



**El futuro
es de todos**

**Cancillería
de Colombia**

Implementation of the Final Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict

A commitment with actions ¹

Bogota, 11 March 2019

Background

The Government of President Iván Duque received the democratic mandate to continue advancing in the construction of a more equitable country, based on legality and entrepreneurship. The implementation of the Final Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict, signed with the FARC guerrilla in 2016, is part of the **Pact for Colombia** proposed by the Colombian Government to comply with that mandate. President Duque referred to this at the UN General Assembly last September: “Peace is a goal for all Colombians and everyone, absolutely everyone, will work for it. But peace needs to be built with the rule of law, which combines the public goods of security and justice. Our government will work so that the process of demobilization, disarmament and reintegration advanced in recent years is successful.”

The National Government has recognized that the effective implementation of the Final Agreement faces important challenges. To overcome them, it has indicated the need for adjustments and modifications, aimed at giving greater legitimacy, efficiency and sustainability to the process. These adjustments and modifications have been raised publicly, openly to the democratic debate, and are being processed through institutional channels and with absolute respect for the rule of law. Likewise, they are consistent with the essence of the Final Agreement and are conducive to the stabilization of the territories and the consolidation of coexistence.

The National Government’s commitment with the implementation of the Final Agreement has been reflected in the prompt adoption of public policies and the immediate execution of concrete actions. The renewal of the mandate of the UN Verification Mission is an unequivocal sign of that commitment, also before the international community.

The implementation of the Final Agreement is a cross-cutting component of the National Development Plan and various public policies. Indeed: the **Peace with Legality** policy aims to transform the territories, with a long-term vision, focused on the victims’ rights and supporting those who remain within the framework of legality. This policy is harmonized with the policy to address the problem of illicit drugs, **Future Route**, and with the **Defense and Security Policy**. In addition, the foundations of the National Development Plan include a Single Roadmap for the articulation of various planning instruments to effectively respond to the needs of the 170 municipalities most affected by violence and poverty; and in addition, a specific line was established for the Multi-Year Investment Plan for Peace valued at COP 3.7 billion (USD 1,180 million), with specific result indicators.

¹The data contained in this document refers to actions taken between August 2018 and February 2019.

The institutions created for the implementation of the Final Agreement have been improved and are fully operational, under the leadership of the President of the Republic and the coordination and participation of the Counselor for Stabilization and Consolidation. All instances foreseen in the Final Agreement have been reactivated, and they involve, when appropriate, representatives of the FARC political party and various political and social sectors.

The political reincorporation of the FARC is a fact. The FARC political party holds the congressional seats which correspond to them according to the Final Agreement; and said party can participate in the departmental and municipal elections to be held next October. In this regard, a special protection plan has been established for those who stand as candidates for said party.

The Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-repetition is fully operational. More than 26.500 million pesos have been allocated to support the functioning of the SJP. Providing this jurisdiction with a sufficiently legitimate, solid and stable legal framework, that is in accordance with international standards and with the obligations the Colombian State has under international law, constitutes a priority for the National Government, which will continue to support its operation and that of each one of the components of the System, respecting the exercise of their powers in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

Developments on Rural Development

- * 14 Development Programs with a Territorial Approach (PDET) were signed, thus completing the 16 that were foreseen in the implementation process.
- * The number completed works within the PDET framework went from 221 in August 2018 to 587 in March 2019. In addition, there are 508 projects in execution or to be started and 1,000 projects in contracting phase.
- * Financing of USD 150 million was secured for the multipurpose land registry in 72 municipalities, 36 of which are in PDET areas.
- * Support was provided for the realization of productive projects for 438 families for COP 11.500 million (USD 3.6 million).
- * The property rights of 1,103 families over 1,064 rural properties were formalized.
- * 231 properties were registered in the inventory of vacant and fiscal assets.

* 314.000 hectares were entered into the Land Fund.

* The number of projects registered for Works for Taxes went from 27 for COP 235.000 million (USD 74,8 million) in August 2018 to 65 for COP 381.000 million (USD 121,4 million) in March 2019.

Developments on Protection

The National Government has strengthened its response to the challenges regarding the protection of social leaders, human rights defenders and individuals who are in process of reincorporation. For that purpose, it activated the Timely Action Plan (PAO) and reinforced the articulation of the different entities that conform the strategy for security and protection of ex-combatants, members of the FARC party, and

beneficiaries of the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops (PNIS). The foregoing includes the improvement of the early warning system, with the support of the Ombudsman's Office and OAS' Support Mission of the Peace Process (MAPP-OEA). Likewise, the security schemes of the Territorial Areas for Training and Reintegration (ETCR) have been reinforced. In addition, the National Protection Unit has responded to 135 individual cases of protection of people in process of reintegration or who are part of the FARC political party. All these actions have led to a decrease in the number of security incidents against ex-combatants from 19 between January and March 2018 to 9 between January and March 2019.

Developments on Reintegration

* Collection of 10.622 records as part of the implementation of the National Registry of Reintegration, a tool that consolidates the information of the population that is part of said process.

* Execution of 80% of the plan put in place to address deficiencies in infrastructure, sanitation and administration of the Territorial Areas for Training and Reintegration (ETCR).

* 21 productive projects have been approved by the National Reincorporation Council, worth COP 15.500 million (approximately USD 5 million), involving 1.343 people in process of reincorporation. By August 2018, no projects had been approved.

* 133 individual productive projects have been approved and disbursed, benefiting 156 people, for COP 1.248 million (about USD 400.000). By August 2018, no projects had been approved.

* Employment by public entities of people in process of reintegration has increased. For example, the number of people hired by the National Protection Unit (UNP) increased from 694 in August 2018 to 1,137 in March 2019; and in the Agency for Reintegration and Normalization (ARN) increased in that same period from 6 to 35. Additionally, inscriptions opened for a special contest to occupy teaching positions in PDET municipalities.

* The importance of access to housing as part of the reincorporation process has been recognized, and coordination actions are carried out with the corresponding entities. For instance, 50 places for family subsidies for social interest rural housing were allocated to the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization.

* 190 ex-combatants have found a job through the Public Employment Service since August 2018.

* 12,768 former members of the FARC were affiliated to the social security health system and 10,043 ex-combatants were affiliated to the pension system.

* COP 41.722 million (over USD 13 million) were disbursed in economic support under the figures of Single Normalization Assignment (for 12.729 people) and Basic Income (for 11.227 people).

* Access to training and education programs has been expanded, with the offer of 3,587 places to which 1,910 ex-members of the FARC accessed through the SENA and other entities. In education, 2,773 former students accessed academic training programs (literacy, basic education and vocational media), of

which 87% have passed primary school. 50 people (25 ex-members of the FARC and 25 victims) accessed higher education.

Developments on Voluntary Substitution of Illicit Crops

As already mentioned, the voluntary substitution is articulated with the **Future Route Policy**, in order to face the unprecedented expansion of illicit crops, which constitutes one of the greatest threats to the implementation of the Final Agreement and by extension to the stabilization of territories and the consolidation of peaceful coexistence.

* Financing of the Immediate Action Plan for 88 intervention centers in 56 municipalities, benefitting 21,437 families.

* 92% of families who are part of the PNIS have complied with their commitments in terms of eradication.

* Formulation of two additional lines of work: Formalize to substitute and Ranger families.

* The number of families enrolled in the PNIS increased from 77,659 in August 2018 to 99,097 in March 2019.

* The number of families with at least one payment increased from 50,858 in August 2018 to 57,186 in March 2019.

* The number of families with comprehensive technical assistance increased from 29,552 in August 2018 to 33,378 in March 2019.

* The number of families in food security programs increased from 6,623 in August 2018 to 14,144 in March 2019.

Final considerations

The National Government recognizes the important contribution of international cooperation, both multilateral and bilateral, and the facilitation of access to the resources required for accomplishing the goals it has set for the implementation of the Final Agreement. For such cooperation to be relevant and effective, it has fostered the convergence of efforts and objectives. Likewise, it has reaffirmed its commitment to good governance and transparent management of all resources.

As stated in Legislative Act 2 of 2017, the implementation of the Final Agreement is a State policy which implies an obligation to comply in good faith, gradually and in correspondence and harmony with the other public policies of the National Government. This is how the Government of President Iván Duque has understood its commitment to the stabilization of the territories and the consolidation of peaceful coexistence, and towards this point the political decisions, the actions undertaken to face the immediate challenges and the goals established for the four-year period.