

Five Years After the Signing of the Colombian Final Agreement:

Reflections from Implementation Monitoring

Sixth Comprehensive Report
Study Period: December 2020 – November 2021



Special Characteristics of the Report



Framework Plan for Implementation

Analysis of the status of implementation measured in comparison to the Framework Plan for Implementation (PMI)



Regulatory Analysis

Tables of regulations with pending implementation by point of the accord



Visualizations

Tools to understand details of the actual status of implementation

Fifth Year of Implementation (2021)

1

Social mobilizing and National Strike

2

Moderation of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and economic reactivation

3

Persistence of security and protection challenges in strategic territories for implementation


4

Preparation for 2022 as an election year



Methodology and Process

Sixth Comprehensive Report

- ◆ **578** stipulations, **18** topics, and **70** sub-topics
 - ◆ Ethnic Approach: Sub-matrix of **80** stipulations
 - ◆ Gender Approach: Sub-matrix of **130** stipulations
 - ◆ Monthly coding of general stipulations
 - ◆ Tri-annual coding for stipulations with a particular focus
 - ◆ Teams working at the national and international levels
 - ◆ **23,487** implementation events documented
- 

International Comparative Perspectives

Truth Commission Mandates

- ◆ Extension of mandates is a common practice
- ◆ Truth Commissions take, on average, 37% longer than expected to complete their mandate
- ◆ No other truth commission extensions have been due to unforeseen circumstances

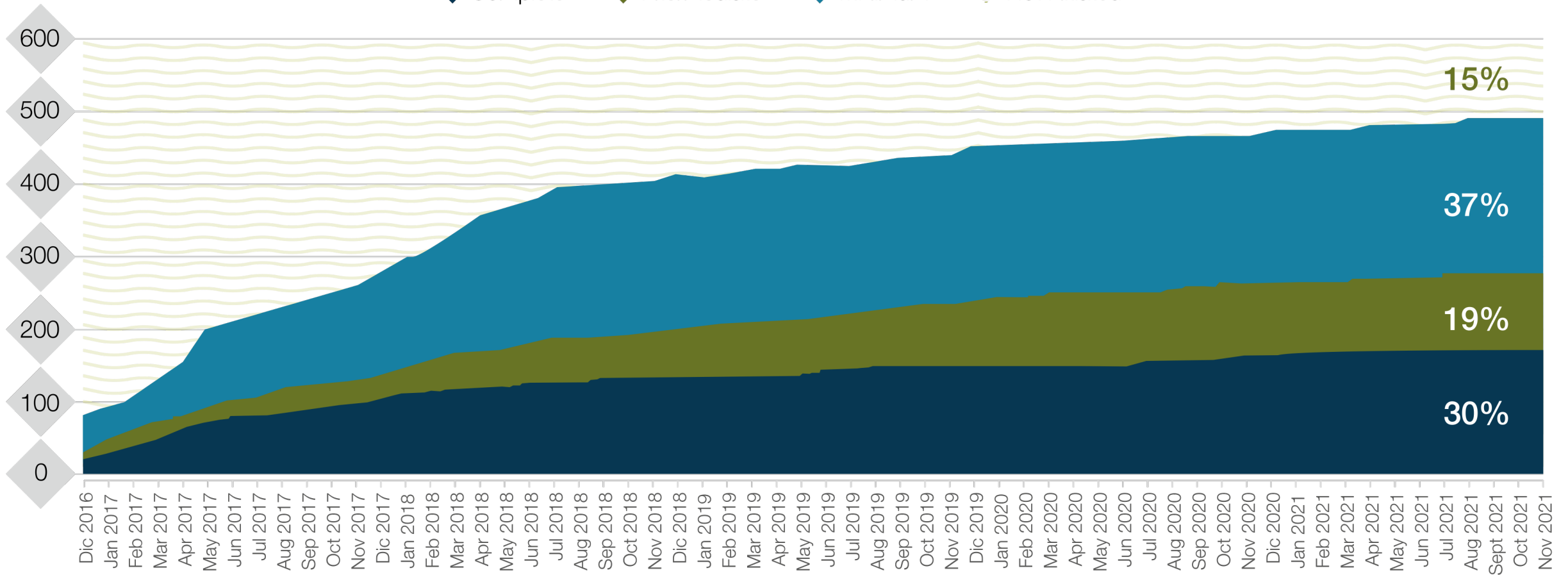
Dispute Resolution, Monitoring, and Verification Mechanisms

- ◆ Ensure higher levels of implementation
- ◆ Most effective when they include impartial third parties

Monthly Implementation Levels of the 578 Stipulations of the Final Agreement

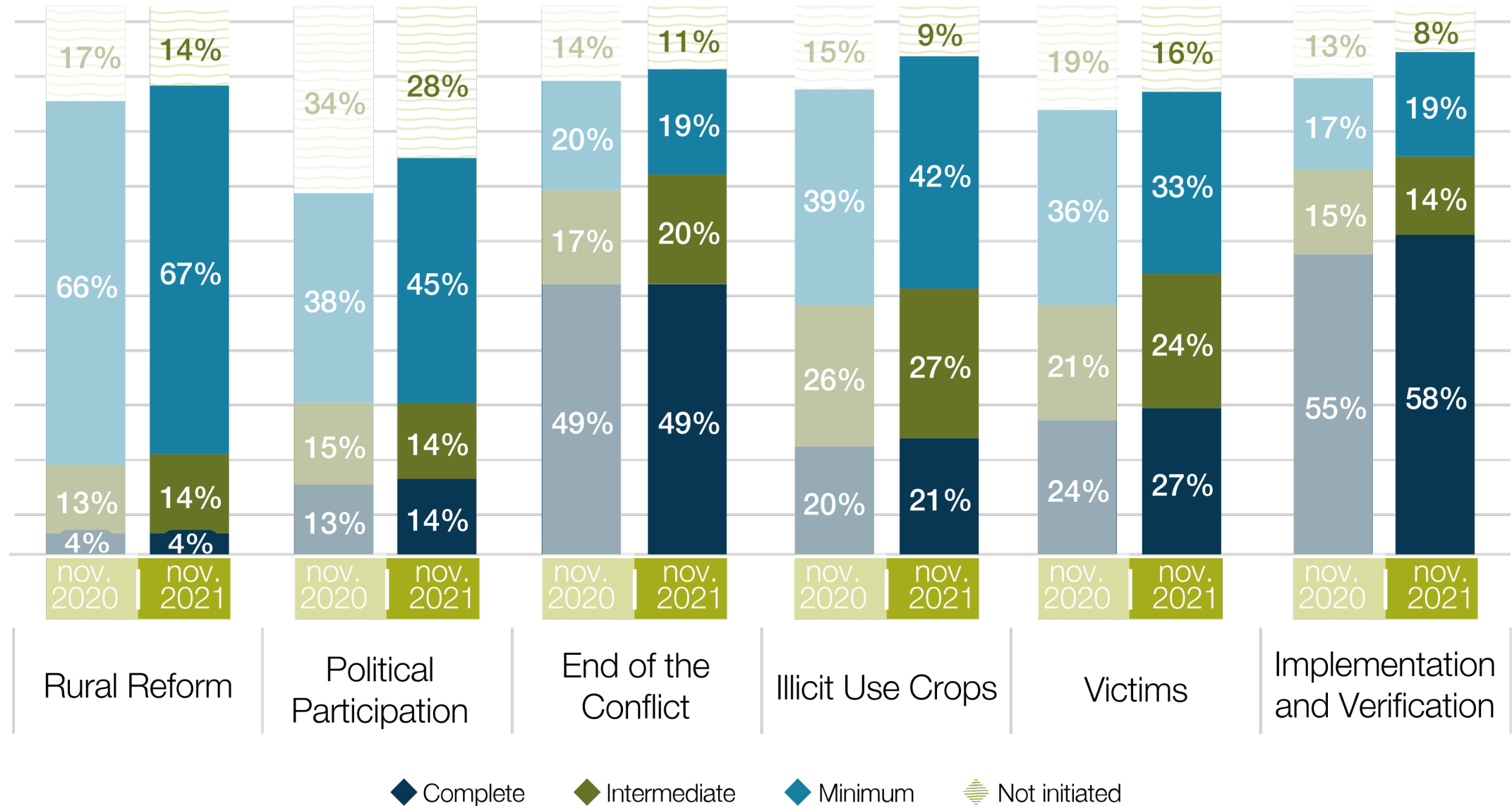
(December 2016 – November 2021)

Complete Intermediate Minimum Not initiated



Implementation of the Final Agreement by Points

(November 2020 vs. November 2021)



Analysis of the Framework Plan for Implementation (PMI)

Early Implementation (2017 – 2022)

- ◆ 74% of PMI indicators report overall progress on over 50% of the targets; however, 26% fall below that level of progress (not counting those that do not have a technical summary of indicator details)

Medium and Long-Term Implementation (2017 – 2022 – 2031)

- ◆ 56% of the indicators projected to be completed in 2026 show progress of more than 50% toward the overall goal; however, 44% show lower levels
- ◆ 68% of the indicators projected to be completed by 2031 show progress of more than 33%

Technical Summaries

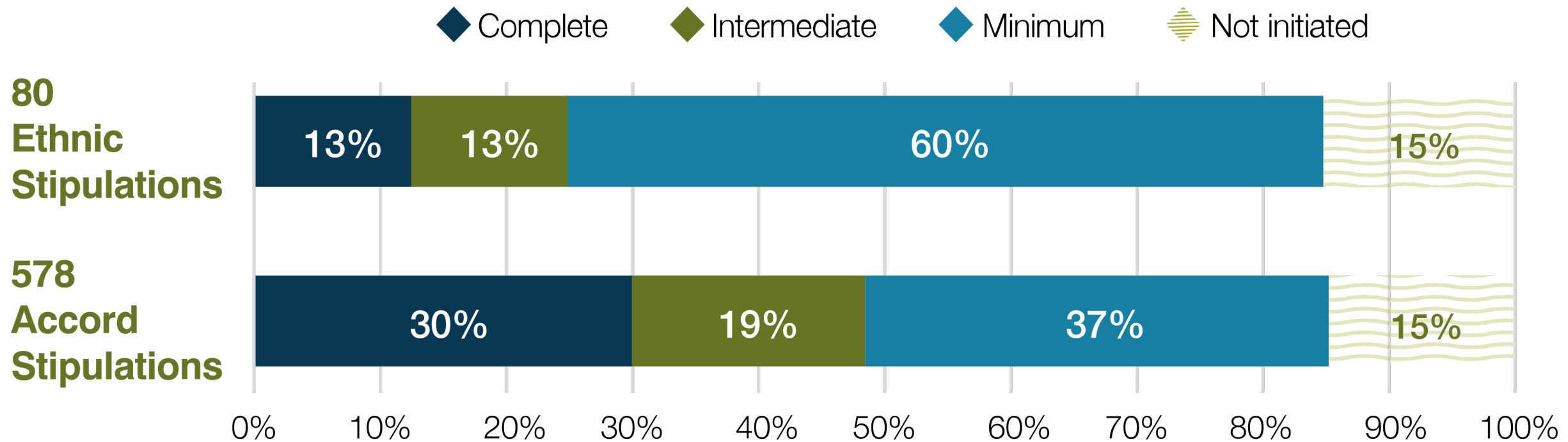
A significant proportion of indicators (67 out of 553) in the SIPO lack a consolidated technical summary

Regulatory Adjustments

Most of the regulatory adjustments envisioned in the Agreement are not intended to serve as indicators in the PMI and have played a role in the major delays recorded by the Kroc Institute in Point 2

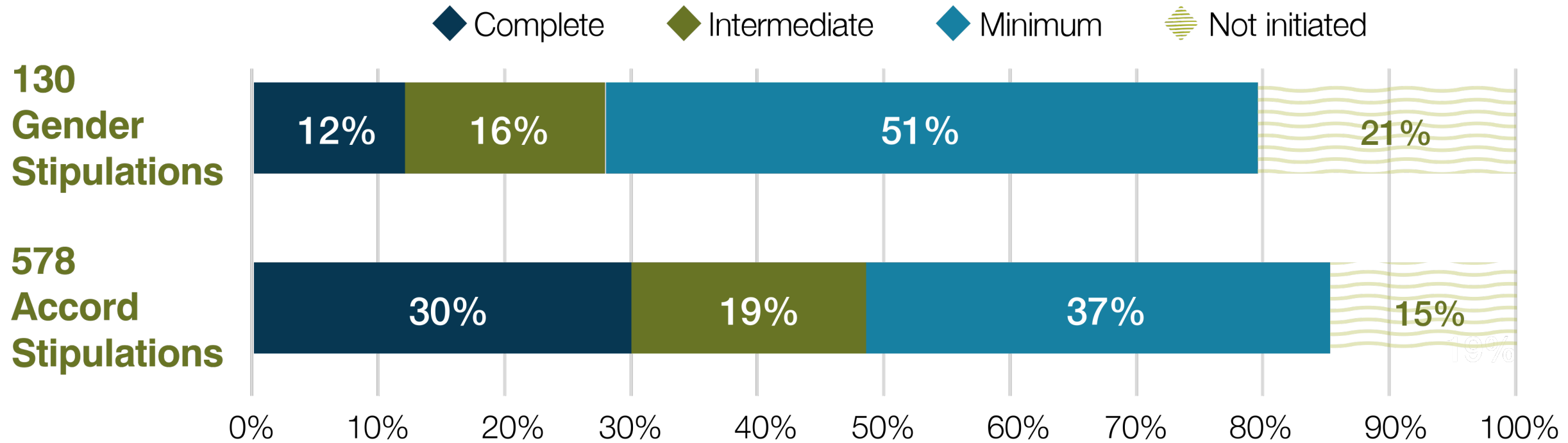
Implementation of the Ethnic Approach vs. General Implementation

(November 2021)



Implementation of the Gender Approach vs. General Implementation

(November 2021)



Implementation of Stipulations with an Ethnic Focus



Main Areas of Progress

- ◆ Approval of the CTEP
- ◆ Design and implementation of the MEC in 15 PDET subregions
- ◆ Design of guidelines for the PNIS Ethnic Focus Area
- ◆ Progress made by the SIP in supporting truth-telling in ethnic communities



Main Challenges

- ◆ Little progress in the financing and implementation of “propias étnicas” PDET initiatives
- ◆ Low levels of reporting on ethnic PMI indicators within SIPO
- ◆ Low levels of implementation of the ethnic PIRC

Implementation of Stipulations with an Ethnic Focus



Main Opportunities

- ◆ **ART:** Strengthen tools for formulating and financing ethnic initiatives
- ◆ **National Government, Congress, Supervisory Bodies, and Civil Society:** Take ownership of recommendations from the Ethnic Chapter of the Truth Commission's final report
- ◆ **Ministry of the Interior and UNP:** Revitalize implementation of Decree 660 of 2018 and supplement its actions with security measures

Implementation of Stipulations with a Gender Focus



Main Areas of Progress

- ◆ Progress by PNIS in adopting a protocol for women growers
- ◆ Approval of Electoral Code reform, including parity criterion
- ◆ Approval of the CTEP with measures to promote women's participation



Main Challenges

- ◆ Mainstreaming the gender approach in PDET implementation
- ◆ Serious security conditions had a differential impact on women
- ◆ Delays in mainstreaming the gender approach in the SISEP

Implementation of Stipulations with a Gender Focus



Main Opportunities

- ◆ **ART:** Promote the mainstreaming of the gender focus in the PDET and ensure its smooth incorporation
- ◆ **Ministry of the Interior:** Strengthen women's organizations by strengthening the gender-based measures incorporated in Legislative Act 02 of 2021, which created the CTEPs
- ◆ **UBPD:** Promote the strengthening of LGBTQ individuals' participation in the search process for missing people
- ◆ **CSIVI:** Strengthen coordination between the Special Forum for Women, IEANPE, and CSIVI



MAIN FINDINGS

1

Fives years of implementation marks a key milestone for the Final Agreement

2

Implementation has not stopped, but there is a high concentration of provisions at minimal status

3

The design cycle for the main public policy tools ended

4

Implementation of the Special Transitory Peace Voting Districts (CTEP)

5

Territorial transformation must be driven by regions with high levels of decentralization

6

The sixth year of implementation will occur in the context of challenges related to political transitions

Main Opportunities

1

Taking Ownership of the Truth Commission Report

2

Reviewing and Adjusting the Framework Plan for Implementation

3

Regulatory Implementation of the Final Agreement