



Three Years After the Signing of the Final Agreement in Colombia: Moving Toward Territorial Transformation



KROC INSTITUTE
FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE STUDIES



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Key Messages

1. The implementation of the peace agreement is at a crucial point of transformation
2. Active and effective participation by civil society is needed to increase legitimacy and confidence
3. Territorial, ethnic, and gender focuses need revitalized efforts
4. Framework Plan for Implementation (PMI) needs updating and reprioritization
5. The Agreement's comprehensiveness is key to its successful implementation

The image features a scenic landscape with mountains and a forest. The top portion shows a range of mountains under a blue sky with white clouds. The bottom portion shows a dense forest of green trees on a hillside. A dark blue horizontal band is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the word "Methodology" in white text.

Methodology

Methodology Key Facts

- 578 stipulations, 18 themes and 70 subthemes.
- Team members at territorial, national and international level.
- 17.000 implementation events registered in the database.
- 1.511 reports from 176 organizations, state entities and think tanks.
- 590 articles from 57 media sources.
- More than 100 interviews with key allies.



Quantitative Analysis

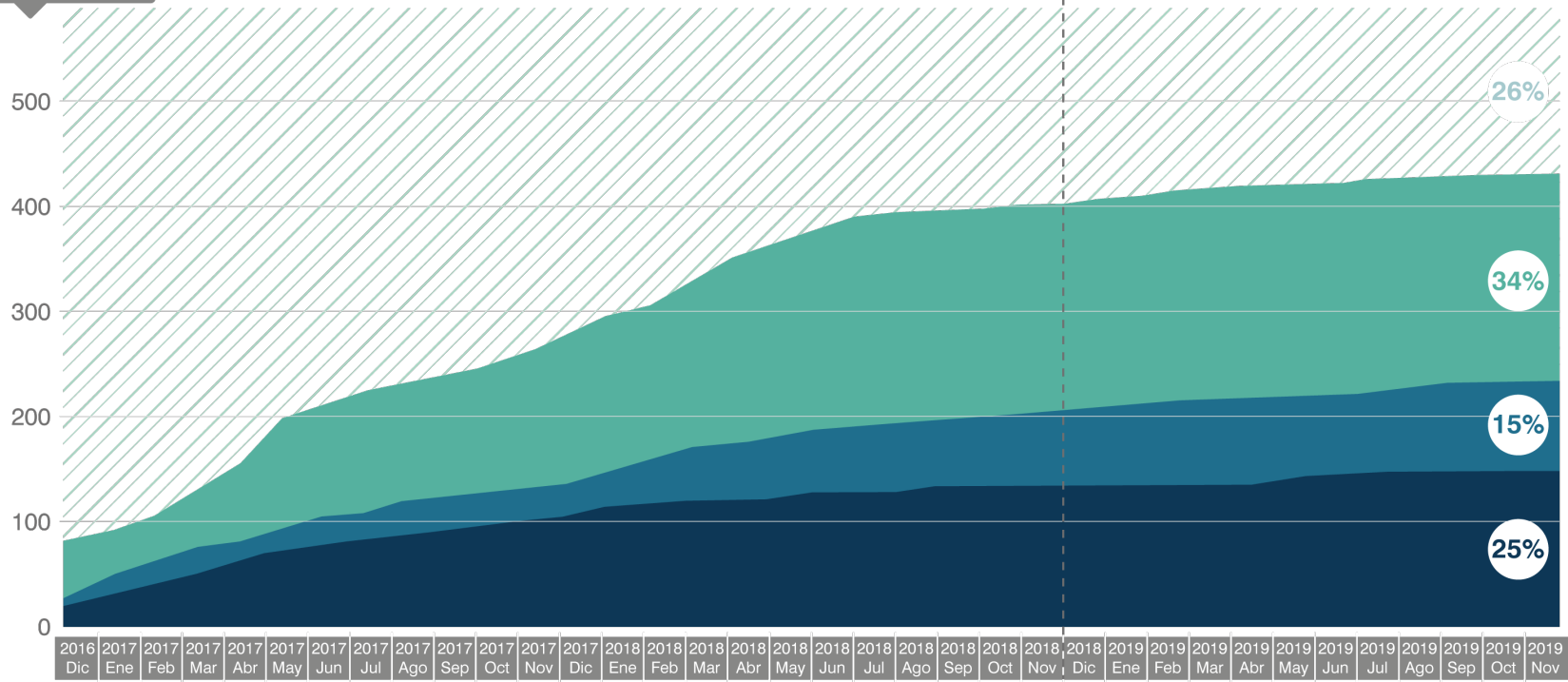
Graph

1

Summary of monthly implementation status (December 2018 - November 2019)

Not initiated Minimum Intermediate Complete

DISPOSICIONES



Transversal Approaches: Ethnic and Gender

There has been progress, but a constant gap exists between general implementation and implementation of commitments focused on ethnicity and gender.

Main advances:

- Operation and participation in the Special High-Level Forum with Ethnic Peoples (IEANPE)
- Plans regarding indicators of the PMI gender chapter were prepared
 - Coordination of the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Recurrence with indigenous communities

Main Challenges:

- Increased levels of violence and threats against women and ethnic leaders.
- Low inclusion of the ethnic approach in norms, plans, and programs

A scenic landscape featuring a range of mountains in the background under a blue sky with white clouds. The foreground is dominated by a dense forest of green trees, with a grassy hillside visible on the right side. A dark blue horizontal band is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the title text.

Point-by-Point Analysis

Point 1: Comprehensive Rural Reform

Multipurpose cadaster and the PDETs, main priorities for implementation during this period for the Government

Main advances:

- Inclusion of the Development Plans with a Territorial Focus (PDET) in the National Development Plan (PND) and the creation of the Road Map instrument
- Inclusion of the land registry in PND as a public service with precise goals
- One million hectares in the lands fund

Main challenges:

- Limited progress in enactment of the 16 National Plans for rural reform

Point 2: Political Participation

Progress was made on technical commitments, but not on those aimed at structural transformation for political participation and enhancing democracy

Main advances:

- Technical processes have progressed: electoral participation campaigns, preparation of the PND, calls to award community broadcasters
- Installation of the Territorial Peace Councils to promote participation

Main challenges:

- Key laws for democratic reform were not passed
- Few advances in measures focused on social protest and mobilization

Point 3: Ending Conflict

Reincorporation progressed due to the commitment of ex-combatants, the government, and the international community, but is at risk due to the threat of violence against populations in the process of reincorporation.

Main advances:

- Progress was made in the approval of collective and individual projects
- Approval and implementation of the reincorporation route
- The old Territorial Training and Reincorporation Spaces (ETCRs) were maintained, and advances were made in the acquisition of estates

Main challenges:

- Security continues to be the main threat: With 77 homicides, 2019 was the deadliest year for ex-combatants
- Access to lands for productive projects

Security Guarantees

Security guarantees have been implemented in a fragmented, disjointed way and with low participation levels.

Main advances:

- Development of special methodologies by the Special Investigation Unit and the Elite Corps have improved investigative advances in cases of murders of leaders and ex-combatants

Main challenges:

- Worsening security conditions for leaders and human rights defenders in various regions
- Fragmented operation of the Comprehensive Security System for the Exercise of Politics (SISEP)

Point 4: Solution to the Problem of Illicit Drugs

Intermittent progress and low participation have weakened civil society confidence in the process

Main advances:

- Despite difficulties, the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Crops Used for Illicit Purposes (PNIS) has been maintained
- Increases in technical assistance and nutrition security projects

Main challenges:

- Delays in the PNIS operation, violence against beneficiaries, and a lack of quality dialogue have increased communities' distrust of the government
- Methodologies used by entities responsible for reforms have drawn very limited participation

Point 5: Victims

The Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Recurrence (SIVJRNR) has managed to advance due to its autonomy and the commitment and contributions of the international community.

Main advances:

- Due to its participatory processes and special protocols, which include gender and ethnic foci, the SIVJRNR has built trust between victims and their organizations

Main challenges:

- Lack of coordination at the territorial level between the SIVJRNR and the National System of Comprehensive Care and Reparation for Victims (SNARIV)
- Lack of prioritization of collective reparation processes
- Structural reform of the Victims Law was not achieved

Point 6: Mechanisms for Implementation, Verification, and Endorsement

The monitoring and verification mechanisms were maintained, but there was little progress in the area of regulatory implementation

Main advances:

- Extension of the Commission for Monitoring, Promoting and Verifying the Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI) until 2021
- Revitalization of the High Level Instance for Ethnic Peoples (IANPE)
- Financial support from the international community
- More than 290 billion pesos have been collected from the private sector through the "Obras por Impuestos" program

Main challenges:

- Little progress in regulatory implementation priorities

Opportunities to Strengthen Implementation

- Move forward with approval of laws and the issuance of decrees to streamline Point 2
- Prioritize the implementation of commitments with an ethnic and gender focus in points 1 and 4
- Strengthen the Territorial Peace Councils and their coordination with the National Council (both financially and technically)
- Complete the PNIS as part of a comprehensive anti-drug policy
- Strengthen the capacities of the Special Investigation Unit (UEI), the Elite Corps, and UNIPEP



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Read the full report:
peaceaccords.nd.edu/fourthreport



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