally displaced persons.	Chapter G. Socio-Economic Development Program 3. Special socio-economic programs will be provided to the decommissioned women auxiliary forces of the MILF. Chapter G. Socio-Economic Development Program 5. [...] For this purpose, a Trust Fund shall be established through which urgent support, recurrent and investment budget cost will be released with efficiency, transparency and accountability. The Parties agree to adopt criteria for eligible financing schemes, such as, priority areas of capacity building, institutional strengthening, impact programs to address imbalances in development and infrastructures, and economic facilitation for return to normal life affecting combatant and non-combatant elements of the MILF, indigenous peoples, women, children, and internally displaced persons.	..

Addendum on the
Bangsamoro Waters and
Zones of Joint Cooperation

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.. = no reference found.

Note: Passages in the analysis chart reflect a comprehensive analysis of gender and women in the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) signed on 27 March 2014.

Source: Government of the Philippines (GPH)-MILF, Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro, signed on 15 Oct. 2012; GPH-MILF, Annex on Transitional Arrangements and Modalities, signed on 27 Feb. 2013; GPH-MILF, Annex on Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing, signed on 13 July 2013; GPH-MILF, Annex on Power Sharing, signed on 8 Dec. 2013; GPH-MILF, Annex on Normalization, signed on 25 Jan. 2014; GPH-MILF, Addendum on the Bangsamoro Waters and Zones of Joint Cooperation, signed on 25 Jan. 2014.