

NEWSLETTER POINT 3

Peace Agreement Colombia 2016

END OF THE CONFLICT

International Community Emergency Call for a
Colombia in Peace

August 2019

Campaign @EspacioPazEnCol



COMUNIDAD
INTERNACIONAL
EN ALERTA

POR UNA COLOMBIA EN PAZ
ESPACIO DE COOPERACIÓN PARA LA PAZ



Summary:

- **What Does the 2016 Peace Agreement Say About:**
- **Roadmap**
- **Gender and Territorial Approach**
- **Advances and Obstacles**
- **Links**
- **What is the Campaign Asking For?**

WHAT DOES THE FINAL PEACE AGREEMENT SAY ABOUT POINT 3?

La terminación definitiva de las hostilidades, el cese al fuego bilateral y definitivo y la dejación de las armas de las FARC serán certificados por el Mecanismo de Monitoreo y Verificación, que está encabezado por Naciones Unidas y que también integran el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC

The definitive end to hostilities, definitive and bilateral ceasefire, and laying down of weapons by the FARC will be certified by the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, led by the United Nations, with participation from the National Government and the FARC

Roadmap: Towards a ceasefire and the FARC-EP laying down its weapons:



ZVTN	ZONAS VEREDALES TRANSITORIAS DE NORMALIZACIÓN
MM&V	MECANISMO DE MONITOREO Y VERIFICACIÓN
CI-MM&V	COMPONENTE INTERNACIONAL DEL MECANISMO DE MONITOREO Y VERIFICACIÓN
CFHBD Y DA	CESE AL FUEGO Y DE HOSTILIDADES BILATERAL Y DEFINITIVO Y DEJACIÓN DE LAS ARMAS

Source:

High Commissioner for Peace of the Colombian Government.

- ZVTN** Transitory Rural Settlement Normalization Zones (Zonas Veredales Transitorias de Normalización)
- MM&V** Monitoring and Verification Mechanism
- CI-MM&V** International Component – Monitoring and Verification Mechanism
- CFHBD Y DA** Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and End to Hostilities and Laying Down of Weapons

The roadmap for a ceasefire and for the FARC-EP to lay down its weapons:

- A bilateral and definitive ceasefire, cessation of hostilities, and laying down of weapons between the national government and the FARC-EP.
- Rules for the bilateral and definitive ceasefire and cessation of hostilities and laying down of weapons.
- Monitoring and Verification Mechanism: led by the United Nations, with participation from the National Government and FARC. (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o1IY-ez9tOw>)
- Transitory Rural Settlement Normalization Zones (ZVTN)
 - In total there are 22 Rural settlements and 6 Camp Points, the latter are smaller than the rural settlements and have only one camp.
 - This is equivalent to less than 0.1% of the over 30,000 rural settlements (veredas) in Colombia.
 - Its objective is to guarantee the ceasefire and laying down of weapons, initiating preparations for the reincorporation of the FARC-EP into civilian life, and their transition into legality.
 - The Government will implement measures to guarantee well-being, access to healthcare, sessions to register for identity cards, and activities to prepare for reincorporation over 180 days.
 - Training for FARC-EP members in productive areas and to increase education levels.



- Reincorporation of the FARC-EP into civilian life:
 - Political reincorporation
Ensured minimum representation for the new political party or movement, for their own lists or in a coalition – five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, during two electoral periods.
 - Social and economic reincorporation (National Reincorporation Council).
 - i. Accreditation, transition to legality.
 - ii. Guarantees for sustainable economic reincorporation. Support for economic projects.
 - iii. Comprehensive protection program, whether or not the individual is a members of the political party.
- Reincorporation of minors.

According to the text of Final Agreement, the roadmap to stable and lasting peace includes reconciliation and peaceful coexistence where conflicts are resolved in political, legislative, and judicial arenas, not through the use of arms.

Accordingly, the Peace Agreement establishes measures in four major areas::

POLITICAL MEASURES:

- National political pact.
- National Commission on Security Guarantees for the dismantling of and fight against criminal organizations and criminal behaviors that are responsible for homicides and massacres, that attack human rights defenders, social or political movements, or that threaten or attack individuals who participate in the implementation of the agreements and peace-building, including criminal organizations that have been labeled as successors of the paramilitary structure and their support networks.
- Prevention of and fights against corruption.

PROTECTION MEASURES

- Comprehensive Security System to Participate in Politics.
- Special mixed protection body of the National Protection Unit for ex-combatants

SAFETY MEASURES:

- Elite police force
- Comprehensive Security and Protection Program for Communities.
- National mechanism to supervise surveillance services.
- Special Investigation Unit for the dismantling of and fight against criminal organizations and criminal behaviors that are responsible for homicides and massacres, that attack human rights defenders, social or political movements, or that threaten or attack individuals who participate in the implementation of the agreements and peace-building, including criminal organizations that have been labeled as successors of the paramilitary structure and their support networks..

JUSTICE MEASURES:

- Unit to investigate and dismantle organized crime that threatens peace-building.
- Guarantees for the administration of justice.
- Policy for the prosecution of criminal organizations.



GENDER APPROACH

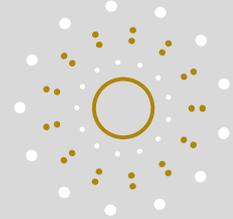
In point 3, the Agreement states that “women's specific needs must be taken into account in the design and implementation of each of the measures indicated in this chapter.”

This is in addition to women's effective participation in the National Commission for Security Guarantees.

TERRITORIAL APPROACH

The ethnic chapter has two related measures, the special harmonization program for the reincorporation of ex-FARC members who belong to ethnic groups and the pedagogical and dissemination/ communications strategy on the principles of racial and ethnic non-discrimination for women, young women, and girls who have abandoned the conflict.

A comprehensive security and protection program will be created for communities and organizations in the regions, which will include: a) community peace and social harmony promoters with alternative conflict resolution mechanisms; b) a protection protocol for rural regions affected by the conflict, where the communities will define the risks they face; c) support for human rights organizations who make denunciations in the rural regions.



ADVANCES AND OBSTACLES



The UN Secretary-General's report to the United Nations Security Council on the Verification Mission in Colombia, 27 March to 26 June, 2019 period, stated:

- I deeply lament the continued environment of polarization in relation to some elements of the Agreement.
- A firm commitment continues to be observed from the Government and FARC regarding the reincorporation process.
- It is deeply concerning that, since the Peace Agreement's signing, the Mission has verified the death of 123 ex-combatants, in addition to 10 disappearances and 17 assassination attempts.
- Local communities expressed fear that an elimination of the ETCR (August 2019) could have negative consequences on their security and economic and social conditions.
- According to the United Nations Office of the High Commission for Human Rights in Colombia, 230 murders have been verified since the signing of the Peace Agreement.
- The Secretary-General recognizes the commitment expressed by President Duque regarding the protection of leaders and indicated that concrete results are urgently needed.

Source:

Website of the UN Verification Mission in Colombia. <https://colombia.unmissions.org/nota-de-prensa-informe-del-secretario-general-de-las-naciones-unidas-sobre-la-misi%C3%B3n-de-0>



The Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia of the Organization of American States (MAPP/OAS) in its Periodic Report before the Permanent Council of the hemisphere-wide organism (May 2019) emphasized::

- The promulgation of the Bicentennial Plan and the Security and Defense Policy, which foresees a strong deployment of institutions in the regions.
- That the violence of illegal armed groups against communities, leaders and social leaders continues to be the main threat facing the peace process.
- The persistence of killings, threats, the use of landmines, displacement, confinement, forced recruitment, and sexual violence.
- That the high rates of inequity and the weak state presence deepen these effects..

Source:

Website of the Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia of the Organization of American States (MAPP/OAS)

<https://www.mapp-oea.org/mision-de-apoyo-al-proceso-de-paz-en-colombia-de-la-oea-destaca-avances-y-desafios-en-la-agenda-de-paz/>



By means of the mandate established by the signatory parties of the Final Agreement to End the Conflict and Build a Stable and Lasting Peace between the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP, the **Kroc Institute**, through its Technical Support for the verification component, is responsible for monitoring the Agreement's implementation process. Its 3 February 2019 report, *Estado efectivo de implementación del Acuerdo de Paz de Colombia 2 años de implementación. December 2016 December 2018*, states the following on point 3:

See the complete report at:

https://kroc.nd.edu/assets/321729/190523_informe_3_final_final.pdf

ON THE PROTECTION PROGRAM FOR MINORS FROM THE FARC:

The reincorporation program for minors “a Differential Path Towards Life” has faced several difficulties in relation to inter-institutional coordination between the entities responsible for its implementation (High Presidential Council for the Human Rights, ICBF, UARIV, and ARN). Even some organizations, such as the Coalition Against the Involvement of Boys, Girls, and Youth in the Armed Conflict in Colombia (COALICO - Coalición contra la vinculación de niños, niñas y jóvenes al conflicto armado en Colombia) state that a law or a decree is necessary to formalize the program's creation and for the allocation of resources. Although the program states that an ethnic approach will be incorporated, there is no evidence of these differential measures or the participation of representatives from ethnic communities in the design and implementation.

SOME ADVANCES:

The tripartite Monitoring and Verification Mechanism was effective in its work to maintain and monitor the ceasefire and laying down of arms protocol.

This mechanism is an international example, as this was the first tripartite mechanism of this nature, in a disarmament process of this magnitude.

The process to lay down arms: The UN Mission collected a total of 8,994 weapons, destroying the arms and explosives from 750 stockpiles, thus, achieving a good average in the weapon-combatant proportion..

SOME CHALLENGE:

Even though the CNR has significantly advanced, in the last months, in the approval of 21 collective productive projects involving the 8 million pesos of support funds per ex-combatant, as was stipulated in the Agreement, the vast majority are still pending payment so as to begin execution.

One of the main challenges is the new reincorporation landscape which includes, in addition to the ETCRs, new points and rural zones to group the ex-combatants, as well as urban focal points for the ex-combatant population. The geographic dispersion must be addressed with socio-economic options and legal and security guarantees, ensuring coordination between the different relevant authorities.

There are reports of the planting anti-personnel landmines in disputed areas and illicit use crops. In 2018, for the first time since 2006, there was a significant increase in the number of victims, with a high number of civilian victims, specifically ethnic populations.

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GENDER APPROACH IN POINT 3: GPAZ

GPAZ recognizes the strength of women ex-combatants, specifically the group responsible for gender within the FARC and the team of advisers who, accompanied by the international community, and in particular the Verification Mission, were fundamental in achieving advancements in the operational execution of gender measures included in the PA.I

3.4.3 What do things look like for women at the end of the conflict Summary

The observation of gender measures in point 3 of the PA, on the end of the conflict, which includes 8 measures with a gender approach, 6 on participation and representation, and 6 on violence, for a total of 20 measures, follows the general trend of the PA. This has demonstrated a greater implementation of satisfactory regulatory steps (85% in green) in comparison to operational execution (20%). These measures are found in the pillar on the Reincorporation of the FARC-EP into Civilian Life and Security Guarantees for the dismantling of and fight against criminal organizations and criminal behaviors that are responsible for homicides and massacres, that attack human rights defenders, social or political movements, or that threaten or attack individuals who participate in the implementation of the agreements and peace-building, including criminal organizations that have been labeled as successors of the paramilitary structure and their support networks. Regarding operational execution, there could be greater advances (30% in yellow) and an important part of the measures have not begun implementation (50% in red), this is particularly true in relation to gender measures from the Special Unit

3.4.3 ¿Cómo van las mujeres en el fin del conflicto?

Resumen

La observación de las medidas de género en el punto 3 del AP, sobre el fin del conflicto, que incluye 8 medidas de enfoque de género, 6 de participación y representación y 6 de violencias, para un total de 20 medidas, sigue la tendencia general del AP que muestra un mayor desarrollo normativo satisfactorio (85% en verde) frente al desarrollo operativo (20%). Aquellas medidas se ubican en el pilar sobre la Reincorporación de las FARC-EP a la Vida Civil y las Garantías sobre Seguridad y Lucha contra las Organizaciones y Conductas Criminales, responsables de homicidios y masacres que atenten contra personas o movimientos que participen en la implementación del AP y en la construcción de la paz, incluyendo las organizaciones criminales sucesoras del paramilitarismo y sus redes. En lo que respecta al desarrollo operativo, podrían tener mayores avances (30% en amarillo) y una proporción importante de medidas no ha iniciado su implementación (50% en rojo), de manera particular en relación con las medidas de género de la Unidad Especial.



**REPORT BY ABCOLOMBIA:
“TOWARDS TRANSFORMATIVE
CHANGE: WOMEN AND THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF IN THE
COLOMBIAN PEACE ACCORD.”**

Peace is more than the mere absence of armed conflict. It requires the promotion and implementation of a reconstruction model that ends injustice and inequity, and that promotes, as a result, social transformation and inclusion. For the Colombian women this means confronting gender violence and sexual violence, as well as social, economic, cultural, and political inequalities.

**ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ETHNIC-
TERRITORIAL
APPROACH**

First Report on the Fulfillment of the Ethnic Chapter within the framework of the implementation of the Peace Agreement in Colombia (Primer Informe de Cumplimiento del Capítulo Étnico en el marco de la implementación del Acuerdo de Paz en Colombia) by the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (ONIC)

The actions and projects described in this report, which correspond to the institutional design for peace, are governmental in nature and related to legislative efforts. In practical terms, both the reincorporation of ex-combatants into civilian life by means of the Transitory Rural Zones for Normalización (ZVNT), and actions related to the formulation of sectoral policies to implement what was agreed upon, are sources of significant concern for the organizations that defend the Ethnic Chapter as an essential part of Colombia's ethnic-racial rights. In spite of the warnings manifested in the Ethnic Chapter, safeguards, the impacts generated by implementation, within the complexity of the Colombian regions, have not been completely positive for the ethnic peoples; nor have they made it possible to overcome the conditions of structural vulnerability and the humanitarian crisis, necessary to make peace possible in the regions.



USEFUL LINKS

- Cinep Human Rights Report 2018
- Magazine Noche y Niebla
- ABColombia: “Towards Transformative Change: Women and the Implementation of in the Colombian Peace Accord.”
- High Commissioner for Peace of the Colombian Government.
- Kroc Institute University Research Center. State of Implementation of the Colombia Peace Agreement, Report Two
- GPAZ: The “Gender in Peace” working group is made up of a wide variety of women and is dedicated to monitoring the implementation of the gender approach in peace-building. See their report “La paz avanza con las mujeres: Observaciones sobre la incorporación del enfoque de género en el Acuerdo de Paz”.

What is the Campaign #PorUnaColombiaEnPaz (ForAColombiaInPeace) Asking For?

- Share information from the campaign on your social networks.
- Encourage your contacts to talk about the critical situation faced by those who defend the Colombian Peace Agreement.
- Follow the campaign to be well informed... because #ConUnaFirma NoBasta (ASignatureIsn'tEnough)
- Follow the campaign to be well informed... because #ConUnaFirma NoBasta (ASignatureIsn'tEnough)
- Share information - Share the campaign
- Share what EspacioPazenCol shares with you
- Learn about what the Colombian Peace Agreement says and share that information: if you are teacher, if you are student, if you travel to Colombia, if you have a radio program, blog, podcast, a community TV program...
- Let's talk about Colombia, learn what is going on.
- Be in solidarity and ask your government to support peace in Colombia
- Propose solidarity actions in your neighborhood or organization #PorUnaColombiaEnPaz (For a Colombia in Peace)

