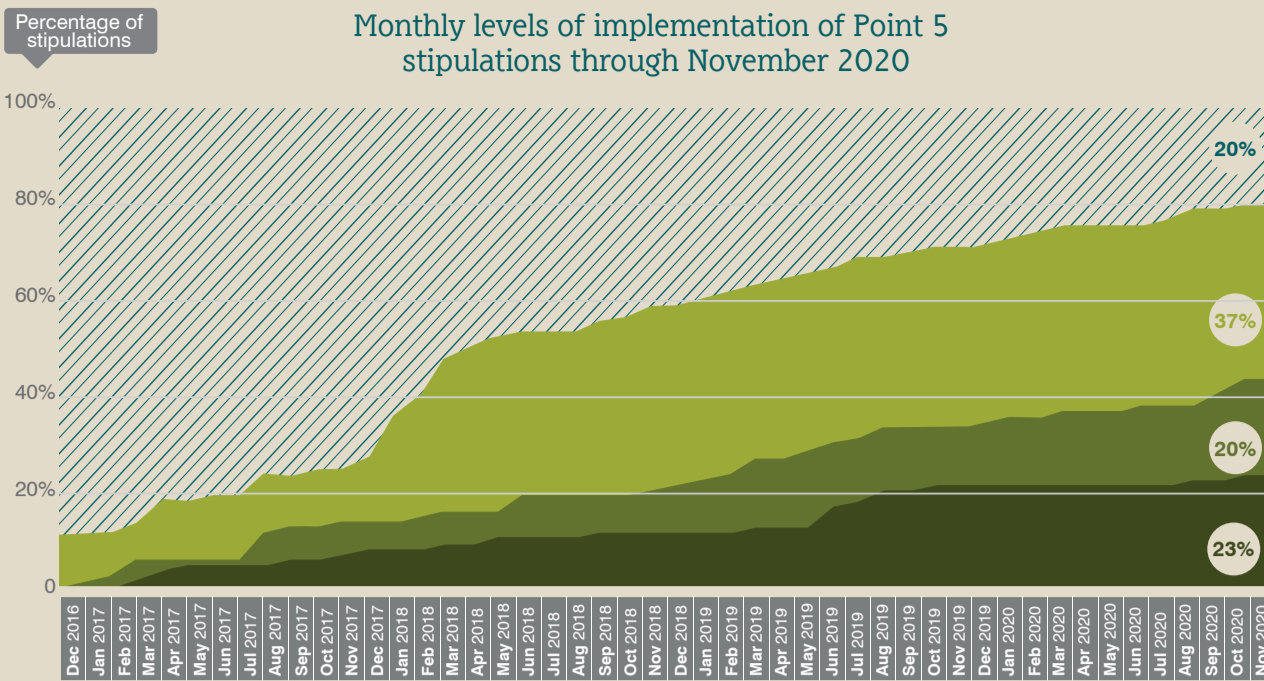


Point 5: Victims of the Conflict



Contrast of progress per year

2019	2020
29%	20%
38%	37%
12%	20%
21%	23%

The number of stipulations for which implementation had not begun decreased from 29% in 2019 to 20% in 2020

The Unit for the Search for Persons Deemed as Missing in the context of and due to the armed conflict (UBPD) carried out 83 deliveries of victims' remains after forced disappearances

Stipulations in an intermediate state of implementation went from 12% in 2019 to 20% in 2020

The number of stipulations with completed implementation status went from 21% in 2019 to 23% in 2020

The CEV strengthened its communication strategy for dissemination and pedagogy around its mandate

The UBPD promoted partnerships with 12 national and international organizations to strengthen its operations

Progress

Challenges

- The JEP finished its enrollment stage, made progress in procedural activities, and began to issue key decisions:**
 - Publication of the Victims Participation Manual
 - Certification of more than 300,000 victims in 7 macro cases
 - Adoption of Judicial Panel for Determination of Legal Situations (SDSJ) prioritization criteria and Chamber for the Acknowledgement of Truth and Responsibility (SeRVR) sanctions guidelines
 - Members of the former FARC-EP submitted 45 requests for Reparations Activity (TOAR) certification
- The JEP's UIA launched the System for Monitoring Risks and Prevention of Human Rights Infringement in Colombia
- The CEV prepared for its final year of activities:**
 - Configuration of the Final Report editorial board
 - 4 Public Encounters for Truth, including 2 with a specific ethnic focus
 - Collection of 6,607 truth-seeking testimonies, of which 141 correspond to individual interviews with armed actors and 4 with civilian third parties
- The UBPD managed to enhance search processes and adapted its work plan in response to the COVID-19 health situation:**
 - Publication of the National Search Plan (PNB) and preparation of 14 regional search plans
 - Development of guidelines for the handling of bodies during the pandemic
- The Victims Law and its ethnic decrees were extended by 10 years
- The Victims Unit (UARIV) made progress in recognizing victims abroad through the publication of the documents: "Views on Protecting the Rights of Victims Abroad" and "The Victims of the Colombian Armed Conflict Abroad: A Characterization"
- The UARIV finished creating a victimization map

- Security conditions have discouraged victims and other participants from appearing before the entities that make up the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Recurrence (SIVJRNR). This situation has led to the adoption of precautionary measures by the Chamber for the cases of Absence of Acknowledgement of Truth and Responsibility (SARVR) to benefit ex-combatants
- The national government has yet to approve additional resources requested by the JEP for support to the UIA protection program, among other activities
- The JEP did not make any progress in opening other macro cases, such as those on forced disappearance, forced displacement, or sexual violence
- The CEV faced difficulties accessing information from some State entities
- Low participation of the main armed conflict actors in the CEV
- As of November 30, 2020, the UBPD had not established timelines or stages for the execution of the PNB
- The capture of assets of the former FARC-EP advanced but without making a substantial contribution in providing reparations to victims
- Within the National System for the Attention and Comprehensive Reparation of Victims (SNARIV), there are shortcomings in coordination between national and local offices to formulate and implement the measures in the Comprehensive Plans for Collective Reparations (PIRC)
- Collective reparation efforts by the UARIV continue to be low relative to the number of victims awaiting reparations

Opportunities

Territorial perspective

UBPD:	Establish precise goals and timelines for the PNB
CEV:	Establish a strategy to collect more testimonies from all armed conflict actors
Ministry of Defense and State security agencies:	Guarantee access to all information requested by the CEV for the fulfillment of its mandate
JEP:	Develop pedagogical strategies that allow the Manual for Victims' Participation to become well-known and understood by society and victims, especially in the territories
Office of the Attorney General (FGN), Ministry of the Interior's National Protection Unit (UNP), Office of the Presidential Council for Stabilization and Consolidation (CPEC), and Ministry of Defense:	Strengthen measures to guarantee the safety of victims and those appearing before the entities that make up the SIVJRNR in order to promote participation
JEP, CEV, UBPD, and UARIV:	Promote further joint activities among the departments, municipalities, and entities of the SIVJRNR and SNARIV at the territorial level
UARIV:	Implementation of the collective reparations program, guaranteeing resources, PIRC measures, adjustment of Law 1448 of 2011, and coordination with the TOAR



The UARIV transcended national borders and took actions in other countries to guarantee the right to comprehensive reparations for victims around the world.

The Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, by mandate of the signatory parties, monitors the implementation of the Final Colombian Peace Agreement (2016). With the Peace Accords Matrix (PAM) and an interdisciplinary team, it provides independent, impartial, and academically rigorous information on the status of implementation.

For more information on the Barometer Initiative see: <https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/barometer>
 This infographic was created using the Kroc Institute's fifth comprehensive report on the status of implementation. The report is available at: <http://go.nd.edu/KrocReportFive>