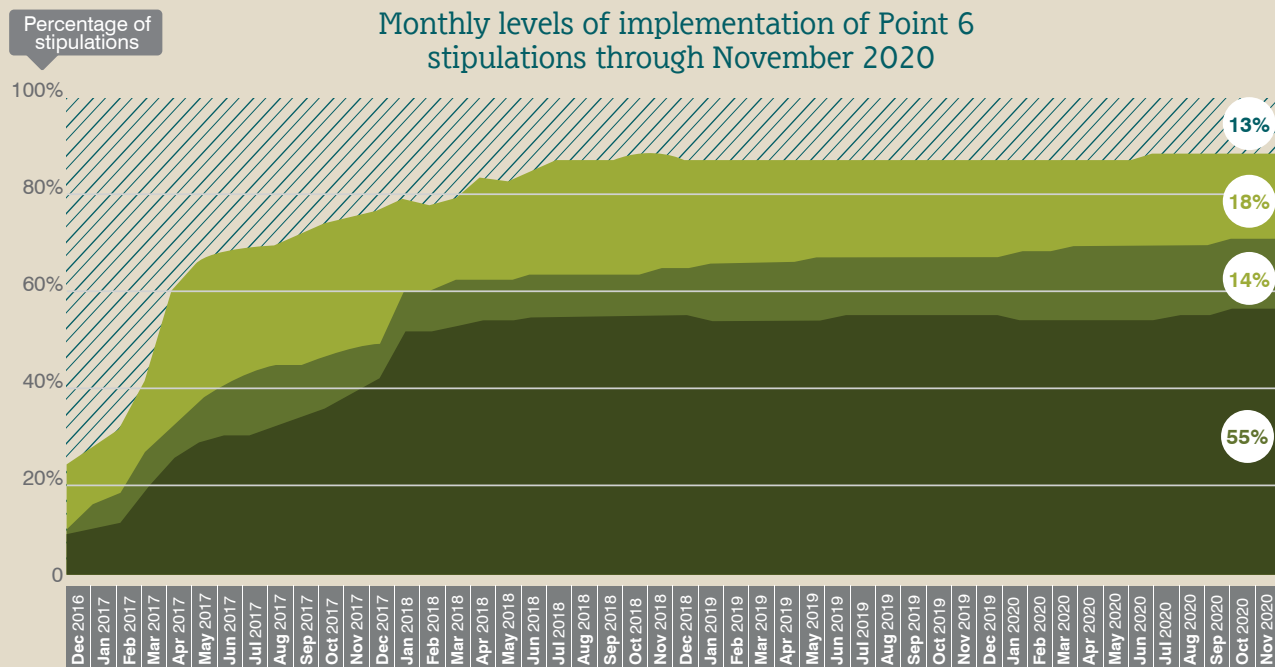


# Point 6: Implementation, Verification, and Referendum



2019	2020
14%	13%
20%	18%
12%	14%
54%	55%

There have been slight changes in the levels of implementation of Point 6 stipulations, however no categories have shown progress greater than 2 percentage points

Stipulations with full implementation status went from **54% in 2019 to 55% in 2020**

Minimal progress in the commitments contained within the Ethnic Chapter

The stipulations with intermediate levels of progress showed a change from **12% in 2019 to 14% in 2020**

Activities related to the initiation and operations of the Integrated Information System for Post-Conflict (SIPO)

There was no progress made toward regulatory priorities for Agreement implementation during 2020. 11 of the 24 fast-track legislative priorities for implementation are still pending negotiation

## Progress

## Challenges

**The Agreement is included in the country's Territorial Development Plans (PDT) and sources of financing have been identified, although long-term financing remains a central concern:**

- The Joint Body for Administration and Decision-Making (OCAD) for Peace made 178 projects viable, and a COP \$4.5 trillion (USD \$1.1 billion) financial advance was approved for the General System of Royalties (SGR)
- The public works tax mechanism allowing private sector investment in Development Program with a Territorial Focus (PDET) initiatives was made more accessible

The Special High-Level Forum with Ethnic Peoples (IEANPE) gained access to financial resources, guaranteeing its operation for the next two years

The government focused on implementation of the SIPO, review of indicator tracking information, and updating entities' reporting standards

**The International Verification Component (CIV) and international accompaniment entities have complied with their commitments and continue to promote Agreement implementation with technical and financial assistance:**

- The United Nations Security Council renewed the mandate of the UN Verification Mission for one year
- The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) of the United Nations for Peacebuilding received contributions close to USD \$162,823,000 of which it executed USD \$119,620,347, or 74% of the total

**Limitations in the execution of financial resources for peacebuilding activities:**

- According to the Comptroller General, peacebuilding is underfunded by approximately COP \$1.9 trillion (USD \$496 million) when compared with what entities need to meet the goals established in the Framework Plan for Implementation (PMI)
- Of the COP \$5.1 trillion (USD \$1.3 billion) assigned to the peace process from the national budget, COP \$2.7 trillion (USD \$704 million) was allocated to operating expenses for 22 public institutions, and only COP \$2.3 trillion (USD \$600 million) to investments for peace

**The Commission for the Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Final Agreement (CSIVI) continued to meet periodically. However, difficulties in implementation are evident due to the lack of agreement within the commission.**

- 15 sessions of the CSIVI 3x3 were held
- There is a lack of consensus between the government and the former FARC-EP on issues such as updating the Framework Plan for Implementation (PMI)

There was no evidence of progress in the fast-track legislative agenda for Agreement implementation

The Ethnic Chapter still is experiencing significant delays in areas including the ethnic roadmaps for the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Crops Used for Illicit Purposes (PNIS) and the reincorporation of ex-combatants

**Some challenges for SIPO operations:**

- Modules for monitoring the Agreement's financial resources are pending
- SIPO indicators need to be reviewed and indicator tracking information needs to be consolidated. Tracking sheets for 40 of the 100 ethnic indicators still require technical approval

The Office of the Inspector General (PGN) has expressed concerns about the effectiveness and efficiency of execution of public investment resources for peacebuilding

## Opportunities

## Territorial perspective

<b>CSIVI:</b>	Strengthening internal dialogue for annual review of the PMI and promoting implementation at the territorial level
<b>DNP and CPEC:</b>	Jointly develop strategies to improve the frequency and quality of the reports to the SIPO by the entities responsible for implementation, as well as further advancing coordination of SIPO with budget tracking tools
<b>National, departmental, and municipal governments; private sector and international cooperation organizations:</b>	Improve government, private, and international cooperation efforts to finance implementation of the Final Agreement
<b>CPEC:</b>	Strengthen cooperation between State entities responsible for the execution of the ethnic indicators of the Agreement and the IEANPE to improve levels of implementation of the Ethnic Chapter
<b>Ministry of the Interior:</b>	Strengthen self-protection mechanisms for ethnic communities, such as the Cimarrona guard
<b>National Radio and Television of Colombia (RTVC):</b>	Open radio stations willing to expand pedagogy of the Agreement



**San Jacinto (Bolívar), Fonseca (La Guajira), and Convención (Norte de Santander)**

Municipalities where radio stations for peace are operational

These territories are an example of the progress made in the dissemination and pedagogy processes of the Agreement

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>