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Informe de Verificación de la implementación del Acuerdo Final de Paz en Colombia

Secretaría Técnica del Componente Internacional de Verificación
Cinep/PPP-CERAC

**Fourteenth verification report of the verification of the
implementation of the Final Peace Agreement in Colombia**

**Technical Secretariat of the International Verification Component
Cinep/PPP-CERAC**



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RESUMEN EJECUTIVO

Fourteenth Verification Report of the verification of the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement in Colombia

Introduction

In compliance with the mandate established in the Final Peace Agreement (AF) regarding the verification and follow-up of the commitments made by the Government and the FARC-EP (AF 6.3.2.), through the identification of progress, controversies and proposals for improvement, the Technical Secretariat of the International Verification Component (TS), formed by the Center for Research and Popular Education/Program for Peace (Cinep/PPP) and the Conflict Analysis Resource Center (CERAC), presents the *Fourteenth General Verification Report* detailing the status of the implementation of the six points of the AF in the first half of 2024.

This report evaluates the progress, obstacles, and challenges of the implementation of the AF during the period between January to June 2024, and presents opportunities for improvement in the analyzed topics. For the analysis, a prioritization process is developed based on criteria of relevance, timeliness and urgency, in order to identify the provisions that require a special impulse, taking into account that we are approaching the half-way of the scheduled time for implementation. As in all the reports of this TS, this one is based on a methodological design based on three analytical dimensions through which the different topics and subtopics of the AF are evaluated:

- a. Compliance: evaluates whether or not the proposed action was carried out and allows determining the extent to which the commitments established in the AF have been fulfilled.
- b. Time: focuses on verifying whether the implementation was carried out according to the deadlines defined in the AF or, in its absence, within the time periods contemplated in other institutional and public policy planning instruments.

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- c. Correspondence: it is concerned with verifying the concordance between what was established in the AF and the actual execution of the actions. Confirmation of this consistency relationship [coherent relation] is essential to ensure alignment between the provisions agreed and the actions carried out.

At the same time, from an integral perspective, this TS makes a transversal and detailed analysis of the ethnic, gender, and environmental approaches, in such a way that the progress and results of the implementation of these aspects are recognized, without separating them from each of the themes and sub-themes of the PA.

It is important to emphasize that, on all occasions, this TS has distributed the work between the two organizations that comprise it, based on their areas of specialization, as follows:

Thematic areas of specialization	Cinep/PPP	CERAC
1. Towards a new Colombian countryside: Comprehensive Rural Reform	Primary Responsible	Secondary Responsible
2. Political participation: democratic openness to build peace	Primary Responsible	Secondary Responsible
3. End of the conflict	Secondary Responsible	Primary Responsible
4. Solution to the illicit drug problem	Secondary Responsible	Primary Responsible
5. Victims and JEP	Primary Responsible	Secondary Responsible
6. Implementation	Secondary Responsible	Primary Responsible

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On this occasion, it has decided to publish the fourteenth verification report in two volumes: this document, corresponding to volume 2, presents the information related to item 3: End of the conflict; item 4: Solution to the problem of illicit drugs; and item 6: Implementation, Verification and Endorsement.

Since 2017, this TS has published, including this one, 25 reports (including this one): 14 general reports on the implementation of the six points of the AF, 6 on the application of the gender approach, 3 on the implementation of the ethnic approach, 1 regional verification report covering the implementation of the AF in the sixteen zones with Development Programs with Territorial Approach (PDET) and 1 special report accounting for opportunities for implementation leading to territorial transformation. This report has been made possible thanks to the

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cooperation and financing of the United Nations Multi-Donor Fund for Peace Sustainability.

Presentation

During the first half of 2024, the implementation of the Final Agreement (FA) has registered significant progress in several aspects. However, these achievements have been accompanied by political controversies, ups and downs in the negotiations framed in the Total Peace Policy, and changes in ministerial leadership and in some agencies responsible for its execution. Among the most noteworthy elements of this semester are: progress in comprehensive rural reform, through the enactment of the statutory law establishing the agrarian jurisdiction; the constitution of a peasant reserve zone in the municipality of Tuluá, department of Valle del Cauca; updating the initiatives of the Action Plans for Regional Transformation (PATR), through a broad participatory [participation] process; the creation of the Special Credit Line for Agrarian Reform (LEC-RA); and the issuance of Decree 0780 of 2024, which regulates and makes agri-food peasant territories viable.

During this period, the new local authorities also took office after the territorial elections of October 2023. This made it possible to evaluate the functioning [performance] of the Opposition Statute at the territorial level and to appreciate the contrasts and difficulties present at the local level. In addition, various social mobilizations were carried out around the policies and reforms proposed by the national government, which facilitated the analysis of progress in the right to protest.

For its part, the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP), through the Justice and Peace Chamber, conducted in-depth analyses on the protection of signatories, amnesties and indictments. At the same time, the Congress of the Republic debated the relevance and scope of the draft reform to Law 1448 of 2011, presented by the Ombudsman's Office. During these months, the process of updating the Implementation Framework Plan (PMI) was also highlighted, which began with the approval of the parameters agreed between the high contracting parties for its revision, within the framework of the Commission for the Follow-up, Promotion, and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI).

Despite these advances, the implementation of the PA in this first semester of the year was involved in a significant political and media controversy. Statements by the president of the republic (2022-2026) about the normative and institutional difficulties in implementing various central aspects of the Peace

Accord, such as comprehensive rural reform, political and electoral reform, and the search for judicial truth, generated intense debate. In addition, the president's call to the primary constituent, which triggered the discussion on the possibility of convening a National Constituent Assembly, alluding to the commitment set forth in the FA to "reach a great National Political Agreement to define the institutional reforms and adjustments to address the challenges of peace" (Introduction, para. 9, AF); as well as the announcement to present before the United Nations Security Council the obstacles in the different branches of public power to carry out the implementation of the AF, motivated the pronouncement of numerous political actors, including former President Juan Manuel Santos.

It is important to point out that on July 11th, the Security Council Session was held where the Quarterly Report on the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia was presented. In this session, in which for the first time the two high contracting parties were present in person -Diego Tovar, delegate for the Comunes party to the CSIVI and the current president-, a general balance of the status of the implementation of the FA was made and several proposals were presented by the president, among them the extension of the term for seven more years to implement what was agreed; the request to the Congress of the Republic for a "fast-track" procedure to expedite the bills related to the Agreement and speed up the implementation, particularly in three aspects: agrarian reform, territorial inclusion to development; a single system of truth, justice, reparation and reconciliation for all actors of the conflict; the creation of the figure of family hereditary concession in the jungle zones of the second law; and new investments for the productive substitution of illicit economies, allowing agro-industrialization and the release of coca leaf producing peasants.

In the budgetary area, the president expressed the economic difficulties faced by the country and proposed several measures, among them the modification of the rules of future validity, the medium-term fiscal plan and the distribution of the General System of Participations. These proposals seek to advance in the processes of territorial inclusion in the development and financing of the PDETs. In addition, he requested the international community to increase the financial capacity of the State by reducing the country's debt risk. The objective is to allocate the market interest rate differential to the implementation of the AF, in exchange for climate actions for the care and preservation of the "third lung of the world", in what President Petro has called "exchanging debt for climate action". On the other hand, it is important to highlight that the negotiation processes carried out by the national government have experienced significant ups and downs during this semester. Although in June the Dialogue Table with the Second Marquetalia was installed and in May the first significant agreement was signed with the ELN on the participation of society in peace building, and the ceasefire with this

insurgent organization is maintained, these talks continue to be fragile. Specifically, the dialogues initiated with the Comuneros del Sur front, in the department of Nariño, which generated a crisis at the negotiating table with the ELN; the suspension of the bilateral ceasefire in April with the Central General Staff in the departments of Cauca, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca; and the lack of clarity regarding the legal treatment necessary for the transition to civilian life of these armed organizations, illustrate the difficulties present in these negotiations.

Finally, the end of this semester was marked by significant changes in some ministerial portfolios and government agencies, which may have a significant impact on implementation. The arrival of Juan Fernando Cristo to the Ministry of the Interior, of Martha Carvajalino to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, of Juan Felipe Harman to the direction of the ANT and of Lilia Solano to the direction of the UARIV stand out. These changes will be of particular interest to this TS, as they would entail further impetus to the implementation of the AF going forward.

As previously announced, the following are the main findings identified by this TS in the first half of 2024, with special emphasis on the analysis of sub-themes and provisions that have been identified as priorities, according to the criteria of relevance, necessity and urgency established by the Cerac Technical Secretariat team in items 3. End of the Conflict; 4.

End of the Conflict

Regarding the socioeconomic reincorporation component, the TS highlights the issuance of the decree that regulates the operation of the Integral Reincorporation Program -PRI in Spanish-, which will be a voluntary participation program that will allow people in the reincorporation process to plan their reincorporation process and to finalize it. The PRI was agreed upon in the sessions of the CNR. Likewise, this decree regulates the functioning of the National Reincorporation System, which will be made up of 39 state entities with participation in the reincorporation process. The TS also highlights the development of programs for the care of persons in the reincorporation process with disabilities and war injuries.

Regarding access to land and housing projects, the TS notes that since the thirteenth report there has been almost no progress in housing projects in the AETCR. However, in terms of access to land, the TS recorded significant progress during the current administration of the national government in the provision of land

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for productive projects, during which the ANT has acquired 11,800 hectares for productive purposes. In addition, the Common Party component in the CNR noted that in 2023, 216 requests for land purchase were submitted to ANT, of which 30 were finalized. Therefore, the TS points out the need to speed up the land purchase processes to boost productive projects of people in the process of reincorporation and reduce the expectations created by the demand for land when these will not be satisfied or resolved in a diligent manner. In addition, we found that in the first quarter of 2024 the Ministry of Housing granted 31 housing subsidies for people in the process of reincorporation who live outside the AETCR.

In terms of security guarantees, the TS highlights the adoption of two security policies: the Public Policy and Permanent Action Plan for the dismantling of criminal organizations and the Strategic Plan for Security and Protection. Both policies are in line with the F.A. and present an opportunity to continue advancing with the security commitments.

However, the TS found no progress on the part of the Special Investigation Unit in relation to the convictions and investigations in the framework of the cases of homicides against social leaders and people in the process of reincorporation.

Regarding the security conditions for people in the reincorporation process, the security risk for this population and their families persists. Between January and May 2024, 10 people in the process of reincorporation were murdered. TS estimates show that the homicide rate of persons in the process of reincorporation is 11 times higher than the homicide rate in the country. Although protection measures remain in place, they are still limited. The TS did not find updated information regarding the implementation of individual and collective protection schemes for the population in the reincorporation process as of May 2024 by the UNP. Regarding deaths due to political violence, between January and May 2024, the TS found that 57 people were murdered.

Regarding FARC assets, the TS has no information on progress in the monetization and sale of assets reported by the FARC between January and May 2024 by the SAE. On the other hand, regarding the granting of amnesties for people in the process of reincorporation, the TS found delays in the implementation of de iure amnesties delivered by the State in the framework of Law 1820 of 2016, despite progress in terms of the reaffirmation of amnesties. Additionally, the TS found no progress on the part of the JEP in the granting of amnesties for persons in the process of reincorporation for non-political crimes.

Regarding the Gender Approach, the TS highlights the increase of 52 women in the reincorporation process participating in collective and individual productive projects. It also notes that it could not identify any variation in the participation of women in the reincorporation process, given that the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization does not make a distinction by sex in its data. The TS highlights the opening of the Productive Alliances project, which aims to cover beneficiaries in 16 departments. In addition, the TS warns about the absence, as yet, of a Gender Approach in the Integral Protection Program for Peace Signatories, despite the fact that six years have passed since its creation.

In relation to the first safeguard of the Ethnic Chapter, the TS highlights the progress in the protocolization and agreement of the Special Harmonization Program (PEA). However, the TS highlights shows as non-compliance the delay in the design and implementation of the plan for women in the reincorporation process belonging to ethnic people who are beneficiaries of the SAP. Regarding the second safeguard stipulated in the F.A. for the Ethnic Chapter, the TS highlights as an advance the inclusion of the ethnic approach in the Strategic Security and Protection Plan for peace signatories in the reincorporation process. The TS did not record any progress in the Mechanism for receiving inputs for the Attorney General's Office to make decisions on prioritizing cases affecting ethnic peoples and communities, which represents a security risk for ethnic people. In addition, the TS warns that the reformulation of the Integral Security and Protection Program for Communities and Organizations in the Territories did not incorporate an ethnic perspective, which represents a failure to comply with the commitments stipulated in the F.A.

Item 4: Solution to the Illicit Drug Problem

The National Government commissioned the institutional evaluation of the PNIS in compliance with the implementation of the F.A.; it showed that the PNIS did not meet the objectives of the program, so that illicit crops increased, there was no significant reduction of multidimensional poverty in the cultivation areas, except for those groups that were in a position of low vulnerability and with productive projects structured or being implemented prior to the implementation of the PNIS.

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The implementation of the PNIS was ineffective in achieving the objectives for which it was created.

Regarding voluntary substitution, the TS found that there are no new records compared to those reported in the previous report, in addition to the reduction of the eradication goal by the security forces. The TS did not find updated information on the implementation of the family PAI and community PAI components; however, it received information from the Directorate of Substitution of Crops of Illicit Use that shows important discrepancies compared to what the TS had previously reported. With the information from the impact evaluation, the national government has the opportunity to review those components of the PNIS that require restructuring or those that achieved a greater impact on the population in the framework of program compliance.

In relation to Differentiated Criminal Treatment, the TS notes that there has been no progress in its legislative process since the Thirteenth Report; Bill 099 of 2023, presented in August 2023, is still in first debate. However, the TS notes that this F.A. commitment is considerably behind schedule given that its implementation should have been completed in 2021.

The TS highlights that there was an activation of PISDA initiatives in all the pillars that make up the program. However, the TS reiterates that it did not find updated information on these initiatives in the eight PNIS municipalities that do not have geographical correspondence with PDET territories. Likewise, the TS points out that it is necessary to know the implementation status of the PISDA initiatives, beyond the status of "route activation" and "implementation completion".

In relation to the National Program for Comprehensive Intervention against Illicit Drug Consumption and the National System of Care for Consumers of Illicit Drugs, the TS warns about the considerable delay and the state of non-compliance with these provisions, fundamental pillars of the consumption prevention and public health approach of Point 4 of the F.A.; both programs had to begin their implementation in 2017 and to have been completed in 2019.

In relation to the Strategy against assets involved in drug trafficking and money laundering, the TS found no progress in relation to the provision of crime mapping, which remains in a state of non-compliance. Likewise, the TS did not find any information regarding the comprehensive strategy to fight corruption or the provision of regulatory adjustments for the detection, control and reporting of illicit financial operations. The first provision is in a state of non-compliance since that,

according to the PMI, its implementation should have been completed in 2017, while the second, although it is behind schedule, still has time to comply with the provisions of the F.A., since it goes until 2031.

Regarding the International Conference against Illicit Drugs, the TS found no information on progress in its implementation, so the provision remains in a state of non-compliance.

Regarding humanitarian demining efforts, the TS found that there was a reduction in the number of municipalities reporting the presence of APL and UXO, as well as in the number of incidents involving these devices; however, the TS emphasizes that it is necessary to review the prioritization and promote decontamination because more than 50% of the municipalities report the presence of mines.

In relation to the Gender Approach, the TS highlights the increase in the activation of roadmaps of PDET initiatives labeled "gender and rural women". However, it warns about the absence of updated information on PISDA initiatives in PNIS-PDET municipalities. Likewise, the TS points out that there are inconsistencies in the official figures provided by the implementing entities regarding the commitments: families with women as holders in the framework of Comprehensive Technical Assistance, number of families with women as holders linked to PNIS and number of families with women as holders in the Immediate Food Assistance program. Similarly, the TS alerts the state of non-compliance of the National Program for Integral Intervention against Illicit Drug Consumption and points out that its delay is also an obstacle for the integral implementation of the Gender Approach in the area of public health.

Regarding the Ethnic Chapter, the TS highlights the advances for the first semester of 2024 that correspond to the expansion and sanitation of indigenous reservations, as well as the prioritization of 11 cases of land restitution to Indigenous Reservations and the processing of 362 restitution requests to ethnic peoples. However, the TS recorded that there is still a backlog in the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter related to the third safeguard (iii) the Demining and Clearance Program in ethnic territories (A.F., 2016, p. 208), by not finding information related to areas free of suspected presence of landmines corresponding to ethnic territories nor on Ines Risk Education (ERM in Spanish) activities. The TS also found as a setback(?) for the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter the non-cross-cutting of the Ethnic Approach in the National Drug Policy 2023-2033.

Regarding the environmental approach, the TS identified that in 2023 there was a 38% decrease in deforestation at the national level compared to what was recorded in 2022. In the National Natural Parks System, deforestation was 7% of the national total and was mainly concentrated in three parks and two reservations.

Item 6: Implementation, Verification and Endorsement

With regard to the Verification Mechanisms, the TS highlights that, during the observation period, the Commission for Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of Implementation (CSIVI) continued to convene its meetings periodically and even convened the first territorial meeting in Puerto Guzmán, Putumayo. It is also important to highlight the start, within the framework of the CSIVI and with the support of the National Planning Department, of the revision of the Implementation Framework Plan, whose process is moving forward in the final phase of the participatory process for the indicators of Point 1 of the F.A. In this regard, the TS identifies an opportunity for improvement in the F.A. implementation process in the sense that it may be beneficial, in order to comply in the future with the commitment to the annual review of the MIP (F.A. 6.1.1), to establish an agile mechanism that allows for such periodic review.

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This TS continues to highlight the importance of the political will of the National Government with the implementation of the F.A. The new Minister of the Interior, Juan Fernando Cristo, has been explicit that in his administration the implementation of the F.A. will be set as a priority, as well as the commitment and leadership assumed by the delegates of the Comunes Party in the CSIVI.

The TS did not identify any changes in the organizational structure of the Office of the President of the Republic, in terms of the bodies responsible for the implementation of the A.F in that institution, and therefore reiterates, with the purpose of accelerating and promoting the implementation, the need to make the necessary changes, with the issuance of the corresponding decree, to return to the office of the National Government in charge of coordinating the implementation tasks the ministerial rank and thus recover the capacities to order expenditures, to appoint a management support team, the necessary human and financial

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resources, the control over financial resources and the necessary capacities for the coordination of the entities with responsibilities in the implementation.

In his speech before the United Nations Security Council on July 11th, the President of the Republic proposed extending the period foreseen for the implementation of the F.A. in the MIP by seven years in addition to the 15 years initially foreseen for this purpose.

The TS did not identify any progress in the implementation of the A.F. items 6.1.5 and 6.5 corresponding to the Integrated Information System and Measures for Transparency and the Dissemination and Communication Tools, respectively. Regarding the Dissemination and Communication Tools, the TS does not find a delay in the implementation of the commitments since the four remaining Peace Broadcasters are scheduled to go on the air in 2024 to comply with the stipulations of paragraph 6.5 of the F.A. of 20 Peace Broadcasters. However, the TS does identify the urgency of updating the implementation monitoring tools, especially the SIIPO, to include and adjust the indicators that are not yet part of this system or eliminate those that have already been fulfilled.

During the observation period of this report, the TS identified a controversy in the proposal made by the President of the Republic last March 15th to convene a National Constituent Assembly using as a normative basis for such purpose the preamble of the F.A. Regarding this proposal, former President Juan Manuel Santos stated that the Final Peace Agreement cannot be interpreted to modify the existing rules for the modification of the Political Constitution and the President of the Comunes Party, Rodrigo Londoño, expressed his concern about the consequences President Gustavo Petro's proposal.

Finally, regarding the International Verification Mechanisms foreseen in point 6.3 of the F.A., the TS insists on the importance of activating once again the role of the Notable Verifiers so that the implementation of the Agreement can make use of their role for the resolution of disputes and general promotion of the implementation of the Final Agreement. In addition, the Technical Secretariat of the International Verification Component advances in its work of verification of the implementation with the publication, last April, of its First Special Verification Report and this, the Fourteenth Verification Report on the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement.

Regarding the financing of the implementation of the F.A., the TS found that the 2024 PGN operating budget allocation for the entities with responsibilities in the

implementation of the F.A. increased significantly by 63.46%, going from \$2.12 trillion to \$3.46 trillion. However, the TS identified that the execution of this funding source as of May 2024 was 23.9% (\$830,146 million). The investment allocation from the same funding source increased significantly by 87.68%, from \$4.79 trillion to \$8.99 trillion; however, as of May 2024, only 13.17% (\$58 billion) was executed. In addition to the low execution of both the operating and investment budgets, the TS found that Decree 066 of June 20, 2024 deferred the operating and investment budgets of several entities responsible for the implementation of the F.A. However, the deferred percentage does not exceed 10% for any of the entities.

Regarding other sources of funding, the SGR's biannual budget allocation to peace funds increased marginally by 8.9% (from \$5.8 billion to \$6.6 billion); for the 2023-2024 budget, 49.54% (\$3.2 billion) was approved and as of June, 57.09% has been executed. Additionally, the TS found that in May 2024, the Attorney General's Office opened an investigation against former members of the SGR body (responsible for making feasible, prioritizing and approving investment projects for the implementation of the F.A.) for irregularities in a project for \$7,152 million. On the other hand, the Comptroller's Office is also pursuing 50 fiscal responsibility processes for more than \$218,000 million also related to irregularities of the same body.

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Regarding the Colombia in Peace Fund, the TS found that as of June 2024, \$18 billion of the \$342 billion committed (5.4% of the total budget) had been executed. In addition, the TS found that by items, the one with the highest delay is Item 1. Integral Rural Reform, with an execution of less than 5%.

Regarding international cooperation, the TS highlights the project proposals financed by the United Nations Multi-Donor Fund related to the population in PDET territories, PNIS and peace geographies by UNDP and for the population in the process of economic and social reincorporation. The TS also highlights as progress the signing of the "Joint Declaration Bilateral Partnership Sweden-Colombia" that will allocate an additional 672,000 dollars to the PAAC Peace Fund and 1.9 million dollars for transitional justice institutions in Colombia between 2024-2026; and also the signing of two credit operations between the Government of Colombia and the German Bank for 300 million euros that would allow to advance towards the achievement of Peace and the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Regarding the Ethnic Chapter, the TS highlights as progress in compliance with the first ethnic safeguard for this point: the development of the plan to meet

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the government's funding commitment for the IEANPE's work plan during 2024, as well as the development of a short-term work plan with the participation and consensus of the High Instance. Regarding the second safeguard, the TS points out as an advance in compliance: the implementation of the participatory route for the update of the PMI agreed between CSIVI and IEANPE, and the reformulation of the Adjusted General Methodology (MGA) to include the indigenous differential approach. However, the TS highlights as an obstacle the absence of a biannual budget allocation (2023-2024) from the SGR for the funds of Indigenous Communities, Roma people, Black, Afro-Colombian and Palenquero communities.

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1. Introduction

Point 3 of the Final Agreement -A.F.- on the End of the Conflict, has a set of measures adopted by the parties in order to comply with the "Agreement on Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities and Laying Down of Arms between the National Government and the FARC-EP" (A.F. 3.1), the measures for the "Reincorporation of the FARC-EP to civilian life - economically, socially, and politically - in accordance with their interests" (A.F. 3.2.) and the "Agreement on Security Guarantees and the Fight against Criminal Organizations and Conduct" (A.F. 3.4.). For this fourteenth report, the TS verified the implementation of this point in terms of social and economic reincorporation, FARC assets and security guarantees for the reincorporation process, identifying, when appropriate, new public policy programs and the public management capacity that may boost or modify their implementation's pace.

For its Fourteenth Verification Report, the Technical Secretariat -ST- verified¹ the implementation status of the item in the following aspects: i) progress in implementation during the analysis period; ii) relevance, timeliness and urgency of the implementation of the prioritized topics and subtopics, in correspondence to the public management capacity that can boost or modify the pace of implementation; iii) opportunities for improvement in response to the commitments of the F.A.

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2. Analysis of provisions

2.1. Social and economic reincorporation

The A.F. (3.2) establishes that reincorporation into civilian life is a

A comprehensive, sustainable, exceptional and transitory process that takes into account the interests of former FARC-EP combatants and their families. It is aimed at strengthening the social fabric of the territory and the coexistence and reconciliation of its inhabitants. It is accompanied by productive activity and local democracy under the pillars of individual freedom and the free exercise of individual rights. (A.F. 3.2. p. 68).

¹ The TS gave priority in this report to the sub-items that still have commitments pending implementation, especially those in which there are delays or that require priority compliance. In addition, sub-themes where significant progress was reported after the 13th TS report (2024) were included.

For this process, the F.A. (3.2.2.6) stipulates measures to identify the needs for economic and social reincorporation to civilian life of the persons in the process of reincorporation of the FARC-EP, among which are: a) socio-economic census; b) identification of sustainable productive programs and projects; c) development and implementation of sustainable productive programs and projects; d) ECOMUN programs and projects; and e) individual projects. In addition, it established measures for early reincorporation (A.F. 3.2.2.7) which include: i) basic income; ii) single normalization allowance; iii) social security; iv) social plans or programs; and v) peace education, many of which have had continuity since the beginning of the implementation of the Agreement.

In addition, in order to comply with the comprehensive reincorporation, the National Government issued on June 22th, 2018 the "National Policy for the Social and Economic Reincorporation of former members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army (FARC-EP)" -PNRSE- (CONPES 3931 of 2018) as the policy framework that includes, establishes and implements the provisions of the A.F. Among its most important actions, this policy proposed: i) Access to land for the implementation of productive projects , associations and cooperatives of people in the process of reincorporation in accordance with the provisions of current regulations; and ii) Habitability and rural or urban housing for this population.

2.2.1. Analysis

I. Productive projects

The TS recorded that compared to December 2023, the number of people in the reincorporation process participating in productive projects, both collective and individual, increased marginally from 77.6% to 79% of the people in the reincorporation process; 67% of these people participate in individual productive projects and 37% in collective projects (UN Verification Mission, 2024). The TS highlights as a stagnation in compliance that so far in 2024 the National Council for Reincorporation -CNR- has not approved any collective productive projects and/or taken specific measures on them. Since the signing of the F.A., 131 collective projects have been approved by the CNR. On the other hand, the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization -ARN- approved 138 individual projects in the same period. Since the signing of the F.A., the ARN has approved 5,968 individual projects (UN Verification Mission, 2024).

Regarding the sustainability of productive projects, the TS recorded that there are 41 collective projects prioritized through the sustainability strategy for productive projects developed by the ARN in 2023. However, the Verification Mission (2024) notes that these projects "have not yet received (...) technical support" (p.8), which represents an obstacle to compliance with the standards established by the

sustainability strategy proposed by the ARN. Likewise, the delay in technical support to the projects produces a risk of setbacks in the sustainability of the reincorporation process.

The Peace Agreement Implementation Unit -UIAP- reported that by 2024 the National Government paid out \$1,311 million for 138 productive projects -two collective and 136 individual- (UIAP, 2024). In terms of technical assistance provided to productive projects, the UIAP prioritized technical assistance to 3,963 people with individual and collective productive projects by 2024 (UIAP, 2024).

As of March 27, 2024, there are 243 registered reincorporation cooperatives, of which 22 are women's associations (UN Verification Mission, 2024). In 2024, the ARN allocated approximately \$700,000 to strengthen the two largest cooperatives: ECOMUN and the Federación de Economía Solidaria Efraín Guzmán (UN Verification Mission, 2024).

Regarding productive projects that are being implemented, the TS highlights the case of a farm owned by people in the process of reincorporation that is dedicated to planting coffee, which is part of the National Coffee Roundtable, which is made up of 1,300 people in the process of reincorporation (El País, 2024). Likewise, the TS points out the participation of productive projects of people in the process of reincorporation in the Mejor Colombiano fair, which took place in Corferias, between June 20th and 23th, 2024. In addition to the participation of Café Galilea, a productive project of 25 people in the process of reincorporation dedicated to the cultivation and production of coffee (ARN, 2024g). The development of this type of events would allow progress in the strengthening, recognition, and sustainability of the income generated by this type of projects.

The growing dispersion of the places where people in the reincorporation process live is an increasingly difficult challenge to overcome in order to achieve the sustainability of reincorporation through the organization and formulation of productive projects. In this sense, as of April 30th, 2024, 1,888 people in the reincorporation process live in the AETCRs, while 9,975 reside outside these spaces (ARN, 2024). Not only does this growing geographic dispersion hinder the sustainability of productive projects, but it also hinders actions that seek to guarantee access to the institutional offer for people in the reincorporation process.

II. Social reincorporation

By April 2024, the ARN reported that 12,014 people in the process of reincorporation are affiliated to the health system, which represents 99.4% of the people in the process of reincorporation; on the other hand, 93.2% are affiliated to the pension system (11,264 people) (ARN, 2024), without major changes in this almost universal coverage of the service achieved years ago.

According to the ARN, there are 1,884 people in the reincorporation process with disabilities due to war injuries (1,543 men, 340 women and one person from the

LGBTIQ+ community), which represents 15% of the people in the reincorporation process. Of this population, 1,310 people have a physical disability, 258 visual, 189 have multiple disabilities, 101 hearing, 17 mental disabilities and 9 intellectual disabilities (UIAP, 2024a).

In terms of health, the TS highlights recent advances in the care of these persons with disabilities in the reincorporation process, such as the \$40,000 million agreement signed by the “Colombia in Peace Fund”, the ARN and the Ministries of Health and Defense to care for approximately 1,280 persons in the process of reincorporation with disabilities (UIAP, 2024a). The TS also highlights as a recent advance the agreement signed between the Ministries of Health and Defense and the Colombia in Peace Fund to attend this population in the facilities of the Central Military Hospital in Bogotá, for "disability certification, rehabilitation at low and medium complexity prosthetic levels, high complexity procedures, surgery and related health expenses" (W radio, 2024). This agreement is not only substantial in terms of offering health services to the population in reincorporation, but also means overcoming challenges in terms of non-stigmatization and progress in the reconciliation process that will require accompaniment from society and government agencies responsible for implementation.

In the area of education, the TS highlights the creation of the Fund for Access and Permanence in Higher Education by the ARN. This fund will finance the undergraduate academic education of the sons and daughters of persons in the process of reincorporation who are between 16 and 21 years old. The funding will be for a value of up to three minimum monthly salaries per semester and will be extended for up to 10 semesters (ARN, 2024h).

III. Community Reincorporation

Section 3.4.7.4.4.4 of the F.A. contemplates the implementation of a Reconciliation, Coexistence and Stigmatization Prevention Program, in this sense the ARN implemented a community reincorporation strategy in 2023, with the objective of promoting reconciliation, and established dialogues between people in the reincorporation process and communities in 66 municipalities. In 2024, the ARN allocated the equivalent of \$4 million in such a strategy to combat stigmatization, strengthen the capacities of organizations, and promote peace education (UN Verification Mission, 2024). The Secretariat is not aware of the type of stigma prevention and reconciliation programs implemented under this allocated budget. Regarding territorial reincorporation programs, the TS highlights that, between January 2023 and July 2024, the National Government "advanced in 66 territorial community reincorporation agendas that link 7,487 people" (Government of Colombia, 2024, p.38).

The TS also highlights, in terms of non-stigmatization, coexistence and effective reincorporation, the visit of the “Sons and Daughters of Peace” Choir of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Bogota to the port of Antwerp, Belgium, for its presentation and reception of the Gloria Ship, flagship of the Colombian National Navy, in that city. This Choir, made up mainly of children of F.A. signatories began to operate in 2021, commemorating the fifth anniversary of signing the F.A. The trip of the “Sons and Daughters of Peace” Choir was an opportunity to take to Belgium, the seat of the European Parliament and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the message of reconciliation seven years after the signing of the F.A., and the progress made in terms of reincorporation. It was supported by international cooperation (through the Ford Foundation), the National Government (through the Ministry of Cultures) and the National Navy (El Tiempo, 2024a).

IV. Access to land and housing for reincorporation

So far in 2024, ANT has purchased 4,758 hectares for productive purposes, reaching 11,800 hectares acquired since August 2022; of which, about 2,950 have been allocated to the consolidation of AETCR (UN Verification Mission, 2024). Prior to the current administration of the National Government, 627 hectares for \$8,959.5 million had been allocated through figures such as the SAE and FRISCO purchase route and the ANT land fund for reincorporation, which were disposed between January 2018 and December 2022 (STCIV, 2022). In this matter, the TS highlights significant progress during the current administration of the National Government in the disposition of land for productive projects. This progress contributes to the fulfillment of the commitment to provide sustainability to reincorporation in economic and social matters, and goes beyond what was established in the Agreement, which did not include provisions in this area. The TS recorded that since August 2022, the Government has acquired 11,451 hectares in order to be used for the reincorporation process, especially for the operation of productive projects (Government of Colombia, 2024).

The Comunes Party component of the CNR indicated that in 2023, 216 land purchase requests were submitted to the ANT, of which 30 were finalized (CNR Comunes, 2024). As of July 2024, seven properties have been acquired out of the 189 initially prioritized by the institution (Ibid). Despite the progress mentioned in the previous paragraph, this information shows the great demand for land for reincorporation and the need to be diligent in the land purchase processes and to arbitrate resources to decisively promote productive projects on those lands.

Regarding the provision of housing solutions, since August 2022, housing projects were launched in four AETCR (El Doncello -El Doncello, Caquetá-; Los Monos -Caldono, Cauca-; Filipinas -Araucaria, Arauca-; Llano Grande -Dabeiba, Antioquia-). However, the TS has registered progress only in the AETCR Los Monos, where 37 houses have been built out of the 145 planned (UN Verification

Mission, 2024). In this area, the ARN held a lottery for 123 houses for people in the reincorporation process; enabled since June 2024 (ARN, 2024a). In its twelfth report, the TS recorded, that prior to the current administration of the National Government, no housing had been delivered in the AETCR nor were any housing projects being implemented in the spaces (STCIV, 2022). Therefore, the aforementioned advances allow qualifying this as a significant progress in compliance with provisions related to the habitability of people in the process of reincorporation.

In this regard, the Ombudsman's Office noted, in its fifth follow-up report on the implementation of the Peace Agreement, that there are "administrative situations that hinder access to housing (...) in that no alternatives have been identified to facilitate the implementation of housing projects when direct awards are configured to be associative or under the figure of common and proindiviso" (Ombudsman's Office, 2023, p.36). The figure of proindiviso is when two or more owners of the same property enjoy and own the entire property even though the property is not materially divided, which hinders access to the property and its enjoyment.

Between January and March 2024, the Ministry of Housing granted 31 housing subsidies for people in the process of reincorporation living outside the AETCRs (UN Verification Mission, 2024), an increase of almost three times compared to the same period in 2023 (11 subsidies), as recorded by the TS in its Thirteenth Report. That this Ministry continues to advance in the formulation of housing solutions for people in the reincorporation process living outside the AETCRs, contributes decisively to the sustainability of reincorporation and reconciliation; the target population of this program is approximately 10,500 people (UN Verification Mission, 2024).

In the route of purchase and delivery of land of the Special Assets Company -SAE-, the TS highlights the delivery of a land of more than 70 hectares, in the rural area of Medellín, Antioquia, where a narcotics processing laboratory used to operate, for a tourism project for people in the process of reincorporation. Also in a rural area of Medellín, the SAE handed over a plot of land of more than one hectare for a project run by 20 young people in the process of reincorporation (Blu Radio, 2024). Likewise, the SAE gave 31 people in the process of reincorporation a plot of land of about 60 square meters in Marinilla, Antioquia, for a tourism project (Blu Radio, 2024).

V. Organization for reincorporation

As of May 2024, the National Council for Reincorporation (CNR) has met twice; since the beginning of the implementation of the F.A., the CNR has met 149 times, so the TS shows a recent slowdown in the functioning of this body.

In the NRC sessions of 2024, one productive project was approved and the criteria for compliance, completion, and exit of the Integral Reincorporation Program -PRI- were approved (ARN, 2024e), which represents a marginal progress, considering that the total number of projects approved by the NRC is 131. On July 12th, Decree No. 0846 of 2024 was signed and issued by the Presidency, which regulates and creates the PRI and the National Reincorporation System -SNR-, allowing to start its implementation (El Espectador, 2024a).

The Decree establishes that the PRI will be a voluntary participation program for persons in the reincorporation process, in which they will develop a reincorporation plan, setting out objectives and goals to achieve the economic sustainability of each person in the reincorporation process and to finalize their reincorporation process. This plan will take into account the progress made by each person in the reincorporation process in terms of socioeconomic reincorporation, such as the creation and implementation of productive projects. After the plans have been formulated, the ARN will carry out the monitoring and evaluation phase, which will be bimonthly follow-ups until the person in the process of reincorporation completes the plan. In addition, the ARN will also evaluate, by means of the "reincorporation index", the development of capacities and conditions required for reincorporation and for the completion of the program. This index measures the progress in the reincorporation process in four strategic lines, which have a specific percentage to be measured and 22 variables in total: Political Reincorporation (20% and three variables), Economic Reincorporation (30% and seven variables), Community Reincorporation (20% and four variables) and Social Reincorporation (30% and eight variables) (Decree No.0845, 2024).

Within the framework of the PRI, according to this design, and in the development of the reincorporation plans, there is a conditionality component on the basic monthly allowance for persons in the process of reincorporation, which will be subject to "progress in at least 50% of the commitments prioritized for the monitoring period (every two months) in the Reincorporation Plan". Finally, in order to finalize the plan and the participation of each person in the reincorporation process, the ARN proposed that the person will have to comply with two criteria: a) to carry out the reincorporation plan with an advance of at least 90%; and b) to present an advance of at least 70% in the reincorporation index. Thus, the PRI introduces a conditionality criterion and moves towards graduation when the persons in the reincorporation process reach the capacity to generate income on their own (Decree No.0845, 2024).

Decree No. 0846 of 2024 establishes that the SNR will be made up of 39 state entities, among which there are 15 Ministries, four administrative Departments and five Agencies; it also determines that the UBPD, UARIV, JEP, the Ombudsman's Office, the UN Verification Mission and civil society organizations may be part of

the SNR as permanent guests, but without voice or vote. The SNR will have 12 objectives, of which the TS highlights that it must "Formulate and implement plans, programs and actions defined in the PNRSE and the PRI", as well as "Participate in the formulation and implementation of measures and actions foreseen in the PRI", which may represent an advance in the reincorporation process, as they involve institutions with national and regional scope and seek to coordinate all these institutions with the PRI (Decree No.0845, 2024).

The SNR will have an Executive Committee, which is formed by the representative of each institution, and will have to meet at least once every six months, while the four Subcommittees created will have to meet at least once every two months. The TS emphasizes that the SNR will have a budget tracer that will record the operation of the System (Decree No.0845, 2024).

In terms of the institutional framework for reincorporation, the TS recorded that nine of the 47 Territorial Reincorporation Councils -CTR- (19%) were in session in the first semester of 2024, in 2023 27 CTRs were in session (42% of the instances). In addition, seven new instances were installed: six municipal (four in the department of Putumayo, one in Antioquia and one in Bogota) and one departmental in Arauca, so there are a total of 70 territorial reincorporation instances (SIIPO, 2024). In this aspect, the TS highlights the creation of the first Local Reincorporation Table in Bogota and the first urban reincorporation table, which was installed in the locality of Kennedy (ARN, 2024d). This is an advance compared to the dispersion of people in the reincorporation process throughout the country, which allows progress in the coverage of attention and services for people in the reincorporation process.

However, the TS registers as an obstacle in the reincorporation process the fact that at the territorial level no objectives associated with this process were included in most of the government programs of the mayors' and governors' offices that began their term in January of this year. According to a report by the "Fundación Ideas para la Paz" (2024) in this regard, out of 161 government plans (of territories where there are AETCR) that they reviewed before the October 2023 elections, only 30 included reincorporation within their government agenda; of these 30 programs, five won mayorships and two won governorships (FIP, 2024).

Regarding the institutional structure for reincorporation, the TS recorded a controversy on May 29, 2024 between the president of the Republic and the delegate of the Comunes Party in the CNR, after the president stated that "the force to transform the territory is not a whim of Petro (...) before that size of historical challenge, what is my government doing? (...) For now nothing, it is a trap from which we must get out. What is the trap? President Santos himself created an institutional framework that does not serve to apply this [the FA]" (El Espectador,

2024). To this, the delegate of the Comunes Party in the CNR, Pastor Alape, responded: "President, more implementation actions are needed and less rhetoric. You dismantled the architecture of the implementation, even though in March last year (...) you committed to reestablish the high council for the implementation and you did not comply", adding that "and you president why (sic) you have not wanted to sign the decree of the Integral Reincorporation Program? (sic) And neither that of the National System of Reincorporation. And why (sic) have you stopped the delivery of land in general, that is, agrarian reform without land? (sic)" (Alape, 2024).

2.1.2. Conclusion

The sustainability of the reincorporation process is one of the greatest challenges in the implementation of the F.A. In this sense, the TS highlights the implementation being carried out by the ARN of the Sustainability Fund for productive projects and the approval of the criteria for monitoring and finalizing the PRI; both projects are fully consistent with the F.A. On the other hand, due diligence and speed in the consideration of productive projects by the CNR may result in the generation of income for people in the reincorporation process, the basis for the economic sustainability of reincorporation.

The TS highlights the progress in compliance represented by the development of programs for the care of persons in the reincorporation process with disabilities and war injuries. On the other hand, the progress in the non-stigmatization of persons in the process of reincorporation is relevant, especially with the formulation of the ARN community reincorporation strategy and the care of persons in the process of reincorporation with disabilities in the Military Hospital.

Regarding housing projects, the TS evidences that the progress in housing projects in AETCR since the Thirteenth Report is almost null, which represents an urgency in the implementation of Point 3, as it may generate setbacks in the reincorporation process.

On the other hand, in terms of access to land, the TS recorded significant progress during the current administration of the National Government in the provision of land for productive projects. However, it is important to speed up the process of purchasing land to promote productive projects for people in the process of reincorporation.

In relation to the institutions for reincorporation, the TS recorded that during the first semester of 2024 there was little activity in the CNR and the CTRs, which have met only a few times and, in the case of the CTRs, only 19% have met this year. In addition, the TS records that at the territorial level, objectives associated with the reincorporation process were not included in most of the government programs of the mayors' and governors' offices, in which there are AETCRs and a high

presence of persons in the reincorporation process. In order to avoid delays in the implementation of the F.A. and to allow the discussion and implementation of reincorporation strategies at the regional level, it is necessary to have the periodic operation of these participation instances.

2.2. Safety guarantees

The F.A. establishes that security guarantees are a necessary condition for the construction of peace, and to guarantee the implementation of the established plans and programs, as well as the protection of the communities, the Comunes Party and the people in the reincorporation process. For this reason, the F.A. includes the Agreement on Security Guarantees (3.4), which stipulates the measures aimed at providing protection and security to all inhabitants of the national territory.

The measures set forth in this agreement are aimed at: (i) strengthening the criminal policy and investigation against criminal organizations known as successors of paramilitarism and their support networks; (ii) establishing guarantees for the Comunes party as well as for persons in the process of reincorporation into civilian life; and (iii) protection of communities and organizations in the territories. Within the first set of measures, the creation of the National Commission for Security Guarantees -CNGS- (A.F. 3.4.3), the Special Investigation Unit for the dismantling of criminal organizations and behaviors -UEI- (A.F. 3.4.4), and the Elite Corps of the National Police (3.4.5) were established.

In the following set of measures, contained in numeral 3.4.7 of the F.A. in the framework of the Integral Security System for the Exercise of Politics -SISEP-, there are those that seek to guarantee the protection of the members of the Communes Party, the persons in the process of reincorporation and their families. For this component, the following were created: (i) the Specialized Sub-Directorate for Security and Protection of the National Protection Unit -UNP- (A.F. 3.4.7.4.1); (ii) the Technical Committee for Security and Protection (A.F. 3.4.7.4.4.2); (iii) the Security and Protection Corps (F.A. 3.4.7.4.3); (iv) the Reconciliation, Coexistence and Stigma Prevention Program (F.A. 3.4.7.4.4.4); and (v) self-protection measures (3.4.7.4.5). The last set of measures, aimed at guaranteeing the individual and collective protection of communities, are defined in the Integral Security and Protection Program for communities and organizations in the territories (F.A. 3.4.8) and in the Reform of the Early Warning System -SAT- (F.A. 3.4.9).

2.2.1. Analysis

I. Policy and criminal investigation

The TS records as an advance in security matters the adoption of the Public Policy and Permanent Action Plan² for the dismantling of criminal organizations, via Decree No. 0665 of May 24, 2024 (Ministry of Justice and Law, 2024). The TS indicated in its thirteenth report that the elaboration of this policy represents compliance with numeral 3.4.3 of the F.A. The National Government has advanced in the socialization of the policy and the action plan "in the sub-regions of Magdalena Medio, Bajo Cauca, Nordeste Antioqueño, Sur de Córdoba and Putumayo" (Government of Colombia, 2024). In addition, "preparations have been made for the installation of Territorial Technical Tables to follow up on criminal manifestations and the impact of state actions" (Ibid).

During the observation period, the Constitutional Court established a series of measures to overcome the existence of an "unconstitutional state of affairs in the component of security guarantees for the signatory population of the Final Peace Agreement in the process of reincorporation" (Constitutional Court, 2024), declared by the Court on January 27, 2022. The sub-components that make up the roadmap are: "(i) protection; (ii) prevention and reaction; (iii) comprehensive reincorporation; (iv) criminal policy; and (v) monitoring" (Ibid). In addition, the Court identified the following as the first obstacle to overcoming the unconstitutional state of affairs

The lack of knowledge and disagreement about the content and scope of the security guarantees for former combatants (...) in the reincorporation process [in relation to] (i) the security approach; and (ii) the dispersion and fragmentation of the institutions in charge of this public policy [of security for former combatants of the extinct FARC-EP in the reincorporation process] (Ibid).

To ensure compliance with the provisions of the F.A., the Constitutional Court referred to the orders given under Ruling SU-020 of 2022, in which it "ordered the National Government to comply with this security policy, guaranteeing the participation of the Commission for the Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of Implementation" (Constitutional Court, 2024). On the other hand, it ordered the "Attorney General's Office to monitor compliance with the sentence with the help of the Ombudsman's Office" (Ibid). It ordered the Ombudsman's Office to

Submit to the Attorney General's Office and the Investigation and Indictment Unit of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace an updated report on early warnings on former members of the extinct FARC-EP, members of the Comunes party and other persons in similar situations due to the signing of the Final Peace Agreement. (Constitutional Court, 2024).

The Absence of Truth Recognition Section of the JEP summoned several national and departmental entities to a hearing to "follow up on the precautionary measures

² The Public Policy and the Permanent Action Plan for the dismantling of criminal organizations aim at "the non-repetition of serious Human Rights violations and breaches of International Humanitarian Law against individuals and communities subject to the protection of the CNGS, affected by criminal organizations and behaviors" (Presidency of the Republic, 2023).

ordered in 2020 to protect the signatories of the Final Agreement", due to the fact that "an evident situation of risk persists for the signatories (...) during their reincorporation process" (Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz, 2024).

Regarding progress in criminal investigation, the Special Investigation Unit of the Prosecutor's Office -UEI- reported that since the signing of the F.A. it has investigated 513 cases of crimes against persons in the reincorporation process, of which 75 have resulted in convictions. The UEI has requested 1,187 arrest warrants, of which 408 have been executed (UN Verification Mission, 2024). The TS found no information on the dismantling of criminal organizations responsible for crimes against persons in the reincorporation process.

II. Security conditions for persons undergoing the reincorporation process

The Technical Secretariat records that between January and May 2024, 10 people in the reincorporation process were murdered, all men (with data as of June 6, 2024). These homicides were concentrated in seven of the country's 33 departments: Cauca (three victims), Putumayo (two victims) and Antioquia, Arauca, Caquetá, Huila, and Meta (one victim in each department).

According to the results, the security risk for this population continues to be critical: with a record of 14,110 demobilized former-combatants as of May 2024 (ARN, 2024), the homicide rate of people in the reincorporation process per 100,000 people is 284 as of that month, 11 times higher than the homicide rate in the country, which was 26 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants.

Lethal violence against persons in the process of reincorporation in municipalities where illicit crop substitution programs are underway increased in the first five months of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, going from three to four cases. Likewise, the geographic concentration of homicides of reincorporated persons in PNIS municipalities in 2024 (40% of the total) also increased compared to the same period in 2023, when the concentration was 25%. Four of the homicides occurred in municipalities in PDET municipalities and in which the PNIS is also implemented; two cases occurred in PDET municipalities but in which the PNIS is not implemented; and four homicides occurred in municipalities that are neither PDET nor PNIS, in Cauca (two cases), Arauca and Huila (one case in each department).

In the PDET sub-regions, lethal violence against people in the reincorporation process is an obstacle for providing security guarantees for this population: between January and May 2024, six people in the reincorporation process were killed (60% of the total). This represents an increase in the concentration of lethal violence against people in the process of reincorporation in the PDET municipalities compared to the same period in 2023 (50%), which confirms that the security risk for the population in the process of reincorporation in the PDET sub-regions is high and growing.

Between January and June 2024, the Ombudsman's Office issued seven Early Warnings among which some it alerts some type of risk to people in the process of reincorporation in municipalities of 13 departments: Amazonas, Cauca, Caquetá, Chocó, Guainía, Guaviare, Huila, Meta, Nariño, Putumayo, Valle del Cauca, Vaupés and Vichada (Ombudsman's Office, 2024). In the EWs, 27 types of conduct and violations of International Humanitarian Law are mentioned, mainly extortion; forced displacement; confinement; threats; imposition of rules of conduct and/or behavioral patterns; selective homicide; mobility regulations; recruitment; contamination by Antipersonnel Land Mines, Unexploded Ordnance, Unexploded Ordnance, and Improvised Explosive Devices; and confrontations with interposition of the civilian population (Ibid).

According to the Government of Colombia (2024), "21 immediate response routes (...) have been built for an effective response to imminent risk situations in (...): Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Caquetá, Casanare, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guaviare, Huila, La Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Valle del Cauca".

It is urgent that the National Government take measures to protect people in the reincorporation process, as the security risk for this population continues to be critical. During the observation period of this report, the delegate of the Comunes Party before the CNR affirmed that armed groups "are offering them from 2 to 10 million pesos per month according to the role played by the signatory during their participation in the conflict" to join these groups (El Colombiano, 2024a). Likewise, the Ombudsman's Office stated, through a EW issued on April 22th for the municipalities of Garzón and Gigante, Huila, that

Some people in the reincorporation process have also reported having been summoned to meetings by [the group of deserters from the A.F. known as] the Central General Staff (...) the Central General Staff looks for those who were part of the former FARC-EP for their knowledge of war, in logistical and operational areas or for the management of the territory to put them at their service and facilitate their actions, exerting constraint on this population. (Ombudsman's Office, 2024a).

The TS found no information regarding the implementation of individual and collective protection schemes for the population in the reincorporation process as of May 2024 by the UNP. According to the Verification Mission, as of March 26th, 2024, "25 approved protection measures remained to be implemented, and 127 were incomplete" (UN Verification Mission, 2024). For 2024, the UNP has a budget of \$2,379,199,325,642 pesos for the development of protection measures (including architectural shielding, differential approach and support for transportation, relocation and temporary relocation), 27.47% higher than the 2023 budget (\$1,866,441,868,144) (Ministry of Finance, 2023).

The TS recorded as an advance the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Safety and Security on February 16th 2024 (UIAP, 2024b), being one of the commitments established in the F.A., especially numeral 3.4.7.4.4.2, The Plan has seven strategic lines: 1) Prevention: early intervention for human security; 2) Integral protection for life; 3) Security guarantees for the exercise of the policy; 4) Guarantees for reincorporation with a Human Security approach; 5) Strengthening of inter-institutional coordination and articulation for the consolidation of Total Peace; 6) Inter-institutional action route in emergency situations; and 7) Differential and gender approaches: recognition and guarantees for peace. The Plan was approved by the SISEP Technical Roundtable on Security and Protection on November 2, 2023 and will be evaluated every six months by the Technical Roundtable on Security and Protection (UIAP, 2023). Since the adoption of the Plan, the UIAP delivered to 30 entities the guidelines "related to the estimation of the cost of each of its activities" (Unidad de Implementación del Acuerdo de Paz, 2024) and has had five socialization sessions with the people in the reincorporation process.

However, the TS registers as an obstacle to the fulfillment of security guarantees, threats and attacks against people in the reincorporation process and their families. In the AETCR Mariana Paéz in the village of Quebraditas, municipality of Acacias, Meta, it was reported "the presence of armed personnel (...) in the vicinity of the village center, whose origin has not yet been clarified" (Local Political Council of the Mariana Paez Village Center, 2024). In its Thirteenth Report, the TS recorded that after the relocation of the AETCR Mariana Paéz due to threats from the group of deserters of the A.F. known as Estado Mayor Central, the JEP ordered the implementation of a security plan in said AETCR (TS, 2024). However, the TS was not aware of any progress in the development of the plan or the implementation of protection measures by the security forces or complementary actions by the Attorney General's Office that would reduce the risk or eliminate threats to the security of persons in the reincorporation process.

Likewise, people in the process of reincorporation of the AETCR in Miravalle, Caquetá, were forcibly displaced (El Colombiano, 2024), after receiving threats in the AETCR by the group of deserters of the A.F. Estado Mayor Central (La FM, 2024). The ARN reported that a "Unified Command Post for Life" was installed in the AETCR in which it was agreed to maintain "the presence of the public forces in the area, accelerate the transfer and consolidation of the Miravalle ETCR to a definitive location that facilitates integral reincorporation" (ARN, 2024f).

In this regard, the Autonomous Roundtable for Reincorporation denounced two additional acts of violence against people in the reincorporation process and their families. The first was an armed attack against the son of former combatant Víctor Emilio Rojas Ayala, who has been the victim of "attacks against (...) [his] life and

personal integrity [and that of his family] by (...) [the group of deserters of the A.F.] Estado Mayor Central" (Mesa Autónoma de Reincorporación, 2024). The second reported event was a threat against former combatant Edgar Guevara "in the name of the Domingo Laín ELN front where he and his family are declared a military objective" (Ibid). It is urgent that the National Government propose protection strategies for the families of people in the reincorporation process or, failing that, include this population in its existing security strategies.

Between January and May 2024, according to data from the TS, there were 57 deaths due to political violence, which allows measuring violence against social leaders and human rights defenders (A.F. point 3.4), a reduction of 10% compared to the five immediately preceding months (between August and December 2023) when there were 63 deaths and 17% compared to the same period in 2023, with 69 deaths. Despite this improvement, the security situation for people involved in activities of exercising power, collective representation of interests, or expansion and construction of power in society continues to be critical: homicides between January and May 2024 occurred in 20 of the 33 departments, with Valle del Cauca and Antioquia (nine victims in each department), Arauca (seven), Cauca (six) and Norte de Santander (five) being the most affected departments; these five departments concentrate 63% of the total number of victims (36 out of 57).

2.2.2. Conclusion

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The TS found that in terms of criminal policy and investigation, two security policies were adopted: the Public Policy and the Permanent Action Plan for the dismantling of criminal organizations, whose main objective is fully consistent with the provisions of paragraph 3.4 of the F.A. However, their dimensions and actions only partially correspond with the F.A. provisions, since they do not include any instrument for strengthening the capacities of the administration of justice. On the other hand, the Strategic Plan for Security and Protection fully corresponds with numeral 3.4.7.4.4.2 of the F.A.

This represents an opportunity for improvement in order to continue advancing with the security commitments, despite the fact that the issue continues to be urgent given the persistence of high levels of violence against people under going reincorporation and political violence, which presents an obstacle to compliance with the provisions of the F.A., especially the provisions of Point 3. However, the aforementioned plans are not accompanied by actions for the generation of greater capacities in the public forces and the criminal justice apparatus or budgetary allocations and resources specifically aimed at addressing the threats against the population in the reincorporation process.

The measures required by the Constitutional Court in Ruling 826 of 2024 to overcome the existence of an unconstitutional state of affairs regarding the security

guarantees for the persons in the reincorporation process have not been partially fulfilled. Likewise, the TS considers necessary that the precautionary measures to protect persons in the reincorporation process imposed by the JEP's Section of Non-Recognition of the Truth be fully complied with, since they have not been partially complied with. The TS highlights as progress in the fulfilling the entities' commitments with the Constitutional Court and the PJ regarding the protection of persons in the reincorporation process, the 27.47% increase in the budget allocated to the UNP in 2024 for architectural shielding, differential approach and support for transportation, moving out and temporary relocation.

2.3. Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities and Laying Down of Arms

Regarding the delivery of goods, paragraph 5.1.3.7 of the A.F. states that

During the time that the FARC-EP remain in the Transitory Zones for Normalization in the process of Laying Down Arms, authorized representatives of this organization shall agree with representatives of the National Government the procedures and protocols to inventory and report on all types of goods and assets included in what have been called 'war resources', all in accordance with what is established in sub-point 3.1.1.3 "Provision of Information" of the Agreement on the Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities and Laying Down of Arms (A.F., 2016, p. 186)

Regarding the granting of amnesties to persons in the process of reincorporation, provision 3.2.2.4 of the F.A. states that

Persons who are accredited will have their legal situation resolved by granting them pardon through the legal instruments in force if the amnesty law is not in force. They will be released at the disposal of the JEP in the case of who had charges for non-amnestible crimes according to the Amnesty Law agreed in the Final Agreement (A.F., 2016, p.73).

2.3.1. Analysis

I. FARC assets

The T.S. does not have information on the progress in the monetization and sale of the assets reported by the FARC between January and May 2024 by the Special Assets Company (Sociedad de Activos Especiales -SAE-). By December 2023, the SAE had assets with monetization potential valued at \$695 million pesos, of which \$357 million correspond to personal property, \$234 million to jewelry and \$104 million to real estate (Blu Radio, 2024).

The SAE informed the Comptroller General's Office that the total balance of liquid resources available to the SAE is \$558,680 million pesos. In addition, the SAE informed that in 2023

A decrease in the delivery of assets was evidenced and there is no information on future assets to be delivered by the extinct Farc- EP that need to be administered; however, the need to sign a new inter-administrative agreement between the SAE and the Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic [DAPRE] is under review (....) to perfect the delegation of functions by DAPRE for the implementation of a new autonomous patrimony or another modality for the transfer of the existing assets in the inventory (Blu Radio, 2024a)....) to perfect the delegation of functions by DAPRE for the implementation of a new autonomous patrimony or another modality for the transfer of existing assets in the inventory (Blu Radio, 2024a). (Blu Radio, 2024a)

II. Granting of amnesties for persons in the reincorporation process

In terms of legal security for people in the reincorporation process, the TS registered as an advance the decision of the Amnesty or Pardon Chamber of the JEP to order the National Police, Interpol, the Dijin and the Registrar's Office to eliminate the judicial records of 9,600 peace signatories who received *de jure* amnesties, for political crimes committed during the armed conflict, by the Presidency of the Republic between June 2017 and July 2018 (JEP, 2024a). In this sense, on February 21st, 2024, the JEP symbolically delivered nine presidential decrees to the FARC's persons in the process of reincorporation, by which the State granted them amnesty (JEP, 2024b).

Although these events represent progress in compliance with the provisions on legal security for persons in the reincorporation process and a reduction in the risk of legal security for their reincorporation, the TS found no progress on the part of the JEP in granting amnesties for persons in the reincorporation process for non-political crimes, maintaining an obstacle for the process of socioeconomic and political reincorporation. For more information on amnesties granted by the JEP, see Point 2 of this report on Political Participation.

2.3.2. Conclusion

During the observation period, the T.S. found no progress in the monetization of assets or their sale. In order to monitor compliance with the provisions of the F.A., it is necessary that the SAE discloses detailed, public and periodic information on the status of the inventoried assets and how progress has been made in their monetization and sale. In the absence of information from this entity, the TS considers that there has been no progress in this matter, being provision 5.1.3.7 of the F.A. in partial compliance and with high risk of reversion. Finding by the SEM an alternative for the transfer of ownership of the existing assets in the inventory, especially the real estate, would allow the effective and timely reparation to the victims, contemplated in provision 5.1.3.7 of the F.A., to be fulfilled.

Regarding the granting of amnesties for persons in the process of reincorporation, the T.S. highlights the progress made by the JEP regarding the reaffirmation of de jure amnesties delivered by the State in the framework of Law 1820 of 2016. However this subtopic presents delays in its implementation and obstacles due to amnesties for non-political crimes. The TS considers it necessary for the JEP to move forward in a prompt and diligent manner in complying with provision 3.2.2.4 of the A.F. in the framework of the Amnesty and Pardon Law, for the granting of amnesties for former combatants who did not hold positions of responsibility or command in the now extinct FARC and reduce the risk of legal security for people in the reincorporation process of reincorporation.

2.4. Gender, Ethnic and Environmental Cross-cutting Approaches

2.4.1. Gender focus

In terms of reincorporation and during the period of this report, the TS was unable to locate any variation in the participation of women in the reincorporation process in different scenarios of this process, given that the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization does not disaggregate its data by sex. However, the number of people accredited by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace increased 0.07% in the same period, from 14,099 to 14,110. Likewise, the number of people in the reincorporation process with basic income increased 0.2%, from 13,295 to 13,318.

Regarding economic reincorporation, the TS highlights an increase of 1.88% in the number of women in the reincorporation process participating in collective and individual productive projects (52 women), going from 2,763 in December 2023 (UN Verification Mission, 2023) to 2,815 in March 2024 (UN Verification Mission, 2024). Regarding the number of cooperatives led by women, the TS indicates that there was a considerable reduction compared to the September 2023 data (UN Verification Mission, 2023a), going from 56 to 22 (UN Verification Mission, 2024), however, the TS did not know additional information to explain this decrease; in December 2023, the UN Verification Mission in Colombia did not present data on the number of cooperatives led by women. In addition, of the 41 projects prioritized in the technical support framework, two belong to women's associations (UN Verification Mission, 2024).

The TS also found that in April 2024, six associations of women peace signatories and their communities in San Jacinto and El Carmen de Bolívar received supplies related to their trades from the ARN in the framework of the Community Associations with a Gender Approach (Caracol Radio, 2024). The objective of this support is to strengthen their leadership, advance in community reincorporation

and increase the number of women participating in the associations (Caracol Radio, 2024).

The TS also highlights the opening in May 2024 of the call for rural producers under the Productive Alliances project led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture, 2024). The initiative aims to provide up to \$7 million pesos per family of rural women and youth, indigenous and Afro communities, victims of the armed conflict, peace signatories, palenqueros, blacks, raizales and Roma People (Ministry of Agriculture, 2024). The project aims to cover "60 beneficiaries, and will reach 71 municipalities in 16 departments located in the Colombian Pacific, the Territorial Spaces for Training and Reincorporation (ETCR), Early Warnings and Agrarian Reform nuclei" (Ministry of Agriculture, 2024). Likewise, last May 25, the ARN inaugurated the Women's House in Icononzo, Tolima where the former AETCR 'La Fila' was located (UN Verification Mission, 2024). This Women's House aims to "strengthen mechanisms for citizen participation and to be a place for self-care and female solidarity" (Ibid). Similarly, six associations of women in the process of reincorporation in San Jacinto and El Carmen de Bolívar, in the department of Bolívar, received inputs with the objective of strengthening the economic initiatives of the associations (Caracol Radio, 2024). Additionally, on May 20, 2024, the Ministries of Health and Social Protection, National Defense and the Colombia in Peace Fund signed Agreement No. 056 of 2024, which provides and coordinates "administrative, financial and legal resources (...) with an allocation of \$40 billion, with which it is expected to attend the population that signed the Peace Agreement with disabilities due to war injuries (...) for about 1,280 people, corresponding to an average of 70% of the population.) with an allocation of \$40 billion, with which it is expected to attend to the population that signed the Peace Agreement with disabilities due to war injuries (...) for about 1,280 people that correspond on average to 70% of the 1,884 characterized with disabilities due to war injuries" (UIAP, 2024a). The TS highlights that "the distribution of this population includes by gender, 340 women, 1,543 men and one diverse person" (UIAP, 2024a).

Regarding the incorporation of the Gender Approach, the TS highlights the development of educational activities that promote the social and economic reincorporation of women and LGBTIQ+ persons in the reincorporation process. In the framework of the Integral Reincorporation Program, the TS found that in February 2024 the process of Training Meetings on women and gender together with ARN officials in Guaviare, which aimed to strengthen skills and generate capacities to mainstream the Approach in the reincorporation process, was completed; this program was articulated between the ARN and the European Union in Colombia (ARN, 2024b).

The TS highlights the emphasis of some variables of the economic reincorporation line on the autonomy of women in the reincorporation process who are in urban and rural areas, and in social reincorporation on gender-based violence (GBV) awareness (ARN, 2024c), in the framework of the Comprehensive Reincorporation Program that was discussed at the 148th Session of the National Reincorporation Council in April 2024 (ARN, 2024c).

Regarding security guarantees, since the signing of the F.A. and until June 30th, 2024, the TS recorded the homicide of 406 persons in the reincorporation process. In relation to the previous figure, the UN Verification Mission identified that, of the total number of homicides of people in the reincorporation process, 11 were women, 51 were indigenous and 57 people belonged to Afro-Colombian communities (UN, 2024). On the other hand, the TS found that, between December 2023 and March 2024, the OHCHR received 42 complaints, among these 2 verified, 37 in the process of verification and 3 inconclusive, of the murder of HR defenders, of which one was part of the LGBTIQ+ community, one woman, four indigenous leaders, 6 Afro-Colombian leaders and 13 peasant leaders (NN.UU, 2024). In addition, the ARN led initiatives to detect and prevent cases of sexual violence (SV) and gender violence against female former combatants, boys and girls, in territorial spaces of training and reincorporation, which includes the activation of institutional routes of attention to cases of GBV, including SV (NN.UU, 2024).

The TS found five deaths of women due to political violence between January and April 30th, 2024, making a total of 235 deaths of women due to political violence since the signing of the F.A. (CERAC, 2024). Regarding murders due to political violence against LGBTIQ+ persons, the TS also registered 3 homicides in the same observation period, a total of 32 deaths of persons from the LGBTIQ+ community since the signing of the F.A. (CERAC, 2024). In relation to the Integral Program of Guarantees for Women, Leaders, and Human Rights Defenders, the TS highlights the funding by the Ministry of Interior and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) of 212 initiatives with the objective of strengthening "guarantees for the exercise of social leadership and the defense of human rights"; the investment funding is over 16 billion pesos; per initiative the funding will be between \$21 and \$88 million (Ministry of Interior, 2024).

The TS found that seven years after its creation there is still no Gender Approach in the Integral Protection Program for Peace Signatories. So far, the TS found that the decree regulating the inclusion of the approach is under construction (UIAP, 2024). So far in 2024, the Ombudsman's Office (2024) issued 4 Early Warnings -E.W.-, involving women in the departments of Amazonas, Caquetá, Cauca and Nariño, related to the risk of the high possibility of intensification of armed confrontations of dissident factions of the FARC-EP and their vulnerability to be

victims of GBV and SV due to the presence of armed groups in the territory (Ombudsman's Office, 2024); 10 E.W. less than those recorded in the Thirteenth Report of the TS for 2023 (TS, 2024).

The Government presented in July 2024 the national report "Implementation of the 2016 Peace Agreement", in which it states that "the 'Women and Gender Strategy' for women and LGBTI people in the process of reincorporation is being consolidated" (Government of Colombia, 2024, p.39) in which 330 women have participated in 12 municipalities of Antioquia, Cauca, Bolivar, Meta and Huila (ibid). However, the TS notes that the Presidency did not provide further information on this strategy or on the number of LGBTIQ+ persons benefiting from it.

2.4.2. Ethnic Approach

The Ethnic Chapter contemplates two safeguards for Point 3, the first is related to the reincorporation process to agree on a "Special harmonization program for the reincorporation of disengaged persons belonging to said Peoples" (A.F., 2016, p. 209). Regarding the program, the Special Instance for Ethnic Peoples (IEANPE) in its Third Report, published in June 2024, reported that it is:

The slowness of the implementation process of the Special Harmonization Program (SAP) for the reintegration and reincorporation of former combatants of ethnic peoples has been of particular concern, given that its progress is only 19.5% and that all this progress was achieved in the last year (IEANPE, 2024, p. 17). (IEANPE, 2024, p. 17).

In view of the above, the TS evidenced that through Act No. 11 of November 24th, 2023, of the Permanent Consultation Table (MPC), the content of the Special Program for Indigenous Harmonization: "Paths to Return to the Origin", which includes 1,300 measures, was protocolized, as a result of the prior consultation process (Decree No.3AJ, 2024). In January 2024, was published the draft Regulatory Decree for the comprehensive adoption of the Special Indigenous Harmonization Program: "Paths to Return to the Origin", which formulates the guiding principles, guidelines, harmonization measures, phases and follow-up mechanisms that guide the harmonization process of the beneficiary population of the Program and other regulations in force on the matter, which represents progress in compliance with the first ethnic safeguard.

Regarding implementation, the Draft Decree establishes that the related entities of the National Government shall adopt procedures and instruments with a differentiated indigenous ethnic territorial approach (Draft Decree, 2024). The Ministry of the Interior, the Peace Agreement Implementation Unit, and the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization would be responsible for managing and coordinating the inter-institutional coordination to guarantee the comprehensive implementation of the program (Draft Decree, 2024).

The TS found that, according to the IEANPE, on January 26th, 2024 the ARN published two draft decrees related to the process of reincorporation and harmonization of people in the process of reincorporation of ethnic peoples (IEANPE, 2024a). In the case of indigenous communities, the draft proposes the recognition and formalization of the new Special Collective Reincorporation Areas while, in the case of Black, Afro-descendant, Afro-Colombian, Raizal, and Palenquero communities, the draft proposes the recognition and formalization of the new Special Collective Reincorporation Areas, Raizal, and Palenquero communities. The project seeks to adopt in its entirety the Special Harmonization Program for Reintegration and Social and Economic Reincorporation with an Ethnic and Gender Approach for Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal, and Palenquero Communities, formalized through the minutes dated November 26, 2023, of the National Space for Prior Consultation - ENCP. (IEANPE, 2024).

The ARN has reported that of the 4 phases of the PEA, at this time progress has been made in the first phase and it is currently in the consultation and agreement phase (phase 2). The TS found that the indigenous component to date, has advanced by 59% (IEANPE, 2024). During the first quarter of 2024, the ARN reported that it has advanced in the prioritization of two territories planned to initiate the implementation of the PEA. This process involves the joint construction of routes and protocols, consultation with authorities and signatories, as well as the actual implementation of the program. The prioritized territories are the indigenous reservation of Jambaló in the department of Cauca and the indigenous reservation of Mayasquer in the department of Nariño (SIIPO, 2024a).

In relation to the component of reincorporation support programs for Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal, and Palenquero communities, during the first half of 2024, 23 departmental assemblies have been held (IEANPE, 2024). The TS evidenced that during the first quarter of 2024, there was progress in the pre-contractual stage of the agreement with the Afro-Colombian association "Ser Negro es Más Sabroso" whose purpose is the socialization of the PEA through 34 Territorial Assemblies in the 32 Departments, the Capital District, and San Basilio de Palenque. The agreement was submitted to the ARN's Contractual Management Group and is currently under review. For implementation, priority has been given to the Community Council "El Recuerdo de Nuestros Ancestros Río Mejicano" in Tumaco, Nariño, where a first approach was carried out with their own authorities (called *sabedores* and *sabedoras*), during which methodological aspects were agreed upon to start the process. In addition, commitments were made to hold a meeting with the peace signatories, with the objective of advancing in the implementation of the PEA (SIIPO, 2024a). The TS highlights the call of the IEANPE to advance in the consultation with the communities regarding the implementation of the PEA.

The TS found that no progress has been made in the plan for women former combatants belonging to ethnic peoples who are beneficiaries of the PEA for reintegration and reincorporation (IEANPE, 2024). Faced with this, the IEANPE pointed out that "it is imperative to remember that the particular conditions of women in the reincorporation process belonging to ethnic peoples should be a priority in the reincorporation process given their conditions of extreme vulnerability" and their intersectionality (IEANPE, 2024, p. 20). The IEANPE (2024) also highlighted that to date they are unaware of the progress of the "Differential Path of Life" program aimed at adolescents and young former combatants belonging to the ethnic population.

In December 2023, the Integral Reincorporation Program was approved, which includes four cross-cutting areas: access to land; differential ethnic and gender approaches; security and territorialization of reincorporation. However, the decree that regulates it has not yet been issued, and therefore its implementation has not yet begun.

In relation to socioeconomic reincorporation, the TS found that, of the 12,081 active persons in the reincorporation process, 2,926 belong to an ethnic people or community (IEANPE, 2024a). The TS found that of the total number of people in the reincorporation process, 2,864 had access to primary, secondary, middle and higher education and of these, 23% are women and 25% are ethnic people. Of the 1,197 people in the reincorporation process who had access to training for work and human development, 14% are women and 11% are from ethnic groups (UIAP, 2024).

Regarding the second safeguard stipulated in the F.A. for the Ethnic Chapter, which refers to security guarantees, it was agreed to implement a Security and Protection Program with an ethnic and cultural perspective for the communities and organizations in the territories, in addition to guaranteeing the "strengthening of the security systems of the ethnic peoples recognized nationally and internationally, such as the indigenous guard and the Maroon guard" (A. F., 2016, p. 206).

With regard to this safeguard, the TS found that between December 2023 and March 2024, the OHCHR received 42 complaints (2 verified, 37 in the process of verification and 3 inconclusive) of killings of human rights defenders, including 1 member of the LGBTIQ+ community, 1 woman, 4 indigenous leaders, 6 Afro-Colombian leaders and 13 peasant leaders. Most of these incidents occurred in the departments of Antioquia, Cauca, Putumayo and Valle del Cauca (UN Verification Mission, 2024). During the same period, the TS documented the forced displacement of 14,365 people and the confinement of 35,432 others in 9 departments and 35 municipalities, which disproportionately affected ethnic communities, as 64% of those affected belong to one (42% were indigenous and 22% Afro-Colombian) (UN Verification Mission, 2024). Insecurity is considerably

high in departments such as Antioquia, Bolívar, Caquetá, Cauca, Chocó, Guajira, Nariño, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca, due to conflicts between armed groups and criminal organizations and the limited presence of the State (UN Verification Mission, 2024).

The TS found that so far in 2024 the Ombudsman's Office (2024) issued 8 Early Warnings - EWs - on persons belonging to ethnic peoples and communities in the departments of Nariño, Bolívar, Valle del Cauca, Amazonas, Caquetá, Chocó, Córdoba and Cauca. Most of the TA are related to the risk of the high possibility of intensification of armed confrontations between illegal armed groups (Ombudsman's Office, 2024), which have caused massive displacement of indigenous communities in these departments. The TS highlights the call of the OHCHR where it states that "the situation of the Wiwa people in the department of La Guajira and of the Eperara Siapidara, Awá and Afro-Colombian peoples in the department of Nariño is worrisome" (UN Verification Mission, 2024, p13). In addition, territorial disputes in the departments of Caquetá and Putumayo caused the confinement of ethnic communities, in some cases for periods longer than a month, limiting their access to basic necessities and livelihood activities (UN Verification Mission, 2024).

The TS found that, since the signing of the F.A. and until June 30th, 2024, 421 signatories were killed, of which at least 11 belonged to an indigenous community and at least five were Afro-Colombian. For its part, the United Nations' Verification Mission in Colombia reported that 421 signatories were killed during this period, including 11 women, 51 indigenous people and 57 Afro-Colombians (UN Verification Mission, 2024). During the first semester of 2024 the TS evidenced the murder of 14 people in reincorporation and of them three were indigenous men, which represents an increase of two deaths of former combatants of ethnic belonging for the same observation period in 2023 (CERAC, 2024). In both records there is evidence that violence disproportionately affects reincorporating persons belonging to ethnic communities in several departments, especially in northern Cauca, as evidenced by killings, kidnappings and threats against traditional authorities and indigenous guards" (UN Verification Mission, 2024). In the context of ongoing conflicts between armed actors in their territories, stigmatization against indigenous guards increased (UN Verification Mission, 2024).

In its Thirteenth Report, the TS recorded a resurgence in the recruitment and use of children and adolescents (NNA) of ethnic origin, between 2019 and 2022, noting that "children and adolescents have been the populations most violated by the Colombian armed conflict, especially indigenous, Afro-Colombian and migrant NNAs. (ST, 2024, p.138). The TS found that the phenomenon continues, according to indigenous organizations in northern Cauca. So far in 2024 there have been 15

cases of recruitment and use of indigenous children and adolescents (UN Verification Mission, 2024). In light of the above, the TS emphasizes that the use and recruitment of children and adolescents of ethnic origin may jeopardize the implementation of the F.A., in particular the Ethnic Chapter, because it violates the security guarantees provided therein.

In relation to advances in security for the ethnic population, the TS did not register progress in the Mechanism for the reception of inputs for the Attorney General's Office to make decisions on prioritization of cases affecting ethnic peoples and communities, which generates great inconveniences and great probabilities of reaching scenarios of impunity for all those criminal acts that have affected the ethnic peoples of the country (IEANPE, 2024). The TS identifies, as an advance in the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter, the inclusion of the Ethnic Approach in the recently approved Strategic Security and Protection Plan for peace signatories in the reincorporation process. The Plan was approved in November 2023 during the 110th session of the Technical Roundtable on Security and Protection and has seven strategic lines, 11 programs, 20 subprograms and 62 actions involving various entities. It will be reviewed and adjusted every six months to adapt to the changing realities of the territories (UIAP, 2023).

In its Thirteenth Report, the TS highlighted the approval of the reformulation of the Comprehensive Security and Protection Program for Communities and Organizations in the Territories, created in Decree 660 of 2018, which had not presented any progress in its implementation and execution (TS, 2024). Regarding the reformulation, the TS learned that in November 2023, the Ministry of the Interior reformulated the program and currently, it is in the process of characterizing people and organizations seeking to take part. However, the TS warns that the program did not incorporate an ethnic perspective, which represents a failure to comply with the commitments stipulated in the F.A. and a setback in the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter.

2.5. Opportunities for improvement

2.5.1. Social and economic reincorporation

- It is essential that the ARN and the CNR work in coordination in the approval of collective and individual productive projects, including their technical accompaniment, in order to avoid delays in the implementation of the F.A. and allow reincorporation strategies to be discussed and implemented at the regional level. It is also important that both institutions consolidate conditions to ensure the operation of the projects in the medium and long term. In particular, the growing geographic dispersion may require rethinking the offer of productive projects for reincorporation in order to offer

new support alternatives in terms of job training, employability and individual projects in accordance with this new geography of reincorporation. One way to advance in this aspect would be to install more urban reincorporation tables, such as the first one installed in Bogotá.

- It is urgent to strengthen the technical capacities of cooperatives such as ECOMUN in socio-business, financial, administrative, and marketing matters, both for collective and individual projects, in order to guarantee the sustainability of the reincorporation process, training the people in the reincorporation process who are part of the different productive projects.
- It is appropriate that the evaluations made of the reincorporation processes of former combatants, both at the individual and collective level, within the framework of the PRI, be made public in order to monitor the implementation of this policy, which will allow alerts to be issued regarding its implementation and to decide whether it is appropriate to proceed with the closure of provisions that have been deemed to have been complied with.
- The TS highlights the signing of Decree 846 of 2024, which regulates and adopts the National Reincorporation System (SNR in Spanish) as an opportunity to give sustainability to the reincorporation process in the medium and long term, articulating efforts with the government entities in charge of reincorporation, and assuming responsibilities according to their competencies.
- It is pertinent that the National Government expedite the land purchase processes for the productive projects of people in the reincorporation process, as well as in the delivery of land and goods through the SAE route and the need to be diligent in the land purchase processes and to arbitrate resources to decisively promote productive projects on those lands, given the high demand for the Common component in the CNR.
- The approval and issuance of the decree that formally recognizes the New Reincorporation Areas (NAR) would guarantee access to the institutional offer for the former combatants who are in them and guarantee the rights of the people in the reincorporation process and the sustainability of their process.
- It is urgent that housing projects be expanded and implemented in the AETCRs that have a vocation for consolidation in the territory, in order to guarantee the basic rights of people in the reincorporation process. It is also timely for the Ministry of Housing to continue advancing in the formulation of housing solutions for people in the reincorporation process who live outside the AETCR, which contributes decisively to the sustainability of reincorporation and reconciliation.

- In terms of reconciliation and non-stigmatization, it is necessary that government agencies monitor the measures that were issued in this regard, such as the care of former combatants in the Central Military Hospital in Bogota, in order to ensure their sustainability and effective implementation.
- The TS calls on the ARN to guarantee the participation of ex-combatants in different spaces of participation in the framework of programs and policies such as PDETs, local development plans, among others, which develop actions that directly impact them, within the framework of community reincorporation.

2.5.2. Security Guarantees

- In order to identify shortcomings in their operation, propose solutions to these shortcomings and thus prevent acts of violence and to improve the security of the population residing in these areas, it is essential that there is a continuous review of the security plans of the AETCR and the NAR, including the deployment of the security forces and protection schemes by the National Government.
- In order to provide protection to former combatants, social leaders and their families, it is essential to significantly expand and strengthen the protection capacity and responsibility of the security forces, especially in places where programs are implemented in compliance with the FA.
- In order to strengthen protection schemes for former combatants living outside the AETCRs and NARs, it is essential that the expansion of protection capacity for former combatants be accompanied by an urban security perspective.

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2.5.3. Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities and Surrender of Weapons

- In order to continue monitoring compliance with the provisions of the F.A., especially those aimed at effective and timely reparations to victims, it is advisable for the SAE to disclose detailed, public and periodic information on the inventoried and monetized assets and how progress has been made in their commercialization.
- In order to put into operation a new autonomous patrimony to manage the transfer of existing assets in the FARC's inventory, especially real estate, it is necessary to create a new agreement between the SAE and the Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic, so that effective and timely reparations can be made to the victims.

- It is essential to resume the work of the CNR's technical roundtable on assets in order to continue monitoring compliance with effective and timely reparations to victims.
- The granting of amnesties by the JEP to former combatants for non-political crimes could reduce the legal insecurity of this population.

2.5.4. Gender focus

- In order to increase the number of women in a state of reincorporation and associated with collective and cooperative projects, it is advisable to strengthen projects and programs with a gender focus.
- In order to have a comprehensive Gender Approach, it is essential that be incorporated into the Comprehensive Protection Program for Peace Signatories.

2.5.5. Ethnic Approach

- In order to advance in the implementation of the PEA, it is essential to develop the consultation processes with the ethnic communities, as stipulated in the F.A.
- In order to improve the security conditions of persons belonging to ethnic communities and peoples, it is necessary to develop actions aimed at strengthening their own security systems such as the Indigenous Guard and the Maroon Guard, as set forth in the second safeguard of point 3 for the Ethnic Chapter. In addition, it is essential to incorporate an ethnic perspective in the reformulation of the Integral Security and Protection Program for Communities and Organizations in the Territories.
- In order to be able to comprehensively and accurately monitor progress in the reincorporation of persons of ethnic origin, it is important to improve and strengthen the characterization systems of the corresponding entities.
- In order to advance in the prioritization of cases affecting ethnic peoples and communities, it is necessary to improve the mechanism for receiving complaints by the Attorney General's Office.

2.5.6. Environmental Approach

- In order to properly follow up on how many properties have been environmentally affected by the implementation of individual and collective productive projects, it is essential to carry out an environmental study of the properties handed over by the National Government to former combatants.
- In order to guarantee the sustainability of productive projects and enhance their positive impacts on sustainable development, it is essential that the

projects, both collective and individual, have an environmental focus and institutional follow-up from the design stage.

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PUNTO

4

Solución al Problema de las Drogas ilícitas

1. Introduction

Point 4 of the Final Agreement -A.F.- establishes the basis for "building a joint and comprehensive solution to the problem of illicit drugs" (A.F., 2016, p. 99). To achieve that purpose, the Agreement stipulates a vision that gives a differentiated treatment to the phenomena of production, consumption, and commercialization of illicit drugs (A.F., 2016, Introduction, p. 8). Point 4 of the F.A. is subdivided into four topics: (i) Illicit Crop Substitution Program and Comprehensive Development Plan Alter implementation during the period of analysis; (ii) relevance, timeliness, and urgency of the implementation of the prioritized topics and subtopics, in correspondence to the public management capacity that may boost or modify the pace of their implementation; (iii) opportunities for improvement in attention to the commitments of the A.(ii) Prevention programs for consumption and public health; (iii) Solution to the phenomenon of production and commercialization of narcotics; and (iv) Comprehensive action against anti-personnel landmines.

For its Fourteenth Verification Report, the Technical Secretariat -TS- verified ³ the implementation status of the item in the following aspects: i) progress in implementation during the analysis period; ii) relevance, timeliness and urgency of the implementation of the prioritized topics and subtopics, in correspondence to the public management capacity that may boost or modify the pace of implementation; iii) opportunities for improvement in response to the commitments of the F.A.

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2. Analysis of provisions

2.1. National Program for the Substitution of Illicitly Used Crops

F.A. (4.1) seeks to address populations and territories affected by illicit crops through the implementation of the Comprehensive National Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops -PNIS in Spanish- and the Comprehensive Community and Municipal Programs for Substitution and Alternative Development -PISDA- with a community and participatory perspective, which allows for the productive transformation and rural development of the affected territories.

³ The TS gave priority in this report to the sub-items that still have commitments pending implementation, especially those in which there are delays or that require priority compliance. In addition, sub-themes where significant progress was reported after the 13th TS report (2024) were included.

2.2.1. Analysis

Voluntary and forced eradication

The TS found no new information on progress in the voluntary or assisted eradication of hectares of illicit crops compared to the 46,092 ha reported in its Thirteenth Report as of March 2023. Furthermore, the TS did not find a recent update on eradicated ha registered by SIPO as of March 2023, when a total of 46,150.83 ha had been eradicated.

When the PNIS is not implemented because farmers do not express their decision to replace crops or fail to comply with their commitments, the F.A. makes explicit that the Government "will prioritize manual eradication where possible (...)" (F.A., 2016, p.107). The TS found that the National Government reduced again, for the second consecutive year, the goal of forced eradication, from 20,000 ha in 2023 to 10,000 ha in 2024, a reduction of 50% (El Tiempo, 2024). In 2023 it reduced the goal by 60%, as in 2022 it was 50,000 ha, a situation contrary to what was agreed by the contracting parties in said matter, which leads to a reversal in the agreed compliance, leading this provision to enter into a state of partial non-compliance. According to the Minister of Defense, this reduction of the goal corresponds to "the protection that, by judicial means, in extensive regions of the country, has been ordered that prevents this eradication" and because of the Government's policy in which "forced eradication would only be directed against industrial crops, not against peasants (...) coca growers" (Infobae, 2024).

The TS also found that between January and April 2024, 1,069 ha were forcibly eradicated, which is the lowest historical figure of forced eradication for the same period of comparison; much lower than what was eradicated between January and April 2014 (3,005 ha), corresponding to 10.69% of the target. The lower forced eradication corresponds in turn with the Government policy of prioritizing voluntary eradication over forced eradication, also established in the National Drug Policy, as mentioned in our thirteenth report (ST, 2024, p. 153). The reduction in the eradication target and total ha eradicated, both voluntary and assisted as well as forced, contrasts with the increase in ha cultivated, which reached its historical maximum in 2022 with 230,237 ha (Ministry of Defense, 2023); this TS does not know about the ha cultivated during 2023.

The TS identifies that the commitment to eradicate illicit crops went from delay to non-compliance, since according to the Implementation Framework Plan -PMI- "in 2022 the PNIS territories will be 100% free of illicit crops" (PMI, 2017, p.107).

Regarding compliance with the PNIS and compliance with the roadmap for the implementation of the PNIS, the Constitutional Court -CC- resolved "to protect the fundamental rights to due process and to demand compliance in good faith in relation to the collective agreement signed within the framework of the Comprehensive National Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops".

With respect to the creation and formation of the PNIS, the Constitutional Court resolved to "protect the fundamental rights to due process and to demand compliance in good faith in relation to the collective agreement signed within the framework of the National Integral Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops; declared "the binding nature of the collective substitution agreements subscribed by the National Government with the plaintiff community councils" and ordered the strategic direction board, the general direction, the permanent direction council, the High Presidential Council for the Substitution of Illicit Crops, and the High Presidential Council for the Substitution of Illicit Crops to comply with the collective agreements subscribed by the National Government with the community councils, the High Presidential Council for the Post-Conflict and the Directorate for the Substitution of Illicit Crops to "within the framework of their functions, comply with the content of the collective agreements subscribed, both in their individual and collective dimension" (Constitutional Court, 2024) after representatives of the Community Council of the Mejicano River and Alto Mira and Frontera, Nariño, filed a *tutela* (remedy of protection) action claiming that

The commitments assumed by the Government have not been fulfilled, nor has the route been followed, since (i) not all the families interested were able to be part of the National Integral Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops (PNIS) because registration was only carried out in the urban area of Tumaco; (ii) the Government has failed to comply with its obligations regarding economic support, income generation and productive projects; (iii) the Government has failed to comply with its obligations regarding economic support, income generation and productive projects; (iv) this non-compliance disregards the principles of good faith, legitimate trust and respect for one's own act and (v) it has generated risks and threats to the integrity and life of the leaders who signed the agreements and promoted the Program (PNIS) within their territories, turning them into targets of armed actors. (Constitutional Court, 2024)

The CC also ordered the Agency for the Renewal of the Territory to "adopt concrete measures within a period of six months that will allow it to comply in a comprehensive, coordinated, and articulated manner with the collective agreements entered into with the peasant communities of the municipalities located in the departments involved in the *tutela* actions" (Constitutional Court, 2024); and to the National Protection Unit to "rule on the individual and collective requests for security that have been presented to said entity by the leaders who have promoted the [PNIS] in the plaintiff community councils" (Constitutional Court, 2024).

Additionally, the CC ordered "measures to guarantee the rights of more than 900 peasant families who were not compliant with the components of the [PNIS]" in the municipality of Miraflores (Constitutional Court, 2024), after 942 families denounced "non-compliance in the program linkage phase and the implementation phase of the Integral Attention Program. They also denounced violations of the

rights of the plaintiffs in the procedures for entry, suspension, and withdrawal from the program" (Constitutional Court, 2024). The CC determined that

the Government did not respect the rule of hierarchy and sequentiality in the means of eradication of crops of illicit use, unjustifiably denied the inclusion of some families in the PNIS (...) and did not provide copies of the individual linkage forms to the families enrolled in the PNIS (...). ignored the binding nature of the Collective Substitution Agreement and did not comply with the commitments established therein, did not carry out a process of participation and consultation to determine how to sign the Development Contracts with a Territorial Approach, provided inaccurate and even false information on the terms, requirements and consequences of these contracts and did not respect the minimum guarantees of due administrative process in the procedures for suspension, withdrawal and cessation of benefits (...) the Government violated the rights of the families by not complying with each of the components of the PAI. (Constitutional Court, 2024)

Therefore, it ordered the National Government to "identify the families that wanted to join the PNIS but were unable to do so through no fault of their own or through an act attributable to them"; to the ART "to adopt concrete measures with a territorial approach that allow it to comply in an integral, coordinated, articulated and prioritized manner with the PAI and, in general, with the commitments agreed upon in the Collective Substitution Agreement of Miraflores", in addition to "guaranteeing that the inputs delivered to the families for the development of the productive projects are suitable and of good quality". The CC warned the National Government and the ART that

any type of renegotiation of the PNIS components owed must respect the requirements related to: complying with the PNIS principles set forth in the AFP; being the result of a process of consultation with the communities (...); not implying an unjustified waiver of the acquired rights of the families that have fulfilled their commitments under the PNIS; and complying with the regulatory verification process. (Constitutional Court, 2024).

The CC also ordered the National Government, the ART and the Ministry of Defense "to strictly observe the hierarchy among the means of eradication in the municipality of Miraflores, Guaviare" and warned "to strictly observe the hierarchy among the means of eradication in the municipality of Miraflores, Guaviare" (Constitutional Court, 2024).

Family EPI

The Immediate Attention Plan -PAI- of the PNIS at the family level includes: (i) payments for Immediate Food Assistance -AAI-; (ii) self-support and food security projects; (iii) Comprehensive Technical Assistance; (iv) short-cycle projects and rapid income generation; and (v) productive projects with a long-term vision. In addition, the PAI includes an Attention Plan for collectors of illicit crops.

Regarding the commitments associated with the family PAI, the TS received information from the Directorate for the Substitution of Crops of Illicit Use -DSCI- to

the request for information filed on January 11, 2024, with file number E-2024-017956. However, it found many inconsistencies with respect to the information provided by the DSCI. Among these, the Directorate did not report the cut-off date of the information; the total number of peasant and non-peasant families subscribed to the family PAI reported by the Directorate is 70,618, much lower than the 82,242 families subscribed; and the number of collectors linked to the PAI is 14,426, also much lower than the 16,855 collectors linked to the PAI. In total, the DSCI did not provide information on the implementation of the family PAI for 11,624 peasant and non-peasant families, and 2,429 collectors with signed substitution agreements, which modifies the analysis presented by this TS.

According to the figures sent by the Directorate, the implementation of the family EPI would be more advanced than previously reported; mainly in the commitments of Comprehensive Technical Assistance, Immediate Food Assistance, Self-sustainability and food security, and short cycle and rapid income productive projects, which have an implementation of over 95% (Territory Renewal Agency, No. 20246000036411, 2024). However, the TS considers that these commitments continue in a situation of non-compliance in their implementation, as they were to end in 2020 as established in the PMI (PMI, 2017, p.115).

According to the figures presented, the situation of productive projects with a long-term vision is even more critical than previously presented, with a marginal implementation of 1.71% (Agencia de Renovación del Territorio, No. 20246000036411, 2024). The TS reiterates that the scarce completion of productive projects with a long-term vision shows the difficulty of implementing the PNIS, which accentuates the loss of confidence of the families involved. The poor implementation of the PNIS, especially of productive projects with a long-term vision, is an obstacle to the implementation of the F.A. and to the sustainability of the RRI, which depends on peasant and non-peasant families and collectors having sources of income in licit economies (F.A., 2017, p.101).

Table 1. Family EPI

Components of the Family PAI	Families benefited (no cut-off date)	Families benefited out of total families enrolled (%)	Families benefited March 2023	Families benefited out of total families enrolled 13th report(%)
Immediate Food Assistance: families receiving payments	70.522	99,86%	76.366	92,85%
Immediate Food Assistance: families who have received full payments	70.201	99,41%	72.774	88,48%
Comprehensive technical assistance	70.335	99,60%	77.473	94,19%
Self-sustainability and food security	68.354	96,79%	70.682	85,94%
Short-cycle and quick-income production projects under development and coordination	68.043	96,35%	66.762	81,17%
Productive projects with a long-term vision	1.211	1,71%	1.986	2,40%
Plan of attention to collectors: linked collectors	4.175	28,94%	7.437	44,11%
Total linked	85.044		99.097	

Source: Own elaboration with data from the Directorate for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use.

The TS also found a deterioration in the attention plan to collectors compared to the one previously considered, since it has an implementation rate of less than 30%. This indicator went from a situation of delay to non-compliance, since the PMI establishes as an indicator the "Percentage of settled and non-settled collectors, linked to rural and temporary employment programs" was to be completed in 2020 (PMI, 2017, p.161).

Regarding the 52 families that are suspended from the PNIS, the DSCI stated that "it corresponds to a preventive and transitory situation within the program that gives rise to the definition of the legal situation of the PNIS beneficiaries" (Agencia de Renovación del Territorio, No. 20246000036411, 2024). Regarding the status of

the processes of the suspended families, the DSCI stated that "it does not have detailed knowledge about the actions and/or procedures previously advanced" (Agencia de Renovación del Territorio, No. 20246000036411, 2024).

Regarding what is established in the National Development Plan 2022-2026, it is stipulated that PNIS beneficiary families may "renegotiate the operation of short and long cycle productive projects, only once and in agreement with the National Government" (Law 2294 of 2023, Article 10°), the DSCI informed that in November 2023 "the phase of agreement and construction of said renegotiation route with the families committed to substitution was entered into" (Agencia de Renovación del Territorio, No. 20246000036411, 2024); However, it did not provide additional information on the status of the renegotiation of short and long term productive projects.

On the other hand, the Government presented in July 2024, the national report "Implementation of the 2016 Peace Agreement", in which it presented an update on PNIS components. However, the components: Comprehensive Technical Assistance, short-cycle projects, and long-cycle projects, are "in the process of calculation" (Government of Colombia, 2024, p.36). Now, regarding the Immediate Food Assistance component, the Government says that there are 76,387 families. However, it does not specify whether it refers to families that are receiving payments or those that have already received the totality of these (Government of Colombia, 2024, p.36). In both cases, the data differs from those presented by the DSCI. In the case of the self-sustainability and food security component, the Government reports that there are 69,977 families, an increase of 2.37% compared to the data presented by the DSCI (68,354). The TS found a significant lack of information from the government on the implementation of the family PAI, which hampers the verification work of the F.A.

Community EPI

As established in the A.F. (4.1.3.6), the community EPI includes:

Rural day care centers, a program to provide school canteens, information mechanisms to facilitate access to job opportunities, anti-hunger programs for the elderly, programs to overcome poverty, basic health care brigades and the implementation of the plans contemplated in point 1.3.3 of the Comprehensive Rural Reform on stimuli for the solidarity and cooperative economy, technical assistance, subsidies, income generation, credit and marketing. (A.F., 2016, p.113-114)

Regarding community PAI commitments, the TS found that the DSCI reported progress in non-PDET PISDA initiatives as part of its implementation. The DSCI reported eleven projects to the TS: one in the department of Cauca and Guainía; two in Nariño; four in Valle del Cauca; and three in Vichada. The TS found that most of the projects implemented have direct correspondence with the commitments of the community PAI in terms of overcoming poverty, according to

the TS, focused on multidimensional poverty such as the "Construction of Sewage Systems for the town of Minitas" and the project "Implementing broadband Internet infrastructure networks"; stimulus to the solidarity economy through "a home garden program for each village that makes up the nucleus of San Quinini(...) with the objective of providing food security to approximately 200 families and marketing the surpluses".

The TS also highlights that there is direct correspondence of different projects with the commitment for soil recovery and adequacy, mitigation of environmental damage and forest recovery (A.F. 4.1.3.6), as is the case of project code 44031, on "Implement forestry projects with native trees that contribute to environmental improvement while generating income for families, this initiative benefits approximately 600 people" (Agencia de Renovación del Territorio, No. 20246000036411, 2024).

The TS notes that at the close of this report, it is still unaware of the fulfillment of commitments regarding rural daycare centers, access to job opportunities and basic health care brigades (F.A. 4.1.3.6). Despite the progress reported by the DSCI, the TS considers that the low coverage of these programs represents a delay in the implementation of the F.A., since only a portion of the territories where the F.A. is implemented are benefiting from this program. In addition, the community EPI should be implemented simultaneously with the family EPI, which is also in a state of non-compliance.

Other alternatives for the substitution of illicitly used crops

There are also other substitution alternatives for families not linked to the PNIS. Regarding the implementation of the "Made to Measure" program established in the previous administration (2018-2022), the DSCI stated that "the necessary resources were never made available before the end of Iván Duque's presidential term and the validity of the National Development Plan 2018-2022, as a result of which it lacked the capacity to be implemented and would not show the expected results" (Agencia de Renovación del Territorio, No. 20246000036411, 2024). However, it stated that "the interest of the current administration (...) is that there is an effective reconversion towards licit economies, the mentioned intervention strategy was subject to review and redesign" (Agencia de Renovación del Territorio, N° 20246000036411, 2024), from which a new alternative model of substitution emerged called "substitution of illegalized economies". However, the aforementioned Directorate did not indicate how this intention would be implemented, nor the details of the revision and redesign of the intervention, nor the resources allocated and the progress in its execution or the results obtained.

Regarding the new substitution model, the DSCI stated that "it is defining the technical specifications, the intervention route and the schedule under which the productive reconversion and collective industrialization programs will be developed" (Agencia de Renovación del Territorio, No. 20246000036411, 2024).

According to the management, the program "will be articulated with the guidelines of the new drug policy, will have a differential, gender, territorial, participatory, decentralized and gradual approach" (Agencia de Renovación del Territorio, No. 20246000036411, 2024). The TS considers the implementation of the new substitution program timely because it aims to promote voluntary substitution and the transition to licit economies, which is fundamental to guarantee the long-term sustainability of the PNIS.

Regarding the alternative substitution program Territories for Conservation, please refer to the Environmental Focus section.

Differential Penal Treatment -DTP-.

The A.F. establishes, in point 4.1.3.4. that

The Government undertakes to process the necessary regulatory adjustments that will make it possible to temporarily waive the exercise of criminal action or proceed with the extinction of the criminal sanction against small farmers who are or have been linked to illicit crops when, within a period of 1 year from the entry into force of the new rule, formally express before the competent authorities their decision to renounce cultivating or maintaining illicit crops. (A.F., 2016, P. 108).

As noted by the TS in previous reports, this provision is in a "non-compliance" status, because, according to the MIP, between 2017 and 2021 it should have started and completed its implementation (MIP, 2017, p. 107). However, to date, this TS highlights that the Government has made efforts on the matter since the signing of the F.A., as seven Bills that sought to approve the regulatory body for the TPD have been shelved.

The most recent Bill, 099 of 2023, has not presented any progress since the Thirteenth Verification Report, given that it is still in first debate in the First Commission of the House of Representatives (House of Representatives, 2024), since it was presented by 11 representatives of the Special Transitory Peace Circumscriptions on August 2, 2023 (ST, 2024, p.160). Two reports have been presented for the first debate (Senate of the Republic, 2024) and one negative report to archive the project. However, none of these have been approved (Senate of the Republic, 2024a).

The TS reiterates that the lack of TPD regulation negatively affects the PNIS, because "the territories where the communities would have benefited from the TPD are a prioritization criterion of the PNIS itself (A.F. 4.1.3.3)" (TS, 2024, p.161). Likewise, the legal risk for small farmers is still present, due to non-compliance with this provision.

PISDA

In relation to the commitment to the effective construction of the Comprehensive Community and Municipal Alternative Substitution and Development Plans -PISDA- indicated in point 4.1.3.5. of the F.A., the TS found a 10% increase in the number of initiatives with an activated implementation route, going from 417

initiatives reported in the Thirteenth Report to 459; the total number of PISDA initiatives -812- remains the same.

The TS found that there was an increase in the activation of PISDA initiative routes in all pillars, being the pillars "System for the progressive guarantee of the right to food", "Rural health" and "Economic reactivation and agricultural production" the ones that presented the main percentage variations compared to what was registered by the TS in the Thirteenth Report (TS, 2024, p.162); the other pillars presented an increase of less than 5%.

Of the PISDA initiatives in the eight PNIS municipalities that do not have geographic coincidence with PDET territories, the TS did not find updated information on the projects' status, keeping the number of PISDA initiatives at 1,444, of which only 13% had an activated implementation route (187) (DNP, 2023, p.137). As complementary information, the TS indicates that it was able to know that they were geographically distributed as follows (DNP, 2023, p.137): Piamonte, Cauca (189 initiatives); Rosas, Cauca (24); Barrancominas, Guainía (109); Ipiales, Nariño (106); Bolívar, Valle del Cauca (159); Dagua, Valle del Cauca (184); Cumaribo, Vichada (329).

The TS also found that in the framework of the presentation of the Annual Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, it highlighted "the progress being made in the implementation of the Comprehensive Rural Reform"; However, it recommended "deepening its implementation, including PDETs and crop substitution programs" (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2024) and also noted that "It is also necessary to strengthen the implementation of PDETs and crop substitution programs in these territories" (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2024).

Table 2. PISDA initiatives and PISDA initiatives with active implementation route 2023 vs. 2024

Pilar	Initiatives March 2023	Initiatives with active implementation path March 2023	Initiatives May 2024	Initiatives with active implementation path as of May 2024	Variation of initiatives with active implementation path
Economic recovery and agricultural production	298	169	298	187	10,65%
Rural health	106	39	106	47	20,51%
Rural housing, drinking water and basic rural sanitation	100	56	100	58	3,57%
Social management of rural property and land use	89	25	89	30	20,00%
Reconciliation, coexistence and peace building	64	29	64	30	3,45%
Rural education and rural early childhood	61	39	61	41	5,13%
Infrastructure and land development	61	38	61	41	7,89%
System for the progressive guarantee of the right to food	33	22	33	25	13,64%
Total	812	417	812	459	10,07%

Source: own elaboration with data from Agencia de Renovación del Territorio - Central de información PDET, data consulted on June 18, 2024.

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Safety conditions

The A.F. (4.1.3.1) on security guarantees related to the problem of illicit drugs, states that:

In addition to the generation of conditions for the satisfaction of the economic and social rights of the population and for integral development, the sustainability of the PNIS and the fulfillment of its objectives require, at the same time, the provision of guarantees and security conditions for the communities and territories affected by illicit crops, by strengthening the institutional presence of the State and its capacity to protect the communities, especially against any type of coercion or threat, and its capacity to interdict and prosecute the territorial drug trafficking networks according to the concept of security contemplated in the Final Agreement (A.F., 2016, p. 106).

The TS found that the National Police recorded in the previous twelve months, as of April 2024, 988 homicide cases in the 56 PNIS municipalities, which represents an increase of 2.4% compared to the cases recorded in October 2023 (965); that is, a deterioration in security conditions compared to the previous TS report. The homicide rate per 100,000 people in these municipalities also increased from 48 in October 2023 to 49 in April 2024. However, it decreased compared to the same month in 2023, when it was 50. The PNIS municipalities with the highest number of homicides were Tumaco, Nariño (109 cases); Puerto Asís, Putumayo (80); Valle del Guamuez, Putumayo (56); Puerto Guzman, Putumayo (55); Orito, Putumayo (52); and Dagua, Valle del Cauca and San Pablo, Bolívar, both with 35 cases (Ministry of National Defense, 2024).

In the same period of analysis, in the 170 municipalities that are part of the PDET sub-regions, there were 3,059 cases of homicides registered by the National Police, an increase compared to October 2023 (3,041); a significant reduction of 4.9% compared to April 2023 (3,217). The homicide rate per 100,000 population remains constant at 44 as of July 2023; a decrease from the April 2023 record of 46. As of April 2024, the PDET sub-regions with the highest number of homicides were: Alto Patía - Norte del Cauca (681); Sierra Nevada - Perijá (539); Bajo Cauca y Nordeste Antioqueño (307); Putumayo (260); Urabá Antioqueño (188); these five

PDET regions concentrate 63.8% of the homicides of the total PDET regions (1.975 of 3,059) and 14.78% of homicides at the national level (13,350).

In the eight municipalities where the PNIS is implemented but which are not part of the 16 PDET sub-regions, homicide, as of April 2023, increased by 22.3% (21 cases), going from 94 cases in October 2023 to 115; homicide also increased compared to the same month of 2023, by 9 cases (106).

In general, in the territories where the F.A. is implemented (in both PNIS and PDET territory), there was a deterioration in security conditions, due to the increase in homicides and the homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants. The risk for the population in the PDET and PNIS regions continues to be critical, mainly where there are violent disputes between armed groups for the control of drug trafficking and the exploitation of illicit rents, especially in the regions of Alto Patía - Norte del Cauca, Sierra Nevada - Perijá, Bajo Cauca and Nordeste Antioqueño, Urabá Antioqueño, Putumayo, and the Pacific and Nariño border.

Institutional evaluation of the PNIS

On November 29, 2023, the National Planning Department published the "Institutional and Results Evaluation of the Comprehensive National Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops in the Framework of the Colombian State's Comprehensive Drug Policy" which presents the impact evaluation of the PNIS between 2019 and 2022. The study showed that "the program increased the area planted with coca since the announcement of the benefits" and attributed "to the program the 381% growth in coca crops" in the territories surrounding and close to the territories near the PNIS (DNP, 2023, p. 142). In addition, it found that the implementation of productive projects "increased the area with coca crops (...) the objective of reducing illicit crops was not satisfied by the PNIS" (DNP, 2023, p. 143).

Regarding the improvement in the living conditions of households, the TS found that "the combination of productive projects with food security, compared to people who only received AAI, reduced multidimensional poverty between 6.1% and 7.3%". However, the study concluded that the effect on improving socioeconomic conditions "depend on the initial levels of vulnerability and are not found for the entire population linked to the program" and identified that "there was an improvement in socioeconomic conditions in households with less dependence on coca cultivation and/or with some diversification of their income" (DNP, 2023, p. 143). In fact, those households that registered an improvement in their living conditions were those that "were able to use the resources from the PNIS to strengthen productive projects that were in the process of construction or consolidated at the time the program began" (DNP, 2023, p.143) and that "the program was effective in households that did not necessarily use the resources of the components for the purposes initially stipulated" (DNP, 2023, p. 144).

When considering the evaluation between remaining or not in the PNIS, taking into account people who were suspended from the PNIS and those who remain active in the program, the TS found that "the PNIS program could represent for the beneficiaries economic outcomes with unknown uncertainty higher than the economic outcomes of being out of it"; it also found that:

a greater aversion to ambiguity [economic results of high uncertainty], a lower trust in the Government and a higher estimation of the probability of monitoring eradication are variables that are associated with a higher incidence of activities associated with illicit crops at the time of signing the agreements. (DNP, 2023, p. 153).

The report concluded that "the program increased coca cultivation both in places where there are beneficiaries and in their neighbors"; additionally, "it reduced the levels of multidimensional poverty only in those beneficiaries who had lower levels of vulnerability and higher installed capacities before starting the program" (DNP, 2023, p. 165).

Change in the management of the DSCI

On May 15, 2024, Gloria Miranda was sworn in as director of the Directorate for the Substitution of Illicitly Used Crops, replacing Felipe Tascón Recio, who had assumed the post in December 2022. Miranda previously served as the director of Drug Policy at the Ministry of Justice and Law (El Tiempo, 2024).

2.1.2. Conclusion

The TS highlights as a positive development the National Government contract for the evaluation of the PNIS in compliance with the provisions of the F.A. This evaluation, however, shows that the PNIS was unsatisfactory in meeting the objective of reducing the hectares planted with illicit crops, contrary to the essence of Point 4 of the F.A., which sought to "find a definitive solution to the problem of illicit drugs, including illicit crops" (F.A., 2016, p.98), which sought to "find a definitive solution to the problem of illicit drugs, including illicit crops" (A.F., 2016, p.98). That is, the implementation of the PNIS, in correspondence with Point 4 of the A.F. was ineffective in achieving the objectives for which it was created. It also indicated that although it contributed to the reduction of multidimensional poverty, this was reflected in people with lower levels of vulnerability and who already had structured and/or implemented projects, prior to the start of the PNIS.

This evaluation provides the Government with sufficient information about the components of the PNIS that have the greatest effect on the reduction of illicit crops and the improvement of the living conditions of growers and/or collectors, which would allow it to focus resources efficiently when considering a reformulation of the PNIS; there is an opportunity for improvement to reinforce and focus resources for the implementation of the F.A. on those elements that demonstrate a significant effect in accordance with the commitments of point 4.

The TS is also concerned about the lack of indicators for monitoring the implementation of the F.A., especially in the eradication of coca crops, of which only information from the Ministry of Defense is available on the number of coca crops forcibly eradicated, which the government recently decided to reduce again the eradication goal and focus its efforts on the voluntary substitution, as established by the F.A. and the Constitutional Court; strategy of which no progress in execution by the National Government is known. In addition to the scarce public information by the government about the implementation of the F.A., especially in point 4.

The TS highlights that there is still a significant delay in the implementation of productive projects with a long-term vision, which is very important for the sustainability of the PNIS and depends on the families not returning to activities in illicit economies, and the significant delay in the commitments of the community PAI, of which, in some components, this TS is not aware of information about their implementation.⁴

Regarding the TPD, the TS considers that there is a considerable delay in the implementation of this commitment, since it should have been completed in 2021. While compliance with this commitment is urgent, it is not timely because the current government lacks the political capacity to facilitate a law regulating the TPD. The TS also identifies that the definition of small-scale grower, which is limited by the number of hectares of illicit crops, is unknown in the most recent bills processed.

Regarding the PISDA initiatives, the TS notes that the roadmaps of 42 initiatives were activated, representing an increase of 10% compared to what was reported in the Thirteenth Report. However, the TS reiterates that it is necessary to know the status of the PISDA initiatives, i.e., the percentage of implementation of the initiative. Likewise, the TS notes that for the second consecutive report, it did not know information on the number of PISDA initiatives in the eight PNIS municipalities that are not geographically related to PDET territories.

Finally, the TS finds that the work of substitution of illicit crops still offers an opportunity to promote the implementation of the F.A., particularly during the current period of government, since on several occasions government officials have stated (as mentioned above) the priority of voluntary eradication, respecting the collective agreements with the communities. The TS also highlights the recent decisions of the Constitutional Court regarding compliance with the F.A., especially the commitment of the PNIS and the need to involve more families and communities due to shortcomings in its implementation in previous administrations.

⁴ The TS found inconsistencies in the figures presented by the Directorate for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use reported compared to those previously recorded by the Presidency of the Republic and in previous reports, in addition to not recording the cut-off date of the information provided.

2.2. Consumption prevention and public health program

The F.A. (4.2) seeks to understand and treat illicit drug use as "a multi-causal phenomenon" that should be "addressed as a public health issue". Furthermore, the F.A. also recognizes that there must be collaboration with various actors, given that

the solution requires commitment and joint work between the authorities [and] the community (...) around a policy of health promotion, prevention, comprehensive care and social inclusion with special emphasis on children and adolescents (A.F., 4.2, p.116).

2.2.1. Analysis

National Program of Integral Intervention against Illicit Drug Use

Regarding the National Program for Comprehensive Intervention against Illicit Drug Use, the TS found no information on progress in its implementation, given that the Ministry of Health has not issued the decree creating the Program, which has been under development since 2021. The TS notes that this provision is in a state of non-compliance, since it should have been finalized in 2019, according to the PMI. Similarly, the TS notes that the only reference it found to this provision was in the "Smoke-Free Parks Project", in which the National Narcotics Fund recognizes as one of its objectives "to work on the creation of the National Program for Comprehensive Intervention against Illicit Drug Use, with the leadership of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection" (FNE, 2024, p.91). However, it makes no mention of the status of this provision.

National System of Attention to the Consumer of Illicit Drugs

The TS found no information on the creation of the National System for the Attention to the Consumer of Illicit Drugs (A.F., 4.2.1.2), since the Administrative Act has not been issued by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. The TS reiterates that this provision is in a state of non-compliance and that, according to the PMI, it is seven years behind the proposed schedule. This constant non-compliance represents a serious risk for the adequate attention to consumers and the implementation of the Gender Approach in this matter.

Bill on cannabis regulation

Point 4 of the F.A. states that "it is necessary to design [...] alternatives that address consumption with a public health approach" (F.A., 2016, 4., p. 99). During the observation period, the TS found no new bills that are focused on the regularization of cannabis consumption, after Legislative Act 001 of 2023 was filed, last December 12, 2023 (TS, 2024, p.175).

2.2.2. Conclusion

The TS reiterates that the issue on the Consumption Prevention and Public Health Program is considerably behind schedule due to delays in launching the National Program for Comprehensive Intervention against Illicit Drug Consumption and the National System of Care for the Consumer of Illicit Drugs, fundamental pillars for the correct implementation of Point 4 of the F.A. Both programs should have been created in 2017 and completed in 2019, meaning that they are five years behind schedule and therefore in a state of non-compliance.

The TS reiterates that the archiving of the projects promoting the regularization of the adult use of cannabis represents an obstacle in the implementation of the A.F. insofar as it hinders the understanding of the consumption of psychoactive substances with a public health approach and the elimination of the "stigmatization of the consumer and their non-criminal prosecution on the grounds of consumption" (A.F., 2016, p. 116).

2.3. Solution to the phenomenon of production and commercialization of narcotic drugs

The F.A. stipulated that "policies and programs to deactivate the factors and mechanisms that stimulate and maintain the problem of production and commercialization of illicit drugs" (F.A. 4.3, p. 120) would be the appropriate route to a solution to the phenomenon of production and commercialization of narcotics. The specific commitments framed in this sub-point to solve the problem of production and commercialization of illicit drugs consist of: (i) a criminal policy strategy focused on an effective prosecution process (A.F. 4.3.1); (ii) a strategy against the assets involved in drug trafficking and money laundering (A.F. 4.3.2); (iii) the establishment of norms and mechanisms that allow producing, importing and trading companies to adopt transparency and control measures for inputs and chemical precursors (A.F. 4.3.3); (iv) a strategy to fight corruption; and (v) an international conference and regional forums for dialogue to evaluate anti-drug policy.

2.3.1. Analysis

Effective judicialization

During the observation period for this report, the TS evidenced variations compared to 2023 in law enforcement results related to the interdiction and detection of illicitly used drugs: the number of tons of cocaine seized increased by 38% between January and April 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 (from 211.4 to 292.9) and the number of tons of marijuana seized increased by 49% (from 145.9 to 217.3). However, the number of kilograms of heroin seized

decreased by 87% (from 437.9 to 55.8) (Ministry of Defense, 2024). Regarding the number of seizures and immobilizations of vehicles belonging to drug trafficking networks The number of aircraft immobilized increased by 50% (from 80 to 120) while the number of boats seized and immobilized decreased by 16% (from 148 to 124) (ibid). In relation to illicit drug production infrastructure destroyed decreased by 2% (from 1,893 to 1,839) (ibid).

In relation to provision 4.3.1 of the F.A. regarding the capacities of "investigation, prosecution and punishment of crimes associated with any organization or criminal group related to the production and commercialization of drugs", the TS learned that "so far in 2023, nine criminal proceedings have been carried out, through the prosecution of 21 persons for the crime of money laundering and related crimes, for an amount of \$28,283,567,515" (Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, 2023, p. 25).

Regarding the extradition of Colombian nationals, between January and June 1st, 2024, 21 Colombians were extradited (Datos Abiertos, 2024). There is no information on the country of destination of the extraditions.

Strategy against assets involved in drug trafficking and money laundering

The TS found no progress related to the provision on the identification of the drug trafficking value chain through "a crime mapping process, at all levels, including the regional level, to identify the financing systems of organized crime organizations" (A.F., 4.3.2). Likewise, as indicated by the TS in the Thirteenth Report, "this provision is in non-compliance, given that the arguments used to consider it compliant do not fully correspond to the F.A." (TS, 2024, p.171).

In relation to the provision of "the comprehensive anti-corruption strategy" (A.F. 4.3.4), the TS found no information on progress in the process of socialization of the "roadmap to prevent and/or mitigate corruption risks", outlined in the Thirteenth Report (TS, 2024, p.171). In addition, the TS found that the preliminary text of the Integral Strategy to Fight Corruption was developed in partnership between the Transparency Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (SIPO, 2024).

The TS highlights what the Prosecutor General's Office stated in terms of "strengthening and focusing the regional presence of the entity to investigate and punish crimes associated with corruption and drug trafficking at the local level", following the report of the International Expert on Human Rights of the United Nations, Antonia Urrejola. The TS notes that this institutional strengthening at the regional level is in accordance with the provisions of effective judicialization (4.3.1) and the strategy to fight corruption (4.3.4), mainly in its territorial component. However, the TS did not find further information on how this strengthening and targeting process will be carried out.

The TS did not find information related to progress in the implementation of the commitment of "regulatory adjustments and qualification and strengthening of

institutional capacities for the detection, control and reporting of illicit financial operations" (A.F. p, 121) nor of the indicator used by the Government to measure this commitment: "percentage of investigation, supervision or financial control bodies created, redesigned or strengthened". Likewise, the TS notes that this commitment is in a state of non-compliance given that, according to the MIP, it should have started in 2017. However, this provision still has time to be implemented, given that it is valid until 2031. On the other hand, the TS identifies the publication of the book "Evaluación Nacional del Riesgo de Lavado de Activos, Financiación del Terrorismo y Proliferación de Armas de Destrucción Masiva" by the Unidad de Información y Análisis Financiero, in January 2024 (UIAF, 2023).

Control of inputs

The TS found that the Ministry of Justice prepared the Operational Plan for 2024 and held the first committee on chemical substances for 2024, on March 6 (SIIPO, 2024a), in relation to the provision of the "strategy for the strengthening of capacities for the surveillance and control of inputs and precursors" (A.F. 4.3.3). Regarding the provision related to the control of inputs (4.3.3), the TS found that in the first quarter of 2024, the National Police, together with members of the Ministry of Justice, carried out 11 inspection visits in the department of Antioquia (SIIPO, 2024b). Similarly, regarding the provision to adopt "special protocols to identify uses, frequencies and locations of demand for inputs" (A.F., 2016, p. 122), the TS highlights the Voluntary and Non-Binding Cooperation Agreement signed between the Government and the Colombian Chamber of Cement and Concrete with the objective of "adopting and implementing a voluntary collaboration mechanism that aims to prevent the diversion of controlled substances and chemicals" (SIIPO, 2024c).

International Conference and regional dialogue spaces

The F.A. states in its commitment 4.3.5 that:

The National Government will promote an international Conference within the framework of the United Nations Organization to reflect, make an objective evaluation of the anti-drug policy and advance in the construction of consensus around the necessary adjustments. (A.F., 2016, p. 123).

The TS notes that it did not find information showing progress in the implementation of this provision and therefore considers that the provision is in a state of non-compliance. Likewise, it reiterates that the arguments indicated to consider the provision as compliant are not in total correspondence with the F.A., as indicated by the TS in the Thirteenth Report (TS, 2024, p.175).

2.3.2. Conclusion

The TS notes that, although it found some progress in the implementation of the issue regarding the Solution to the Phenomenon of Production and Commercialization of Narcotics, it still is in a state of non-compliance, since there

are still provisions that have not been fulfilled in accordance with the F.A. provisions.

The TS highlights the progress found in terms of input control, mainly focused on strengthening surveillance and control capacities, as well as monitoring companies that trade in inputs and chemical precursors. However, the TS reiterates that it has not found progress in the provisions related to the fight against drug trafficking and money laundering as provided for in the FA in terms of National programs and Plans. As mentioned by the TS in the Thirteenth Report, there continues to be no progress in the provisions on "crime mapping" and on regulatory adjustments to strengthen capacities against illicit financial operations (4.3.2), and therefore classifies these provisions as non-compliant.

The TS also highlights the progress reported by the National Government in the area of input control, mainly regarding protocols for identifying uses, frequencies, and places of input demand. However, the TS notes that the results of operations to interdict illicit substances, being an objective of the F.A., are not sustained, showing some progress compared to the period from January to April 2023, while other indicators reflected a reduction in operations, such as for example against the seizure of heroin and seizures and immobilizations of drug production infrastructure.

Humanitarian demining

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The decontamination of Antipersonnel Mines -MAP-, Unexploded Ordnance, Unexploded Ordnance -UXO- and Improvised Explosive Devices -IED-, is fundamental to guarantee the implementation of the programs for the substitution of illicit crops and contribute to the structural transformation of the territories. Although this issue is contemplated in point 4.1.3.1 of the F.A., its transversal importance for the integral and sustainable implementation of points 3. End of the Conflict and 5. Agreements about conflict victims in the F.A.

The F.A. provides on this issue that "in the framework of its implementation [of the F.A.], it [the National Government] shall implement a demining and clearance program for the areas in the national territory that have been affected by the location of antipersonnel mines and unexploded ordnance" (F.A., 2016, 4.1.3.1, p. 106). In this sense, the A.F. establishes that special humanitarian demining programs are an option for the reincorporation of former members of the FARC to civilian life (A.F. 3.2.2.6), in addition to providing guarantees of non-repetition, by prioritizing the territories of ethnic communities especially harmed by this phenomenon (A.F. 4.1.3.1).

2.4.1. Analysis

The TS found that, although contamination by MAP and MUSE persists in the national territory, MAP and MUSE incidents had decreased, going from 29 incidents between January and April 2023 to 17 in the same period of 2024 (Descontamina Colombia, 2024). However, according to figures from Descontamina Colombia, casualties in MAP and MUSE accidents increased significantly, as between January and April 2024, 48 casualties were recorded for this type of incidents nationwide, 8 more cases than those recorded in the same period of 2023 (40). While three fatalities occurred in municipalities where the F.A. is not implemented and the remaining 45 fatalities occurred in municipalities in PDET regions.

According to data from Descontamina Colombia between January and April 2024 the increase in incidents occurred in five regions of the country, all of them with violent disputes between armed groups: Bajo Cauca Antioqueño where there are disputes between post-FARC groups and the Clan del Golfo; southern Bolívar where there are disputes between the ELN and Clan del Golfo; southern Cauca region where there are disputes between post-FARC groups; central and Pacific Nariño where there are ELN disputes with post-FARC groups and in eastern Putumayo department where there are disputes between post-FARC groups.

The number of municipalities with MAP and MUSE presence, as of June 6, 2024, decreased by 38 compared to the previous report (2024), going from 264 municipalities to 226. Of the 226 municipalities that still register the presence of MAP and MUSE, 38% are in intervention (87 municipalities) covering 18 departments, of which those that concentrate the largest number of municipalities in intervention are: Antioquia (19); Caquetá (9); Meta (8); Putumayo (7) and Bolívar (5). However, the TS highlights that, despite the reduction of municipalities with presence of mines and the increase in decontamination, there are still 124 municipalities reporting presence of mines (54.8% of the total number of municipalities reporting presence of mines and 11.2% compared to the national total) in which their prioritization and intervention is pending, mainly in the departments of Chocó (25 municipalities); Nariño (21); Antioquia (16); Cauca (14); and Norte de Santander (13) (Descontamina Colombia, 2024).

2.4.2. Conclusion

The TS highlights the progress in humanitarian demining in the national territory, as well as the reduction in the number of municipalities that present MAP and MUSE. However, the TS calls attention to the persistent presence of APL and UXO in more than 50% of the municipalities reporting the presence of mines (124). Also, as mentioned by the TS in its Thirteenth Report, the main obstacle for a comprehensive compliance with this issue of the F.A. is the increase in casualties

due to accidents (TS, 2024, 180). For more information on the conditions of the security guarantees, please refer to the section on Point 3 "End of the Conflict".

2.5. Gender, Ethnic and Environmental Cross-cutting Approaches

2.5.1. Gender Focus

Regarding the number of PDET initiatives labeled "gender and rural women", the TS found that the number of initiatives with an activated implementation route increased by 7.3%, going from 2,254 in December 2023 to 2,419 in May 2024; the number of initiatives remains at 4,606 (ART, 2024). Regarding the PISDA initiatives in PNIS-PDET municipalities, the TS was unable to find information, and upon asking ART, the latter indicated, through the file 20246000036411 (ART, 2023), that the information could be found in the PDET Central information page. However, the TS was not able to identify this information because it was not possible to add the filters "substitution of illicit crops" and "gender and rural women label" simultaneously.

The TS found inconsistencies in the information provided by the Directorate for the Substitution of Illicit Crops -DSCI- on January 11th, 2024, with file number E-2024-017956. In relation to the number of families with a woman as a holder within the framework of Integral Technical Assistance, the DSCI reports two different totals: 30,640 and 28,833 (Agencia de Renovación del Territorio, No. 20246000036411, 2024). Neither database had did not have a cut-off date, to distinguish one from the other. Although both databases reflect an increase compared to the figure reported by the TS in the Thirteenth Report, which corresponds to 28,708 (TS, 2024, p.181), the TS points out the inconsistency in the official information provided as an obstacle.

Regarding the number of families with women as holders, linked to the PNIS, the TS found discrepancies in the figures provided by the DSCI versus those reported by the TS in the Thirteenth Report, with figures from the Special Women's Instance that were based on data from the Peace Agreement Implementation Unit. The DSCI noted that there are currently 30,640 families with women as holders linked to the PNIS -without providing a cut-off date- (Agencia de Renovación del Territorio, No. 20246000036411, 2024), while for 2023, the TS reported 35,926 (TS, 2024, p.182). However, the Directorate also reported that there are 35,934 women linked to the PNIS, but this may included women linked to the PNIS with and without legal status; a fact that the TS has not recorded in its previous reports. On the number of individual long-cycle productive projects with women holders, the DSCI reported that there are 2,827 projects and 25,766 short-cycle projects (Agencia de Renovación del Territorio, No. 20246000036411, 2024). However, the TS does not have information to be able to contrast this information or to be able to

identify the evolution against 2023. In fact, the associated indicator in the SIPO platform has not been updated since December 2022 (SIPO, 2024d). However, the TS learned that there are 30,640 active PNIS productive projects and 12 suspended projects (Agencia de Renovación del Territorio, No. 20246000036411, 2024); the main departments with active projects are Nariño (7,418), Putumayo (6,513), Caquetá (4,590), Antioquia (2,907) and Meta (2,586). Regarding suspended projects, most are in Nariño (7), Meta (2), Guaviare, Arauca and Bolívar, with 1 suspended project each (ibid).

Regarding the Immediate Food Assistance program, the TS found differences in the information reported in the Thirteenth Report, since the TS had outlined "27,047 families with a woman as the holder" as of November 2023, according to the Special Women's Instance (TS, 2024, p.182), however, the DSCI reported that there are 26,395 families (Territorial Renewal Agency, No. 20246000036411, 2024); this source does not have a cut-off date.

Regarding the inclusion of the Gender Approach as part of the National Program for Comprehensive Intervention against the Consumption of Illicit Drugs, the TS was informed that the Ministry of Health prepared the "Guidelines for comprehensive and integrated care for the consumption of psychoactive substances" (SIPO, 2024e) as a territorial component of the Program, which has a focus on "the promotion of mental health, prevention of the consumption of psychoactive substances, management for comprehensive care and social inclusion, risk and harm reduction" (ibid). However, the TS reiterates that the state of non-compliance with the provision associated with the Program, truncates the efforts for the implementation of the Gender Approach, representing a new risk for the consumer population, given the need to have a differential approach that allows special attention for women and LGBTIQ+ people, taking into account their needs and context.

Regarding strategies to reduce stigma and discrimination against consumers, the TS found that the results of the "territorial information gathering instrument, towards a qualification of the criteria that allow to know which and how many strategies are being implemented in the territory" (SIPO, 2024f), which was scheduled for socialization in December 2023, have not been published. Taking into account the social stigmatization and pointing out that women suffer in their diversities as consumers of psychoactive substances, when challenging the roles assigned to them in a sexist and patriarchal society, the TS considers this delay as an obstacle for the intersectionality of the Gender Approach.

Regarding the drug trafficking chain, the TS notes that the Ministry of Justice and Law, headed by the Strategic and Analysis Sub-Directorate, initiated "the problem statement, methodological aspects and research design" corresponding to the provision "Line of research on gender in the drug trafficking chain in the Colombian Drug Observatory, including information on illicit crops, production, marketing and

consumption of illicit drugs" (DNP, 2017, p.162). However, the TS calls attention to the delay in this provision, given that according to the PMI, the research should have started in 2018. However it has time for its development, given that its deadline is in 2031.

The TS draws attention to the discrepancies in the information provided by official entities on the Gender Approach, as it impedes the verification of the implementation of the F.A. and the mainstreaming of the approach. Additionally, the TS recognizes the inclusion of the Gender Approach in programs and policies focused on the solution to the drug problem, such as the "Guidelines for the integral and integrated attention to the consumption of psychoactive substances" but identifies as an obstacle that the execution of these policies has not been fulfilled in the initial period established in the F.A. and the MIP.

2.5.2. Ethnic approach

Regarding the first safeguard regarding the solution to the illicit drug problem, (i) the participation of ethnic communities in the design and implementation of the PNIS (A.F., 2016, p. 208), the TS found that in the databases of the ART's registration number 20246000036411 (2023), with no cut-off date, 18,318 people belonging to Afro-Colombian, black and indigenous communities have been identified within the active beneficiaries of the different components of the National Comprehensive Crop Substitution Program, Immediate Food Assistance, Food Assistance and Security, Comprehensive Technical Assistance, and Short Cycle and Long Cycle Productive Projects; of which 7,931 are women.

Additionally, as of March 27, 2024, the Government approved 7,524 investment plans for crop substitution benefiting Afro-Colombian families in the department of Nariño, and 1,860 investment plans to allocate alternative livelihoods to indigenous families in Cauca (UN Verification Mission, 2024). For the development of these plans, the Government committed US\$18 million during 2024 (UN Verification Mission, 2024).

Likewise, the TS learned that as of March 30th, 2024, 64 ethnic initiatives were managed with activated management routes, which are developed in PDET zones in Alto Patía, Norte del Cauca, Catatumbo, Chocó, Caguán Basin, Piedemonte Caqueteño, Macarena-Guaviare, Montes de María, Middle Pacific, Pacific, Nariño border, Putumayo, Sierra Nevada, Tolima, and Urabá Antioqueño (SIIPO, 2024).

In relation to the second safeguard, (ii) the prioritization of ethnic peoples who are at risk of physical and cultural extermination and whose territories have been affected by illicit crops (A.F., 2016, p. 208), the TS learned that spaces for dialogue were opened to agree on measures with ethnic authorities in the areas of Sierra Nevada Santa Marta, Putumayo, Bajo Cauca, Sur de Bolívar, Catatumbo (UIAP, 2024). In addition, the Unit for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement indicated that there is progress in the preparation for the installation of territorial technical tables of the National Security Commission in PDET territories, such as

Putumayo, Bajo Cauca, Sur de Córdoba, Pacífico Nariñense, as well as in the generation of spaces for articulation with territorial entities, ethnic organizations, and international cooperation organizations; and in the follow-up to the collective reparation plans prioritized in the ethnic chapter, such as the Nukak, Bajo Atrato and Awá communities.

Regarding the third safeguard, (iii) the Demining and Clearance Program in ethnic territories (A.F., 2016, p. 208), the TS did not find information on areas free of suspected presence of antipersonnel mines corresponding to ethnic territories, nor on Antipersonnel Mine Risk Education (ERM) activities aimed at the population belonging to ethnic communities.

In accordance with the fourth safeguard, (iv) the return and restitution of lands of different indigenous communities (A.F., 2016, p. 208), the National Government issued on February 7, 2024, Decree 129 of 2024, which is related to

with the regulation of the procedures for the expansion and regulation of the lands of the black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquero communities; adopting mechanisms for the legal security of the territories occupied and owned ancestrally and/or traditionally by the black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquero communities and enacting other provisions. (Decree 129 of 2024).

Regarding the budget, the Decree establishes that it must be implemented gradually in accordance with the Medium Term Fiscal Framework and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. This represents an advance in the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter because it regulates the procedures for land expansion and regulation for the Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquero communities.

In addition, the TS found that the Land Restitution Unit prioritized 29 cases during the first semester of 2024. Of these, 11 correspond to Afro-Colombian Community Councils and 18 to Indigenous Resguardos (Reservations). The Unit is processing 362 restitution requests to ethnic peoples (UN Verification Mission, 2024). On the other hand, the TS found that as of December 28th, 2023, 35,164 hectares were handed over to peasants, formalizing the ownership of 184,189 hectares for peasants, 414,999 for ethnic communities and the restitution of 267 hectares for two ethnic communities (United Nations High Commissioner, 2024).

The TS recorded that the greatest advances in the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter correspond to the expansion and regularization of indigenous reservations and the collective titling of territories traditionally occupied by Afro-Colombian peoples (UN Verification Mission, 2024). However, the system's information indicates that there has been no progress in complying with the PAI despite the vulnerability faced by ethnic peoples in the face of the persistence of the conflict in the territories (forced displacement and confinements), and its disproportionate impact on them, including indigenous peoples at risk of physical and cultural extermination, and Afro-Colombian communities (UN Verification Mission, 2024).

Regarding the National Drug Policy 2023-2033, the TS learned that despite having a cross-cutting ethnic approach (TS, 2014), the secretary of the Permanent Roundtable of Concertation (MPC) stated that.

We had agreed on a Prior Consultation route in which in the year 2023 we were going to design the pre-consultation, which is in charge of the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia-ONIC, and in the year 2024 we were going to develop the territorial deployment of the entire drug policy with the seven organizations. This is a State agreement with the Indigenous Peoples that today is being violated. (Mesa Permanente de Concertación, 2023).

This represents an obstacle to prioritizing the ethnic approach in actions associated with the detection, treatment and care of psychoactive substance use problems, the protection of the practices and knowledge of the communities, as well as the protection and social inclusion of ethnic peoples. According to the report of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare, 1.7% of indigenous people in Guaviare between 0 and 19 years of age were attended in 2021 for mental and behavioral disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances; This is in accordance with the alerts by the Ombudsman's Office in which they warn "about the risk for children, adolescents and young people of the Nukak and Jiw communities in displacement situations located in temporary settlements, regarding the consumption of PAS at a very early age" (ICBF, 2023). Likewise, the TS highlighted the IEANPE's call for attention regarding the lack of consultation and agreement on this policy with black people (IEANPE, 2024).

With regard to the Policy for the Reduction of PAS Consumption, the TS found that during the first quarter of 2024, there was no progress in the protocolization of the policy guidelines for addressing the health of the Black, Raizal, Palenquero and Roma people (SIIPO, 2024).

Likewise, the TS evidenced that out of the total of 50.4 billion of the Pluriannual Plan of Investments destined to the implementation of the F.A., 1.4 billion were allocated to Point 4 (IEANPE, 2024b). However, there is no clarity regarding the specific resources of the National Development Plan 2022-2026 for Item 4 in terms of the Ethnic Approach (IEANPE, 2024b).

The TS highlights the progress in the ethnic disaggregation of people linked to the different components of the PNIS, registered until June 2023. However, the TS also notes that there are still pending actions to advance in the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter as there is a lag, especially in Item 4 (IEANPE, 2024c). The TS did not find information on the PAIs in the SIIPO. In addition to the lack of certainty regarding the progress in the legal formalization of land ownership which does not necessarily mean guarantees for the effective enjoyment of the right to territory and self-government of ethnic communities (SIIPO, 2024). Additionally, the TS calls attention to the need to generate spaces for consultation with the communities to make the implementation of the National Drug Policy 2023-2033 effective.

2.5.3. Environmental Approach

Regarding the environmental approach, the F.A. establishes that the implementation of the PNIS will take into account the prioritized territories, which include the National Natural Parks -PNNN- for their restoration and effective protection (4.1.4). During the observation period, the TS found that at the national level, deforestation decreased by 38% in 2023 compared to 2022, going from 71,185 hectares -ha- deforested to 44,274 ha (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, 2024). In the last quarter of 2023 the departments that presented the greatest increase in deforestation were Caquetá (with an increase of 3,464 ha deforested), Meta (with an increase of 2,437 ha) and Guaviare (with an increase of 1,004 ha) (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, 2024a). All of these departments have PNIS municipalities. In Putumayo, a department with PNIS municipalities, deforestation decreased by 1,976 ha in the last quarter of 2023. As for the National Natural Park System (PNN), 7% of deforestation in 2023 was concentrated in these areas (2,544 ha) (Ibid), especially in La Macarena, Tinigua and Chiribiquete Parks and the Yaguará II and Nukak reservations (El Espectador, 2024). It did not find official deforestation figures for these parks.

The TS alerted in its Thirteenth Report (2024), the urgency of intervention in the PNN area to mitigate deforestation in protected areas. It is still necessary to overcome the delays and continue with the restoration measures already underway, in accordance with provision 4.1.4 of the F.A. (4.1.4). It is pertinent to expand the scope of the restoration measures, which for the Thirteenth Report had a limited scope (ST, 2024). In addition, it is important to have a specific budget allocation for the NNP areas, since the TS did not find allocation for these areas for 2023.

In environmental matters, the TS found information on deforested areas in the departments with municipalities in which the F.A. is implemented. Of the 14 departments with PNIS municipalities, eight show an increase in the number of cultivated hectares of coca (Putumayo, Caquetá, Córdoba, Meta, Guaviare, Nariño, Cauca and Valle del Cauca). Of these departments, Caquetá, Guaviare, Meta, Putumayo, and Nariño presented a decrease in deforestation in 2022 compared to 2021 (UNODC, 2022, p. 130); for Córdoba, Cauca, and Valle del Cauca the TS did not find official information on deforestation. Caquetá reduced deforestation by 50% compared to 2021 levels, Guaviare by 37%, Meta by 34%, Putumayo by 15% (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, 2023) and Nariño by 34% (La República, 2023).

However, between October and December 2022, the departments of Meta, Putumayo, Guaviare, Caquetá and Nariño were part of the deforestation nuclei that have illicit crops as one of their main causes (IDEAM, 2022). In the departments with PNIS municipalities that reported a decrease in cultivated coca hectares,

deforestation increased in 2022 compared to 2021 for Antioquia (5% of deforested ha), while it decreased in Norte de Santander (40%) and Vichada (26%). In Arauca, Bolívar and Guainía (El Espectador, 2023), the TS did not find official information on deforestation.

The F.A. (4.1.3.3.) establishes that the implementation of the PNIS "will start with the prioritized territories" which includes the NNP and stipulates the effective restoration and protection of these areas (4.1.4). Regarding Special Management Zones (SMZ), the TS found that 49% of coca cultivation was found in these areas in 2022, of which 15% corresponds to Forest Reserves and 5% to National Natural Parks (NNP), an increase of 2% and 21.5% with respect to 2021, respectively (UNODC, 2022, p. 16). In PNN, the presence of coca crops was identified in 13 of the 59 parks, 84% of the area with coca in 2022 was concentrated in five parks: Paramillo (Córdoba-Antioquia), La Paya (Putumayo), Nukak (Guaviare), Catatumbo-Barí (Norte de Santander) and Sierra de La Macarena (Meta) (UNODC, 2022, p. 37). On the other hand, deforestation in PNN in 2022 was 12,449 ha, a reduction of 12.8% compared to 2021 (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, 2023).

Of the five NNP with the highest concentration of coca cultivation (mentioned above), Sierra de la Macarena, La Paya and Nukak showed the greatest reduction in deforestation in 2022 compared to 2021, while Paramillo NNP increased its deforested area in the same comparison periods (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, 2023). Of the aforementioned parks, three are in the process of restoration constituting 50.7 ha: of these ha, most are located in Sierra de la Macarena (29.67 ha), Paramillo (9.33 ha) and Catatumbo Barí (0.38 ha). In addition, there are five other parks in the process of restoration: Munchique (4.63 ha), Tinigua (2.39 ha), Plantas Medicinales Orito Ingi Ande (2.08 ha), Alto Fragua Indi-Wasi (1.5 ha) and Los Farallones de Cali (0.72 ha). However, this figure is marginal compared to the total deforested areas in PNN and corresponds to 7% of the hectares prioritized for restoration (724.2 ha) (Procuraduría General de la Nación, 2023, p. 361).

According to the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic, between 2020 and March 2023 there is no report of progress in restoration strategies for areas of the PNN, of the 715,352 ha prioritized, 4.1% are in the process of restoration (29.2 ha) (2023, p. 261). Data on deforestation in PNN demonstrate that intervention to mitigate deforestation in these protected areas is urgent. Restoration measures are in line with the F.A. (4.1.4), but there are delays. Although the TS notes that eight NNP are currently in the process of restoration, the TS considers that these measures are marginal because their scope is limited, so it is urgent to increase intervention to counteract deforestation in protected areas.

In budgetary matters, the TS did not find a specific budget allocation for the areas of PNN in 2023. For 2024, \$1,563,805,293,374 of the National General Budget

was allocated to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development -MADS-, double the budget for 2023 (\$771,949,847,669). As of October 2023, 33.50% of that budget had been executed. However, of the total allocation for the MADS, \$400,000,000 was earmarked for the implementation of deforestation reduction strategies and sustainable alternatives in the departments of Amazonas, Caquetá, Putumayo, Guaviare and Meta, of which 12.68% was executed. For the implementation of a forestry development nucleus for the reduction of deforestation in the municipality of Mapiripán, Meta, \$7,587,359,675 was allocated with 100% execution; for the implementation of a forestry development nucleus for the reduction of deforestation in the municipality of Cartagena Del Chairá, Caquetá, \$18,820,183,200 was allocated with 100% execution. 820,183,200 with 51.40% execution; for the environmental management of land use in the framework of the environmental zoning plan in PDET sub-regions of the departments of Antioquia, Bolívar, Chocó and Córdoba, \$5,604,981,120 was allocated with no progress reported in execution (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, 2023a).

Opportunities for improvement

2.6.1. National Program for the Substitution of Illicitly Used Crops.

- Reformulate those components of the PNIS that have already completed more than 85% compliance with the goals defined in the program and the Implementation Framework Plan, as well as in the other established monitoring tools.
- There is an opportunity for the government to improve by redesigning the PNIS and its programmatic instruments, based on its impact evaluation, in those components that proved to be more efficient in meeting the objective of Point 4, in terms of eradicating illicit crops and overcoming poverty.
- The National Government has the opportunity to articulate the PNIS in an integral manner with the provisions of the other points of the F.A., such as the reincorporation programs, the Integral Rural Reform and the security guarantees, if it decides to carry out a restructuring process of said program.
- In order to catalyze the full implementation of the PNIS, it is essential to promote the implementation of productive projects with a long-term vision, given their very low level of completion and their current state of non-compliance, since the continuity of the PNIS and the F.A. depend on the cultivating and/or harvesting families having income from licit economies.
- In order to achieve greater viability of the short-cycle and long-cycle productive projects of the PAI Familiar component, it is necessary to advance in the renegotiation commitment with the National Government, established in the PND 2022-2026.

- In order to fully comply with the implementation of the PAI Comunitario, the TS reiterates the need to accelerate the implementation of the provisions on rural day care centers, access to job opportunities and basic health care brigades.
- In order to have a thorough understanding of the status of implementation of the PISDA initiatives, it is necessary to periodically update the progress of their implementation, especially in the eight PNIS municipalities without geographical correspondence with PDET territories.
- With the intention of improving compliance with security guarantees, the government may review the structuring of the PNIS by regions, so that in those regions where unsafe conditions have become an obstacle to the construction of a sustainable and lasting peace, a restructuring of the program is carried out within the framework of the new policy initiatives and in accordance with the Development Plan.
- The eventual revision of the Implementation Framework Plan also offers the opportunity to review the PNIS structure and to advance its revision in accordance with policy decisions, and within the framework of bilaterality with the High Party to the Agreement, so as to harmonize the provisions of the Agreement with the Development Plan and other planning instruments.

2.6.2. Consumption prevention and public health program

- In order to comply with the F.A.'s focus on consumption prevention and public health, it is necessary to create the National Program of Integral Intervention against the Consumption of Illicit Drugs and the National System of Attention to the Consumer of Illicit Drugs, since the provisions of the F.A. are in a state of non-compliance.

2.6.3. Solution to the phenomenon of production and commercialization of narcotic drugs

- To strengthen the implementation of the provisions on the control of inputs or precursors of illicit drugs, it is necessary to implement control and transparency mechanisms for companies that import, produce, and market chemical inputs and precursors.
- In order to follow up on the implementation of the provisions, it is necessary to update information periodically, as in the case of strengthening the capacity to detect illicit financial operations, which for the second consecutive report, the TS did not find the corresponding information.

2.6.4. Humanitarian Demining

- In order to improve the targeting and promotion of APL and UXO decontamination efforts, it is appropriate to reevaluate the prioritization criteria for these efforts, giving priority to those municipalities with the highest number of APL and UXO incidents and events.

2.6.5. Gender Focus

- Activating initiatives with a gender and rural women's label in the PDET initiatives continues to be opportune, with the intention of promoting the implementation of the Gender Approach in this point of the F.A.
- In order to effectively monitor the implementation of the Gender Approach, it is essential that the implementing entities report the implementation status of each of the initiatives with periodic updates, and not only report when implementation begins (activation of roadmaps) and when it is 100% complete.
- In order to fully implement the gender approach to drug use prevention and health care, it is urgent to implement the basic programs in this area of the F.A.: the National Program for Comprehensive Intervention against Illicit Drug Use and the National System of Care for Consumers of Illicit Drugs, which are in a state of non-compliance due to their considerable backlog.

2.6.6. Ethnic Approach

- In order to prioritize the Ethnic Approach in actions associated with the detection, treatment and care for the use of psychoactive substances, it is important to transverse the Approach in the National Drug Policy 2023-2033.
- To generate spaces for consultation with ethnic communities on the guidelines of the National Drug Policy 2023-2033.
- The protocolization of the guidelines for addressing the health of the Black, Raizal, Palenquero and Roma peoples is necessary as an integral part of the Policy for the Reduction of PAS Consumption.
- The safeguards of the Ethnic Chapter for item 4 continue to lag behind, and it is therefore necessary to adopt measures to comply with the provisions.

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2.6.7. Environmental Approach

- In order to increase the impact and coverage of restoration plans and counteract deforestation in National Parks, it is essential to broaden the scope of these plans.
- It is essential that a specific budget allocation for the areas of PNN be included in the National General Budget, with the objective of strengthening the mitigation of environmental damage and the recovery of forests in these areas.
- In order to follow up on possible negative environmental impacts of PNIS productive projects in the municipalities where the Program is implemented, it is convenient to have a mechanism to identify such impacts, together with an inventory of them.

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PUNTO

6

Implementación,
Verificación y
Refrendación

1. Introduction

Point 6 of the F.A. establishes the tools for its implementation, verification, and endorsement. These tools are: the Commission for the Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the F.A. (F.A. 6.1); the Framework Implementation Plan (F.I.P.P.) -(A.F. 6.1); the Framework Implementation Plan -PMI-; the budgetary and institutional provisions necessary to ensure implementation (A.F. 6.1.1); the measures that guarantee the transparency of the process (A.F. 6.1.2); the priorities for the normative implementation (A.F. 6.1.9 and 6.1.10); the international verification mechanisms (A.F. 6.3), international monitoring (A.F. 6.4) and the dissemination and communication tools that the F.A. contemplates to advance the dissemination of the implementation and pedagogical tasks (A.F. 6.5).

For its Fourteenth Verification Report, the TS focused⁵ its analysis on those provisions of the F.A. in the following aspects: i) progress in implementation during the period under review; ii) relevance, timeliness and urgency of the implementation of the prioritized topics and subtopics, in correspondence to the public management capacity that can drive or modify the pace of implementation; iii) opportunities for improvement in response to the F.A. commitments.

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2. Analysis of provisions

Verification mechanisms

2.1.1. Commission for Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of Implementation -CSIVI-

The CSIVI, as agreed in point 6.1 of the F.A., is formed by three representatives of the National Government and three representatives of the Common Party. On the part of the National Government, the representatives are, by designation of the President of the Republic, those who occupy the positions of directors of the Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic (Laura Sarabia as of last February 23, replacing Carlos Ramón González), the Minister of the Interior (as of last July 8, Juan Fernando Cristo replacing Luis Fernando Velasco) and the

⁵ The TS gave priority in this report to the sub-items that still have commitments pending implementation, especially those in which there are delays or that require priority compliance. In addition, sub-themes where significant progress was reported after the 13th TS report (2024) were included.

director of the Presidential Unit for the Implementation of the Final Peace Agreement, Gloria Cuartas. On the part of the Comunes Party, the TS does not register changes in the delegates to the CSIVI (Rodrigo Granda, Diego Ferney Tovar and Olga Lucía Rico).

During the period of analysis of this report, the following meetings of the Commission were convened: March 15th exclusive session, April 15th extended session, April 26th territorial session and May 6th extended session. This Technical Secretariat was invited to the sessions of the Commission convened for April 15th, in which the Commission was informed about the progress in the process of updating the Framework Implementation Plan, a process which the TS will refer to in the corresponding section of this report, and to the first territorial session of April 26. The CSIVI sessions that have taken place during 2024 have not been attended by the President of the Republic or other members of the Government other than the delegates to the Commission. Likewise, the TS highlights, as in its Thirteenth Report, the active participation and leadership role played by the delegates of the Comunes Party in the CSIVI.

The first territorial session of the CSIVI, which took place on April 26, 2024 in Puerto Guzman, Putumayo, was attended by representatives of the embassies of: Cuba, Kingdom of Norway, the Delegation of the European Union at Colombia, the Embassy of Switzerland, the Embassy of Mexico, the Embassy of Ireland, the Embassy of Chile, the Embassy of Panama, the Embassy of Argentina, the special envoy of the European Union, the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, the Organization of American States Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia, the Attorney General's Office, the Ombudsman's Office, the Governor's Office of the Department of Putumayo, the Mayor's Office of Villagarzón, Putumayo, members of the Army and the National Police, and officials of the National Protection Unit.

During the session, three commitments were reached and recorded in a joint declaration:

To process and follow up on the proposals made here, sending them to the competent entities and requesting a response to be sent to the leaders and communities present here.

With the CSIVI, the technical roundtable to follow up on PDET projects, OCAD PAZ and to monitor and follow up on investment.

Technical roundtable on security and protection in Putumayo on a jointly agreed date and to socialize and provide a response in the strategic security plan (UIAP, 2024b).

For the observation period, the explicit commitment of the President of the Republic and other members of the National Government regarding the importance and the need to implement the Final Peace Agreement is maintained. The new Minister of the Interior and Government delegate to the CSIVI stated that:

My priority as Minister of the Interior will be to promote the implementation of the Peace Agreement. Therefore, my first meeting as Minister-designate is with the peace team; analyzing the status of the implementation, the achievements made, and the challenges of the Implementation Framework Plan and its revision.

Advancing the Agreement is at the heart of peace. (El Colombiano, 2024).

However, as of the date of publication of this report, the TS is not aware of changes in the institutional organization dedicated to the implementation of the F.A., until now attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace in the Presidency of the Republic, so that administratively the Ministry of the Interior cannot assume responsibility for the coordination of implementation tasks. This change, noted by the TS in its previous reports, may have the potential to boost and accelerate implementation. The TS noted in its Twelfth Report, published in December 2022 that:

The new structure of the Presidency of the Republic and consequently of the OACP, on which the new Unit for the Implementation of the F.A. will depend, the person in charge of the implementation responsibilities may limit and delay implementation functions, since according to the Law, the rank of the position to which the new director was appointed, she does not have the power to order spending, nomination or a management support team. (STCIV, 2022).

During the observation period of this report, the TS identified a controversy associated with the proposal made by the President of the Republic on March 15th, 2024, to convene a National Constituent Assembly.

Therefore, if this possibility of a popularly elected government, in the midst of this State and under the Constitution of Colombia, cannot apply the Constitution because they surround it so as not to apply it and prevent it, then Colombia has to go to a National Constituent Assembly. (Presidency of the Republic, 2024).

With the purpose, among other things, of "transforming institutions so that they obey the people's mandate for peace and justice" (Presidency of the Republic, 2024).

The former Minister of Foreign Affairs supported the President's proposal and affirmed that such a constitutional change is possible based on the provisions of the F.A. preamble that states

with the aim of further consolidating the foundations on which peace and national reconciliation will be built (...) will call on all parties, political and social movements, and all the country's active forces to reach a great National Political Agreement aimed at defining the institutional reforms and adjustments necessary to meet the challenges that peace demands. (A.F, 2016).

In this regard, the former President of the Republic, Juan Manuel Santos (2010-2018), addressed a letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations in which he stated that: "no part of the Final Agreement proposes or insinuates that the rules established in the current Constitution may be disregarded in the future"

and added that "there has been an attempt to disregard the letter and spirit of the Agreement (...) (Santos Calderón, 2024).

Likewise, the president of the Comunes Party, Rodrigo Londoño, affirmed that:

Our unrestricted support for the peace agreement does not exclude our critical sense. Hence, we express our concern about the consequences that may arise from the president's recent statements, in the sense that the 2016 peace agreement cannot be fulfilled without a constituent assembly. We believe, on the contrary, that fulfilling this agreement can unleash the deepest transformations in Colombia. (Caracol Radio, 2024).

2.1.2. Framework Implementation Plan (FIP).

The F.A., in point 6.1.1, establishes the purpose of the Framework Implementation Plan (FIP) as a tool for "the implementation of all that has been agreed - policies, norms, plans, programs - and to facilitate its follow-up and verification the Commission for the Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI) (...)" (*Acuerdo Final De Paz*, 2016). Likewise, the F.A., states in the same point that.

the Framework Plan shall be valid for a period of ten (10) years and (...) [which] shall be reviewed annually by the Commission for the Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI, for its acronym in Spanish) in order to make the adjustments to which it may be necessary. of the Final Agreement (CSIVI) in order to make any necessary adjustments. (A.F., 2016).

In this sense, the TS mentioned in its First Special Report published last April, that "For some time now the TS has insisted on the need to advance this annual review of the PMI as established in the A.F" (STCIV, 2024). However, the delegates of the National Government and the Communes Party before the CSIVI announced last March 18th that

more than seven years after the signing of the Peace Agreement, the parameters for the review and updating of the Framework Implementation Plan of the Final Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict and the Building of a Stable and Lasting Peace were approved (UIAP, 2024c).

At the April 15, 2024 session of the CSIVI, to which the TS was invited, the parameters for updating the MIP were presented. The TS emphasizes that the revision of this planning tool will consider aspects pointed out in its previous verification reports. In the Thirteenth Report, the TS stated in one of the opportunities for improvement that the need to "Adjust (...) the implementation to the economic and fiscal reality of the country is convenient to update the MIP for the first time and thereafter to review it once a year as stipulated in the F.A." (TS, 2024a).

In this regard, the information known by the TS in that CSIVI session indicates that the PMI revision will have two components. A physical component from which two

products will be obtained: new indicators and modified indicators, and a financial component that will take into account the Medium Term Fiscal Framework and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (UIAP-DNP, 2024). In the updating process, a PMI Technical Roundtable was set up, whose participation route for the update of Point 1 of the F.A. closed on July 16th, 2024.

Although the planning tool has not yet been updated as stipulated in the F.A., the TS considers the agreement between the high contracting parties on the parameters and installation of the Technical Committee to develop the updating process to be a step forward to overcome the state of noncompliance with the commitment.

Finally, in this TS, on July 11, the President of the Republic requested the United Nations Security Council to extend the 15-year term of the Framework Implementation Plan for this purpose by seven more years.

The Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs assured that:

We are proposing an adjustment of the implementation framework plan, which was designed to be implemented in 15 years and with the delays, we must seriously consider the possibility of extending the implementation period of this framework plan. (EFE, 2024).

In the opinion of the TS, making such a request to the United Nations Security Council is a change from what was agreed between the high contracting parties, for and before being submitted to the Security Council it should be discussed and accepted by the parties within the framework of the CSIVI.

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2.1.3. Integrated Information System and Transparency Measures -SIIPO-.

The Integrated Information System and Transparency Measures for Implementation (SIIPO) stipulated in paragraph 6.1.5 of the F.A., was agreed upon as a tool to "contribute to transparency (sic), facilitate the follow-up and verification of the Framework Plan for implementation and of the resources invested, in particular the follow-up by the Follow-up Commission, and to facilitate the monitoring and verification of the Framework Plan for implementation and of the resources invested, in particular the follow-up by the Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Commission" (A.F., 2016).

For its Thirteenth Verification Report, the TS found that "of the 517 PMI indicators tracked in the SIIPO, 19 still do not have a data sheet (A.11, A.35, A.36, A.83, B.390, C.242, D.291, D.304, F.465, B.MT.2, C.MT.4, C.MT.5, A.35P, A.36P, A.83P, C.E.6, C.E.9, D.E.9, D.E.12)" (TS, 2024a).

On April 22, 2024, the director of the Unit for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement and the director of the National Planning Department issued Circular 0020-4 addressed to the "ministries, administrative departments, decentralized entities, functionally or by services responsible for the programs and policies object

of the Implementation Framework Plan", with the subject "Urgency in the acceleration of the compliance and follow-up of the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement" (UIAP-DNP, 2024a). This circular states that these entities must undertake the necessary adjustments to capture in the administrative registries or competent platforms, the territorial and population information for the progress report required in SIPO according to the guidelines that for this purpose have been socialized in all the follow-up schemes of the National System for the Evaluation of Management and Results (Synergy). (UIAP-DNP, 2024a).

For the Fourteenth verification report, the TS does not record that any of the technical sheets outlined in its previous report have been included, so it is a provision that is still in a state of non-compliance. However, the TS learned that proposals for 11 technical sheets were submitted by the entities responsible for implementation to the National Planning Department (DNP) (D.304, A.11, A35, A35P, A36, A36P, C242, D291, DE9, CE6, CE9) that are reviewed and adjusted by the DNP to be incorporated into the SIPO.

2.1.4. International Verification Mechanisms

Paragraph 6.3 of the F.A. called "International Verification Component of the Commission for the Follow-up, Promotion, and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement (CSIVI)" (A.F, 2016) creates a verification mechanism whose purpose is to "verify the status and progress of the implementation [of the agreements], identify delays or deficiencies, provide opportunities for continuous improvement, as well as contribute to strengthen its implementation". This verification mechanism includes: the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, the International Verification Component of the CSIVI and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

The Secretary General of the United Nations has submitted a total of 27 reports to the Security Council on the Verification Mission in Colombia and during the observation period of this report, he submitted two of those reports on March 7 and June 27, 2024. In the most recent report, the Secretary states that: "There has been some encouraging progress in the implementation of the Final Agreement. However, decisive action and a comprehensive and highly coordinated response by the Government and all relevant State entities is still required" (United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia Report of the Secretary General, 2024). Additionally, the report highlights that

As the parties move forward in the review of the Framework Implementation Plan within the Commission for the Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement, the Government, the Special High Level Instance with Ethnic Peoples and the Special Gender Instance began working together to ensure that the Plan accurately reflects the needs and demands of ethnic peoples and women. (United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia Report of the Secretary-General, 2024).

Representatives of the member states of the United Nations Security Council visited Colombia between February 7 and 11. During that visit, the Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations, Ambassador Carolyn Rodrigues Birkett stated that "We are in Colombia to witness firsthand the progress made in these eight years of implementation of the 2016 Final Peace Agreement and to express the Security Council's commitment to peace in Colombia" (UN Verification Mission, 2024). In turn, the director of the Unit for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement stated that "The presence of the Security Council in Colombia renews the commitment of the Government of Change to peacebuilding, the expansion of democracy and the opening of new dialogues aimed at eradicating violence." (UIAP, 2024d).

Regarding the role of the Notables Verifiers of the implementation of the F.A., the former President of the Government of Spain, Felipe González, and the former President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, José 'Pepe' Mujica, the TS highlights that the Technical Committee of the International Component was installed on July 2 by the CSIVI, whose objective is to energize this component and specifically to resume the relationship with the Notables, for which officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs participate in the committee. The table was informed that this Ministry is already taking diplomatic steps with the governments of Spain and Uruguay to formalize these intentions, a task that will be supported by this TS.

Similarly, the Technical Secretariat of the International Verification Component publishes this, its Fourteenth verification report on the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement and last April published the First Special Verification Report which focused on the opportunities for improvement outlined by the TS in its verification reports and which, if implemented in a timely manner, still have the potential to boost the implementation of the FTA.

2.1.5. Dissemination and Communication Tools

Point 6.5 of the F.A. defines the tools for dissemination and communication as follows in order to educate on the contents of the Final Agreement and publicize the progress in its implementation" (*Acuerdo Final De Paz*, 2016). These tools are: the Class "C" public interest FM radio stations for Coexistence and Reconciliation (Emisoras de Paz) in the areas most affected by the conflict; a space on institutional television and a dissemination strategy on social networks about the Agreement and its implementation.

The dissemination strategy in social networks and the space on institutional television about the F.A. and its implementation are provisions that have already been fulfilled, so the TS will not refer to these provisions. Regarding the Peace Broadcasters, the TS in its Thirteenth Verification Report stated that "four stations remain to go on the air to comply with the commitment of the 20 established in the F.A. The entry into operation of the four remaining stations is scheduled for 2024"

(TS, 2024). However, at the closing date of this report, the TS identified that one of the four remaining stations, located in Agustín Codazzi (Cesar), is ready to open (RTVC, 2024).

There are still three more to be installed in the following municipalities: Tierralta (Córdoba), Riosucio (Chocó) and Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca). The places where these stations are already broadcasting are: Chaparral (Tolima), Ituango (Antioquia), Fonseca (La Guajira), Convención (Norte de Santander), San Jacinto (Bolívar), Bojayá (Chocó), Algeciras (Huila), Florida (Valle del Cauca), Arauquita (Arauca), El Tambo (Cauca), Puerto Leguizamo (Putumayo), Mesetas (Meta), San José del Guaviare (Guaviare), Tumaco (Nariño), San Vicente del Caguán (Caquetá) and Fundación (Magdalena). (National Radio of Colombia, 2023).

On February 13, 2024, the Vice-Minister of Connectivity of the Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies stated, regarding the possible continuity of the Peace Broadcasters, beyond the deadlines established in the F.A., that: "all internal processes are being carried out in the Ministry so that these stations can last in time". (Radio Nacional de Colombia, 2024)

Finally, last March 26th, the Attorney General's Office opened a disciplinary investigation against Nórída Rodríguez, manager at that time of RTVC and Jorge Luis Arzuaga Cadena, former deputy manager of corporate radio support "for the inter-administrative contract signed with the National Digital Agency that sought to implement several peace stations. Apparently, this bilateral (sic) included the installation of transmitters and antennas, as well as the adaptation of broadcasting studios, despite the fact that the mentioned company would have no experience in these areas and its corporate purpose does not show any relation with what was contracted". (Procuraduría General de la Nación, 2024).

2.2. Regulatory implementation

2.2.1. Analysis

For its implementation, the F.A. stipulated the issuance of 107 norms. Of these, 73 were already issued: 64 between 2016 and 2018, seven between 2018 and 2022 and six since 2022 (STCIV, 2024, p. 264), corresponding to: Legislative Act 03 of 2023 creating the Agrarian and Rural Jurisdiction; the adoption of the "Colombia Destinations of Peace" seal through Resolution 0217 of 2023 by the Colombian Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications (MINTIC); the adoption of the strategic security and protection plan through Resolution 096 of 2024; Decree No. 846 of 2024 which regulates and establishes the "National Reincorporation System (SNR); Law 2364 of 2024 which protects the work and rights of women searching for victims of enforced disappearance and Law 2343 of 2023 which extends terms for victims' statements to the Public Prosecutor's Office (FIP, 2024, p. 4).

During the verification period, the TS found the following advances in legislative matters:

- The First Commission of the House of Representatives approved in third debate the draft Statutory Law No. 157 of 2023 Senate - 360 of 2024 House that determines the integration and structure of the Agrarian and Rural Jurisdiction.
- Bill No. 05 of 2022 Senate, which regulates in Law 1448 of 2011 the legal situation of second occupants with socioeconomic vulnerability of lands subject to land restitution, was approved in the second debate in the Senate plenary session.
- In the plenary of the House of Representatives, PL 001/2023S - 358/2024C was approved in its last debate, which reforms Law 1448 of 2011 (Victims Law), by which it is modified and other provisions on reparation to victims of the internal armed conflict are issued. Conciliation is pending (FIP, 2024, p.2).

Three bills approved in the first legislature of the 2023-2024 legislative period are pending presidential approval and are directly related to the implementation of the F.A.: promotion of the development of the agricultural and rural sector (PL 093/2022C - 117/2023S); National Agricultural Marketing Policy (PL 291/2022C - 139/2023S) and the creation of the Legal Peace Commission (PL 193/2022S - 272/2023C) (FIP, 2024a, p. 4). Also pending is the review by the Constitutional Court of the Electoral Code Reform (PLE 111/2022S - 418/2023C), the opening of information, transparency and dialogue of Congress with the citizenry (PLE 157/2023C - 273/2023S), the integration and structure of the agrarian jurisdiction (PLE 157/2023S - 360/2024C) and Parity in different branches and organs of public power (PLE 093/2022S - 349/2023C) (Ibid).

Of the 100 bills filed in Congress that impact the implementation of the F.A., 18 continue to be processed in the 2024-2025 legislative period; 20 were archived from the 2022-2023 legislature, and 51 of those filed in the 2023-2024 legislature were archived (FIP, 2024, p. 4).

The President of the Republic in his speech at the United Nations Security Council on July 11th, 2024, pointed out the need to seek the endorsement of Congress, the Courts, and the people to repeat the figure of the *fast track*, the mechanism used in 2016 to simplify the legislative procedure for the approval of the norms related to the implementation of the F.A. (El Espectador, 2024a). The proposal includes eight points, among which are the modification of the rules for future periods and the Medium-Term Fiscal Framework, the reform to the “Sistema General de Participaciones” (General Participation System), and differentiated penal treatment for coca leaf growers, as well as the creation of a “figure of hereditary concession in the jungle zones of the Second Law (related to forest reserves)”, an agrarian

reform that modifies the administrative purchase of land in an express manner, a single system of truth for all actors in the conflict, among others (Ibid).

2.2.2. Conclusion

The status of regulatory implementation remains in progress, with advances, but with delays according to the schedule defined in the F.A. and in partial correspondence and non-compliance. The TS reiterates the negative effects of the lack of processing of the norms necessary for the implementation of the F.A. The lack of processing of these norms is a breach of the provisions of point 6.1.10 of the F.A., given that they should start their application during the first year of implementation of the Agreement, affecting the sequence of the implementation of other provisions.

However, the TS highlights the legislative advances that are presented in the Congress of the Republic for the 2024-2025 term regarding the bills that reform Law 1448 of 2011, as well as those related to the structuring and integration of the agrarian and rural jurisdiction.

2.3. Financing

The A.F. (6.1.1) states that the MIP "shall contain the different funding sources and the institutions responsible for implementation as appropriate" (A.F., 2016, p. 197). In its Thirteenth Report (2024) the TS presented a follow-up on the financing, allocation, and execution of resources for the 2023 fiscal year. In this report the TS follows up on the execution and allocation as of June 2024 of the funding sources established in the MIP.

2.3.1. Analysis

Execution of the General Budget of the Nation 2024

The TS found that \$3.46 trillion were programmed from the 2024 General Budget of the Nation for the entities responsible for the implementation of the F.A., a significant growth of 63.42% (\$1.34 trillion) compared to the \$2.12 trillion allocated for the 2023 fiscal year; this is a higher percentage increase than that recorded from 2022 to 2023 when it was 33.7% (from \$1.58 trillion for the 2022 fiscal year to \$2.12 trillion). As of May 2024, the percentage executed was 23.97% (\$830,146 million), which means that in the remaining seven months of 2024, the National Government must execute \$2.63 trillion to timely comply with the program. It is worth noting that during 2023, 87.2% of the allocated amount was executed (\$1.85 trillion obligated of the \$2.12 trillion allocated). However, in May 2023 the executed percentage was 19.13%, which is 4.84 percentage points higher than the 23.97% executed as of the same month for 2024.

In Table 1, the TS compiles information on the allocation and execution of the operating budget and draws attention to the poor execution of some responsible entities, as of May 2024. Of the \$272,736 million allocated for the National Land

Agency, only 8.93% of the resources were executed (\$24,361 million). The Rural Development Agency was allocated \$106,840 million of which it reported an obligation of 12.26% (\$13,126 million); this agency also had the lowest budget execution in 2023, with 34.68% (\$31,910 of the \$92,025 million allocated). The Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization's allocation was \$318,203 million and executed 19.75% (\$62,851 million).

The Unit for Attention and Integral Reparation of Victims has a current appropriation of \$ 481.97 million pesos and an execution of 24.17%, lacking to commit \$1.51 billion in the next seven months. The TS identifies as an obstacle for the financing of the F.A. the delay in the execution of this budget as the entity with more than half of the allocation to entities with responsibility for the implementation in the PGN of 2024.

Table 2 shows that the allocation of investment resources was \$8.99 billion for 2024, a significant growth of 87.68% compared to the \$4.79 billion for 2023. However, the execution was 13.17% in the first five months of the year, leaving \$7.81 trillion to be obligated. For 2023, the execution of the budget allocated for investment was 83.88%; as of May 2023, 12.07% (\$578 billion) was executed.

The Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization has an allocation of \$2,117 million, but as of May 2024 it has not started the execution of its investment budget, according to the Ministry of Finance. The Agency for Territorial Renewal has an allocation of \$74,472 million and an execution of 4.13% (\$3,074 million).

Table 1. Execution of operating resources for the implementation of the A.F. by entity for the 2024 fiscal year (figures in millions of current pesos)

Entity in PGN	Current appropriation 2023	Obligation 2023	Percentage of execution 2023	Appropriation in effect May 2024	Obligation May 2024	Percentage of execution May 2024
Reincorporation and Normalization Agency	\$263.068	\$212.886	80,92%	\$318.203	\$62.851	19,75%
Territorial Renewal Agency	\$58.703	\$54.836	93,41%	\$65.958	\$24.001	36,39%
Special Administrative Unit for the Management of Restitution of Land Restitution of Restituted Lands (Unidad Administrativa Especial de Gestión de Restitución de Tierras Despojadas)	\$71.624	\$70.411	98,31%	\$74.640	\$25.031	33,54%
National Land Agency	\$73.525	\$54.695	74,39%	\$272.736	\$24.361	8,93%
Rural Development Agency	\$92.025	\$31.910	34,68%	\$106.840	\$13.129	12,29%
Unit for the Attention and Integral Reparation of Victims of Violence	\$1.060.150	\$972.440	91,73%	\$1.999.213	\$481.976	24,11%
Historical Memory Center	\$15.407	\$14.893	96,66%	\$17.012	\$6.110	35,92%
Special Jurisdiction for Peace	\$390.545	\$346.561	88,74%	\$500.692	\$158.107	31,58%
UBPD	\$93.783	\$88.892	94,78%	\$107.387	\$34.580	32,20%

Table 2. Execution of investment resources for the implementation of the F.A. by entity for the 2024 fiscal year (figures in millions of current pesos)

Entity in PGN	Current Appropriation Investment 2023	Obligation Investment 2023	Percentage of execution Investment 2023	Current Appropriation Investment May 2024	Obligation Investment May 2024	Percentage of execution Investment May 2024
Reincorporation and Normalization Agency	\$2.500	\$2.500	100,00%	\$2.117	\$0	0,00%
Territorial Renewal Agency	\$74.209	\$62.458	84,17%	\$74.472	\$3.074	4,13%
Special Administrative Unit for the Management of Restitution of Land Restitution of Restituted Lands	\$354.958	\$338.003	95,22%	\$399.023	\$125.780	31,52%
National Land Agency	\$1.776.414	\$1.457.687	82,06%	\$4.943.238	\$217.035	4,39%
Rural Development Agency	\$601.453	\$351.812	58,49%	\$894.893	\$86.783	9,70%
Unit for the Attention and Integral Reparation of Victims of Violence	\$1.700.174	\$1.570.618	92,38%	\$2.376.888	\$694.137	29,20%
Historical Memory Center	\$34.465	\$24.184	70,17%	\$38.743	\$5.806	14,99%
Special Jurisdiction for Peace	\$177.667	\$154.580	87,01%	\$189.400	\$33.313	17,59%
UBPD	\$71.397	\$58.704	82,22%	\$76.394	\$19.171	25,09%

Source: Own preparation (Table 1 and 2) based on data from the Cumulative Execution Report as of December 2023 and Cumulative Execution Report as of May 2024 of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit

The TS found that the National Land Agency has an allocation of resources for investment of \$4.93 billion (more than half of the agencies' investment budget) and a marginal execution of 4.39%. The Ministry of Finance only records three entities with a budget execution of over 25%: the Unit for the Search for Missing Persons -UBPD- with an execution of 25.09% (\$19,171 out of \$76,394 million); the Unit for the Attention and Integral Reparation of Victims, with 29.2% (\$694.137 million out of \$2.37 billion), this entity comprises 26.42% of the total resources allocated to the implementation of the F.A. (\$8.99 billion); and the Special Administrative Unit for the Management of Restitution of Divested Lands, which is the one with the highest execution with 31.25% of the obligated resources (\$125,780 out of \$399,023 million), however, this agency is responsible for the execution of 4.4% of the total.

- Postponement of the General Budget of the Nation

Regarding the PGN of 2024, the TS found that Decree 0766 of June 20, 2024 was issued "whereby appropriations in the General Budget of the Nation for the fiscal year 2024 are postponed". In the decree, the Ministry of Finance announced the deferral of \$20 billion in expenditures, including those of entities in charge of the implementation of the F.A., in order to comply with the Fiscal Rule of 2024.

Among the entities whose operating and investment budgets were deferred are the ARN, ART, DSCI, ANT, Special Administrative Unit for the Management of Restitution of Divested Lands, Rural Development Agency, JEP, and UBPD.

Table 3 shows that the percentage of deferred budget for the eight entities with responsibility for the implementation of the F.A. does not exceed 10%. The Agency for Territorial Renewal is the entity with the highest deferred percentage (9.08%) compared to the 2024 appropriation; the Unit for the Search for Persons Reported Missing in the Context and in Reason of the Conflict is the one with the lowest percentage of deferred budget (2.09%). As the deferred budget for 2024 is less than 10% for all entities and taking into account the execution lag of 23.97% as of May 2024, the deferral does not represent a financial risk as there is no cut in executed resources for the time being.

The TS also found that of the general management budget for 2024, \$27 billion was deferred for space program funds for peace. By F.A. items, the Decree also deferred spending of \$107.063 million allocated to Item 4 (Solution to the illicit drug problem) and \$200 million to Item 3 (De-escalation of violence). The TS notes as an obstacle to funding, the postponement of spending on the operation and investment of special peace funds directed to points 3 and 4 of the F.A., which may reduce confidence in the F.A. implementation of the F.A. in the obligations and monetary transfers to different projects and programs of the F.A. implementation.

Table 3. Deferral of resources for the implementation of the F.A. by entity for 2024 (figures in millions of current pesos)

PGN Entity	Total postponement Validity 2024	Percentage postponed
Agency for the Reincorporation and Standardization	\$18.130	5,66%
Agency of Renewal of the Territory	\$12.752	9,08%
Administrative Unit Special Management of Restitution of Dispossessed Lands	\$33.000	6,97%
National Agency of Lands	\$365.000	7,00%
Development agency Rural	\$69.698	6,96%
Memory Center Historic	\$3.146	5,64%
Special jurisdiction for peace	\$13.587	1,97%
UBPD	\$3.845	2,09%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from Decree 0766 of June 20, 2024

Execution of resources from different funding sources

- General Royalties System (SGR)

As Table 4 shows, through this source \$5.8 trillion pesos at current prices were approved for the 2021-2022 period in peace funds (Ministry of Finance, 2023) and 53.83% were executed. 61.75% of the 2021-2022 biannual budget appropriation went to the Peace Allocation and 38.25% to the Peace Allocation Advance. In Table 5, the TS compiles the SGR budget that allocated resources for four peace funds; totaling \$6.6 trillion pesos at current prices, a growth of 8.97% (\$521 billion) versus the 2021-2022 biannual appropriation; however, it is not a real growth as it is a percentage increase lower than the inflation for 2022 of 13.12%.

Table 4. Execution of operating resources of the SGR 2021 - 2022 for the implementation of the F.A. (figures in billions of current pesos)

Funds of the SGR	Appropriation		Percentage
	Current 2021-2022	Execution 2021-2022	Executed 2021-2022
Advance peace allocations	\$2.219	\$1.020	45,97%
Assignment for peace	\$3.583	\$2.103	58,69%
Total	\$5.802	\$3.123	53,83%

Source: Own preparation based on data from the Economic Transparency Portal of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit

The TS found in the SGR databases that the biannual investment budget (2023-2024) is \$53.09 billion, of which \$35.2 billion (66.37%) was allocated. As of May 2024, \$19.53 billion (55.44%) of the allocated budget has been executed, which means that \$15.7 billion should be executed in the following seven months.

The TS indicates that the biannual investment budget for peace funds is \$6.6 billion, of which \$3.2 billion was approved, i.e. only 49.54% of the investment budget was allocated. Of the same budget for peace funds, 48.11% was allocated to peace allocations; 36.25% to advances to peace allocations; 12.41% to mining production incentives approved by the OCAD Paz and 3.22% to transportation projects and infrastructure for the implementation of the A.F. (Ministry of Finance, 2024a). As of May 2024, 57.09% of the budget allocated to the four SGR peace funds for the 2023-2024 period has been executed, leaving \$1.4 billion to be executed.

The TS points out the delay in budgetary matters as an obstacle for the financing of the F.A. implementation, due to the low execution of the budget approved for the peace funds in the 2021-2022 period, which was 53.83%; as well as the lack of execution for 2023-2024 of 57.09%, with seven months left to the end of the period.

Regarding the body of the General Royalties System responsible for making viable, prioritizing and approving investment projects for the implementation of the A.F., the TS documented that as of March 18th, 2024, 40 out of 150 projects met the requirements for submission to OCAD Paz. The investment amount of the 40 projects is \$326,694 million pesos (DNP, 2024). In addition, during the second half of 2024, four additional calls for proposals will be launched, which will be grouped by PDET sub-regions, for a total value of \$1.3 billion pesos (DNP, 2024).

Table 5. Execution of operating resources 2023 - 2024 of the SGR for the implementation of the A.F. (figures in billions of current pesos)

Peace Funds	Investment Current 2023-2024	Appropriatio n Current 2023-2024	Percentage Suitable	Execution Current 2023-2024	Percentage Executed
Advance peace allocations	\$1.192,00	\$1.192,00	100,00%	\$863,00	72,40%
Project allocations. Transportation infrastructure for the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement.	\$114,00	\$106,00	92,98%	\$43,00	40,57%
Peace allocations	\$4.392,00	\$1.582,00	36,02%	\$727,00	45,95%
Production incentives mining - Approved by OCAD Paz	\$939,00	\$408,00	43,45%	\$244,00	59,80%
Total	\$6.637,00	\$3.288,00	49,54%	\$1.877,00	57,09%

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the Economic Transparency Portal of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

However, the TS found that in May 2024, the Attorney General's office opened an investigation against former members of the OCAD Paz for irregularities in a project financed with royalties for \$7,152 million pesos (Procuraduría, 2024a). Additionally, in the XXVII session of the Mesa de Concertación de los Potos and Quillasingas peoples in Nariño, the President of the Republic ordered "to hire a specialized audit to investigate OCAD Paz resources from previous years" due to budgetary inconsistencies and delays in the delivery of projects (La FM, 2024).

The TS also found that the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic -CGR- "is currently pursuing 50 fiscal responsibility processes for more than \$218,000 million, related to irregularities in the management of OCAD PAZ resources". From September 2022 to May 2024, the CGR has audited 242 projects financed with resources from OCAD Peace, of which "findings with fiscal incidence have been obtained for more than \$339,668 million" (CGR, 2024), mainly concentrated in the Caribbean Region, with 43 projects and a fiscal finding of \$106,343 million; four fiscal findings for \$70,318 million in transversal audits; and 17 fiscal findings for \$62,382 million in the Llanos Region. The main causes of the findings are:

Poor quality of the work; Projects that do not comply with the purpose for which the resources were requested; Financial mismanagement (for example, poorly executed payments and works charged and not executed); Non-compliance with the planning principle; Non-sustainability of the projects.(CGR, 2024).

According to sectors, 57% of the projects correspond to the transportation sector, in which the main finding of fiscal incidence corresponds to "poor quality in the works, poorly executed payments and lack of planning"; 19% corresponds to the Housing, City, and Territory sector, with findings of "payments made without proper support, works charged and not executed and technical deficiencies in the planning and execution of projects"; and 12% in the Mines and Energy sector with findings of "loss of resources due to uneconomical fiscal management, failure to comply with the contractual purpose and non-sustainability and functionality of the works" (CGR, 2024).

Regarding fiscal responsibility proceedings, the CGR stated that "it is currently pursuing 36 Fiscal Responsibility Proceedings for an amount of \$97,311 million, related to projects with resources from OCAD PAZ" (2024). Regarding the processes declared of national impact, the CGR "advances a total of [31] actions, including [14] fiscal responsibility processes (...) that exceeds [\$120,697 million], derived from 22 declarations of national impact, related to the resources destined to the OCAD PAZ and Photovoltaic program" (CGR, 2024).

- General System of Participation (SGP)

As of November 2024, the TS did not find updated information on the budget executed for the implementation of the F.A. by the SGP, since Sicodis -the data system that contains the distribution of resources- has a different breakdown. The most updated information on the execution of the SGP budget for peace was consigned in its Thirteenth Report 2024):

Through the mechanism of own resources, reported by the Territorial Entities, in the period January 2017 to March 2023, the execution of \$1.89 trillion is reported and, in 2022, of \$590,543 million. For 2023, there was a 15% reduction for a value of \$503,823 million (CGR, 2023).

As for the SGP, for 2022 the CGR reported the execution of \$784,158 million, for a total of \$5.101 billion executed in the period 2017 to March 2023 (CGR, 2023). (ST, p., 2024).

- Colombia in Peace Fund

Regarding the execution of the Colombia in Peace Fund -FCP-, by points of the Final Agreement, the TS found that since 2021 no new contracts were signed and no resources were executed for the implementation of Point 5, Victims of the Conflict. The TS found that for 2023, \$1,106 billion were committed and \$160 billion were executed; 14.53% of the total budget, with \$945,670 million remaining to be executed. This marginal execution was mainly due to the low level of payment of the resources allocated to Item 1. Integral Rural Reform, less than 10%, which in turn are the ones that report the largest resources allocated for the implementation of the F.A. through the Fund.

In addition, the TS found that for 2024, \$342 billion were committed and \$18 billion were executed for signed contracts as of June 2024; 5.4% of the total budget, i.e., \$324 billion of the signed contracts have yet to be obligated. By items, the one with the largest backlog is Item 1. Integral Rural Reform, with an execution of less than 5%. It is necessary to highlight that for the moment it is not possible to conclude about a contraction in the allocation and execution of resources from the CPF compared to 2023, since there is still room for the signing of new contracts focused on the execution of the CPF.

The TS learned that on May 20th, 2024, an agreement was signed between the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defense, and the PCF with the objective of guaranteeing "differential attention to people with disabilities". With the execution of the contracts, close to 1,280 peace signatories and victims of the conflict with disabilities due to war injuries could receive "comprehensive care, rehabilitation, prostheses, high complexity procedures, surgery and related health expenses" (UN Verification Mission, 2024a).

However, in institutional matters, the TS found that on February 26, 2024 the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation filed charges against the then manager of the Colombia in Peace Fund due to alleged irregularities in the contracts for the systems and document management programs for the JEP (Procuraduría, 2024). These contracts exceeded \$14.3 billion pesos and the proposals did not "cover all the requirements demanded, presented deficiencies and inaccuracies that could not be clarified" (Procuraduría, 2024).

The PCF has not published management reports since August 2022, so the TS reiterates that the absence of information makes it difficult to follow up on the execution of these resources earmarked for the implementation of the F.A. This obstacle to financing the implementation of the F.A. was also mentioned in its first specific report (TS, 2024a).

**Table 6. Execution of resources of the Colombia in Peace Fund 2023 vs. June 2024
(figures in millions of pesos)**

A.F. Point	Hiring 2023	Payments 2023	Execution percentage 2023	Hiring June 2024	Payments June 2024	Execution percentage June 2024
Comprehensive Rural Reform	\$1.010.199	\$99.076	9,81%	\$220.466	\$10.269	4,66%
2. Political Participation	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. End of the Conflict	\$6.754	\$1.497	22,16%	\$4.482	\$299	6,67%
4. Solution to the Drug Problem	\$60.901	\$38.318	62,92%	\$97.413	\$4.035	4,14%
5. Victims of the Conflict	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Implementation and Verification	\$28.610	\$21.903	76,56%	\$20.379	\$3.912	19,20%
Total Expenditures Peace Agreements	\$1.106.464	\$160.794	14,53%	\$342.740	\$18.515	5,40%

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Source: Own elaboration based on data from Fondo Colombia en Paz

- Works for taxes

As of May 28, 2024, the Works for Taxes Project Bank executed \$554,721 million pesos, 55% of the resources earmarked for this year in projects carried out in PDET and in the Areas Most Affected by the Conflict (Fondo Colombia en Paz, 2024a). Likewise, the TS found that the Government approved a CONFIS that allowed the growth in quota to one trillion pesos, that is, \$500,000 million more than what had been allocated in 2022 (Fondo Colombia en Paz, 2024a).

Regarding projects executed under the Works for Taxes mechanism, the TS documented that the ART in association with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Mines and Energy approved the execution of four projects in three municipalities of Casanare (Semana, 2024). This investment exceeds \$18 billion pesos and seeks to benefit 5,600 inhabitants of municipalities catalogued as Zonas Más Afectadas por el Conflicto Armado (Semana, 2024).

- International cooperation

The TS found that on May 16, 2024, five proposals were shortlisted and recommended under the Second Call for Blended Finance of the United Nations Multi-Donor Fund for Peace in Colombia that promotes projects related to peacebuilding and sustainable development (Multi-Donor Fund, 2024). The projects that were recommended by the Technical Committee for approval are: Credit for Peace, which seeks to promote access to financing for productive units of population in PDET territories, PNIS and peace geographies by UNDP; the Territorial Progress Fund for Peace; the promotion of Energy Efficiency and Financing for the popular economy, Opportunities Banking and the Environmental Business Corporation; the Multi-stakeholder Alliance for the industrial cassava value chain in PDET municipalities of Sucre and finally, the implementation of a financial and social marketing strategy to promote economic and social sustainability (Multidonor Fund, 2024).

Additionally, the TS notes that on June 13, 2024, the United Nations Multi-Donor Fund announced that it will allocate US\$11.4 million to projects related to the implementation of the F.A. (UIAP, 2024). Among the initiatives that will be financed by the resources of the Multi-Donor Fund, the TS highlights projects to strengthen the Agrarian and Rural Jurisdiction, strategies to support territorial transformations in Catatumbo and four projects of social organizations related to the restitution of land forcibly dispossessed or abandoned (UIAP, 2024).

In terms of international funding, the TS learned that with the signing of the "Joint Declaration of Bilateral Association Sweden-Colombia" on June 13, 2024, it was confirmed that the Swedish government will allocate an additional US\$672,000 to the GPAAC Peace Fund (Support, Accompaniment and Cooperation Group made up of Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway) and US\$1.9 million for Colombia's transitional justice institutions between 2024 and 2026 (El Tiempo, 2024).

In addition, the TS found that on February 12, 2024, the Government of Colombia and the German Development Bank KfW signed two credit operations for 300 million euros that would allow progress towards the achievement of Peace and the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (Ministry of Finance, 2024b). These loans will be granted after compliance with the requirements of both parties and the disbursement conditions (Ministry of Finance, 2024b).

2.3.2. Conclusion

At the general level, there was an increase in budgetary allocations for the implementation of the F.A.; the 2024 PGN 2024 allocations in operation and investment grew significantly, by 63.42% (\$3.46 trillion) and 87.68% (\$8.99 trillion), respectively. The 2023-2024 biannual budget for SGR peace funds increased marginally by 8.97% (\$6.6 billion), without exceeding the 2022 inflation of 13.12%. Regarding the committed budget in the CPF, as of June 2024, it is \$763 billion lower than the budget committed during all of 2023 (\$1.106 trillion).

However, as of May 2024, the execution of operating and investment resources of the PGN of 2024 is 23.97% (\$830,146 million) and 13.17% (\$1.18 trillion). The TS highlights that the execution of the resources destined to the implementation of the F.A., both in financing and investment, is lower than the total execution of the General Budget of the Nation, which as of May 2024 exceeded 41%; that is, the execution of the F.A. resources is significantly behind.

On the other hand, the execution of the peace funds budget in the SGR was 57.09% (\$3.2 billion). As of June 2024, 5.4% of the total contracted amount (\$18 billion) has been paid.

The TS identifies a funding risk due to the low execution of funding sources, such as the PGN operating and investment budgets, which have not yet obligated \$2.63 billion and \$7.81 billion, respectively. The SGR peace funds budget also has a budgetary lag, with \$1.4 billion still to be executed in the seven of the 24 months for which the budget was allocated. Finally, the execution of the FCP has also been delayed, with \$324 billion still to be executed.

The TS considers it urgent and opportune to advance and promote the execution of the resources allocated to the agencies responsible for the implementation of the F.A., especially the investment resources used to finance new projects related to the F.A. implementation.

Finally, the TS also calls attention to the fact that the 2024 Medium Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF) did not program fiscal space for the implementation of the P.F. In its First Special Report, the TS (2024) distinguishes as an opportunity for improvement the addition of a section on the implementation of the P.F. in the MTFF that would allow "reviewing the prioritization and budget allocation criteria based on the current financing needs of the P.F." (ST, 2024a, p.104).

2.4. Gender, Ethnic and Environmental Cross-cutting Approaches

2.4.1. Gender focus

Regarding funding for the implementation of the Gender Approach, the TS did not find updated information on the budget allocated and executed for the implementation of the approach by 2023. In its Thirteenth Report (2024), the TS documented that in 2022 there were \$146,155 million pesos invested in the Gender Approach, which represents 22.76% of what was invested between 2020 and 2022. However, with respect to the same report (2024), disaggregated information was found for each item of the F.A.. The historical accumulated values reported for the Gender Approach in the projects executed by implementing entities show that the highest orientation was obtained by Point 1 with 47.35%, followed by Point 4 with 34.19%, Point 5 with 8.57%, Point 3 with 0.65%, Point 6

with 0.13% and Point 2 with 0.12% (CGR, 2024); the information is not disaggregated by years.

As the TS has pointed out in its previous reports, the absence of information on the resources appropriated and executed for the implementation of the Gender Approach is an obstacle for monitoring its implementation. Additionally, the TS highlights the call of the United Nations Verification Mission of March 27, 2024, on the non-compliance in the implementation of more than 100 gender provisions of the F.A.

The TS also found that the Operating Manual for the Rural Women's Development Fund was adopted, allocating 22 billion pesos for programs benefiting low-income or vulnerable women (UIAP, 2024). Likewise, the TS found that 68 billion pesos were allocated for productive projects for women in PDET zones and that a roadmap was developed, agreed upon with the 27 women's organizations in an Promotion Committee (UIAP, 2024).

In institutional matters, the TS found that on March 7th, 2024, the Forum "Analysis of the state of implementation of the Gender Approach in the Final Peace Agreement" took place, organized by the Commission on Human Rights and Hearings of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Republic (affirmative Caribbean, 2024). Likewise, on June 14th, 2024, the Technical Table of the High Instance of Gender of Government met together with ministries and institutions responsible for the implementation of the Gender Approach to review the Work Plan 2024 and discuss modifications to Decree 1418 of 2018 (CSIVI, 2024). The TS highlights the alerts expressed during the session, regarding the setback in mainstreaming the Gender Approach, such as the call to attention to the widespread implementation lag, including General Agreements with a Gender Approach; the high risk for women and LGTBIQ+ signatories, stigmatization, forced displacement, forced recruitment of boys and girls, and participation gaps (Caribe Afirmativo, 2024). However, these alerts do not refer to specific provisions of the F.A.

In terms of project financing, on March 6th, 2024, the Free and Productive Women Fund of the Vice-Presidency of the Republic opened four calls for proposals to finance projects of "ethnic, rural, diverse and caring women in the national territory" in different regions of the country (Vice-Presidency, 2024). The TS found that the allocation of resources to the four programs will be as follows: \$9,173 million pesos to benefit 90 organizations led by Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquera, indigenous or Roma women; \$11,738 million pesos to strengthen economic autonomy processes of 120 organizations composed mostly of rural women; \$7.200 million pesos for 120 business units led or formed by women with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity and \$7,238 million pesos for 90 community

care organizations where 450 women caregivers are expected to be linked (Vice Presidency, 2024).

Additionally, TS found that in February 2024, two new funds for women signatories of the Peace Accord were launched by UN Women and the Norwegian Embassy in Colombia from the ProDefensoras program (El Espectador, 2024). One of the funds will support ten organizations chosen from a total of 53 proposals from Antioquia, Cauca, Chocó and Nariño; while the second will be destined to "the economic autonomy of women peace signatories and their organizations" (El Espectador, 2024) whose organizations were selected in March 2024. The second fund will be destined to the "autonomy of women peace signatories and their organizations" that were selected in March (El Espectador, 2024).

Regarding Gender Mainstreaming, the TS learned that ten entities presented and committed to include actions with Gender Approach in their 2024 work plans (SIIPO, 2024). Thus, the future actions to which the entities committed are related to the convening of the Technical Committee to address the reform of Decree 1418 of 2018 "by which the Intersectoral Commission for the Incorporation of the Gender Approach in the implementation of the Final Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict and the Construction of a Stable and Lasting Peace" is created, the review of gender indicators for the proposal of the PMI update and the description of a work plan per point of the F.A. (SIIPO, 2024).

The TS recognizes as progress the opening of calls for proposals that seek to financially support programs with the Gender Approach, rural women, and LGBTBIQ+ people. However, the TS draws attention to the absence of information on the budget allocated and executed in 2023 for the implementation of the Gender Approach and its respective disaggregation.

2.4.2. Ethnic Approach

The Ethnic Chapter of the F.A. (6.2) establishes two safeguards in terms of implementation and verification, the first of which states that a Special High Level Instance with Ethnic Peoples shall be created to follow up on the implementation of the agreements, to be agreed between the National Government, the FARC-EP and the organizations representing the Ethnic Peoples. The instance will have the functions of acting as a consultant, representative and interlocutor of first order of the Commission for Implementation, Follow-up and Verification of the Final Peace Agreement and Dispute Resolution (CSV) (A.F. 2016, p. 208).

The TS found that in the first quarter of 2024, the financing project 2024 of the IEANPE work plan, managed by UIAP since December 2023, has completed the administrative processes of the Agreement with the Colombia in Peace Fund (SIIPO, 2024). This agreement is framed within the investment project "Support for the implementation, strengthening and follow-up of the mechanisms and instances derived from the National Final Peace Agreement", with the primary objective of

"joining efforts to ensure the optimal functioning of the IEANPE and carry out the follow-up of the implementation framework plan" (SIIPO, 2024). The expected term of execution is twelve (12) months, starting from the fulfillment of the requirements for perfecting and executing the agreement. Therefore, the execution will begin with the signing of the initiation agreement, for a total of \$1,984 million pesos. Supervision, control and oversight of the contract will be the responsibility of the executing entity, as established in the procedures and manuals of the Colombia en Paz Fund. This responsibility will be exercised by the Director of the UIAP or her designee (SIIPO, 2024).

In February 2024, UIAP held a meeting with the IEANPE to present the plan to meet the government's funding commitment for the IEANPE's work plan for 2024, as well as the development of a short-term work plan, with the participation and consensus of the High Instance; the financing project for the IEANPE in 2025 was also discussed. As of March 31, 2024, the agreement for the 2024 financing project of the IEANPE work plan had not been initiated. This is due to the fact that it is in the process of being processed and approved by the Colombia in Peace Fund Committee (SIIPO, 2024).

The TS learned that during the first quarter of the year, the CSIVI did not initiate activities related to the fulfillment of all of the 36 functions under its responsibility, given that the Agreement by which the management of the Common component of this Instance will be financed has not been initiated. As a result of the above, the IEANPE was invited to participate in the Extended CSIVI scheduled for May, where the IEANPE presented its 2024 work plan (SIIPO, 2024).

In January 2024, the UIAP sent the VII Report on the consolidation of information reports, contained in the SIIPO corresponding to January - September 2023, in which the ethnic indicators of the PMI were evidenced and sent to the IEANPE Instance and the Permanent Roundtable for the Consultation of Indigenous Peoples - MPC. The TS learned that the II National Meeting of Technical Secretariats of the Special Consultation Mechanism (SCM) took place, focused on promoting the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter, bringing together various entities such as the ART, the UIAP, the Ministry of the Interior, the Vice Presidency, the DSCI and the National Protection Unit to follow up on agreements and progress in the consolidation of inter-institutional coordination and collaborative work between ethnic authorities through the IEANPE (SIIPO, 2024).

The TS learned that, in order to comply with the commitment made at the I and II National Meeting of Technical Secretariats of the SCM, the UIAP held a meeting with the IEANPE regarding the strengthening of the monitoring tools for the implementation of the F.A. that are being developed by the SCM. In addition, the UIAP advanced a proposal to facilitate the regulation of the SCM, in order to ensure the implementation of the ethnic chapter. The TS recorded that on January

30, 2024, the UIAP and the IEANPE held a meeting with the purpose of establishing a coordinated work route for the fulfillment of the Ethnic Chapter and the pact for its implementation (SIIPO, 2024).

In June 2024, the IEANPE presented its third report on the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter, in which it points out that the ethnic provisions have advanced more slowly than the other provisions of the F.A., due to the fact that as of January 2024, the Chapter shows a considerable delay in the six points, ranging from 4.4 percentage points (for point 6) to 30.10 percentage points (for point 3) (IEANPE, 2024). In view of the above, the Kroc Institute points out that "the gap between the general implementation and the ethnic approach can be explained by the lack of technical and financial resources to implement mechanisms of concertation and prior consultation necessary for the materialization of the approach" (Kroc, 2023, p. 60).

The IEANPE Secretary General, Armando Wouriyú Valbuena, warned about the delay in the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter of the Final Peace Agreement, as well as the weak participation of ethnic peoples in the discussion processes seven years after the signing of the F.A. (IEANPE, 2024). Wouriyú pointed out that: "in the [current] Government, our participation has been limited because the Ministries and the Legislative Branch have yet to concretize the development of the Final Peace Agreement" (IEANPE, 2024).

In its Thirteenth Report (2024), the TS indicated that in November 2023, the National Government signed the "Pact for the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter of the Final Agreement" with the objective of "reaching at least 60% implementation of the Chapter by 2026" (United Nations, 2023). In this regard, the Vice President of the Republic pointed out in her diagnoses and evaluation what should be done to achieve the goals set, identifying 9 priorities for the Ethnic Chapter: 1. Acceleration of PDET initiatives that benefit ethnic peoples; 2. Prevention of gender-based violence; 5. Strengthening of self-protection mechanisms; 6. Prevention of recruitment, use and utilization of children and adolescents; 7. Humanitarian demining in ethnic territories; 8. The TS found that in the framework of the Strategy to Promote the Implementation of the Ethnic Chapter, in addition to the progress in the collective reparation route and the return and relocation plans, the regulation of the Ethnic Law Decrees was included, taking into account that, after more than 10 years of their issuance, these had not been regulated (National Government, 2024).

The TS learned that since January 2024, high-level institutional roundtables were established to monitor and promote the commitments made by the National Government in the Ethnic Chapter (UIAP, 2024). The meetings began in February 2024 with Roundtable No. 1: Integral Access to Lands. According to the UIAP, in all the roundtables there was a clear distribution of responsibilities and topics such as

promotion of PDET initiatives, substitution and productive reconversion, humanitarian demining, security, prevention of recruitment, use and utilization, collective reparation, among others (UIAP, 2024). In addition, the TS found that two national meetings of the Technical Secretariats of the Special Consultation Mechanism (SCM) of the PDET subregions have been held, in which the risk situation in the territories was presented, and together with the Human Rights Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior, they agreed on a route to address the security issues of the ethnic authorities (UIAP, 2024).

Likewise, the TS verified the closing of the first phase of the "Strategy to promote the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter of the Peace Agreement", which was piloted in the department of Chocó (Verification Mission, 2025). Where the initiatives of the roadmap were presented, which includes advances in the comprehensive collective reparation plans, specific actions in land restitution and humanitarian demining in affected areas (Ibid). The strategy was developed through sub-regional meetings in the municipalities of Quibdó, Istmina, Bojayá, Riosucio, Bahía Solano and Pizarro with the presence of national and local authorities and community members (Ibid).

The second safeguard of the Ethnic Chapter for Point 6 establishes that "the sources of financing for the implementation of the agreements shall not involve those agreements on budgetary matters that have already been made between the National Government and the Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Peoples, consigned in the National Development Plan in force and other policies consulted and agreed upon." (A.F., 2016, p. 208).

In relation to the second safeguard, the DNP and the MPC installed the 2025 budget precision tables in compliance with articles 355 and 349 of the PND 2022-2026, which correspond to the budget items for compliance with the agreements with Indigenous Peoples and the budget tracer respectively (MPC, 2024). The Director of the DNP emphasized the shock plan in which the National Government is advancing to comply with the agreements and issued two circulars: Circular 0029 in which each of the entities of the National Government is required to accelerate compliance with the commitments they have with Indigenous Peoples; and Circular 0036 to reiterate the commitment to comply with the agreements on Free, Prior and Informed Consultation of the PND 2022-2026. Likewise, the Director stated that by August 31, 2024 at the latest, a percentage progress will be presented regarding compliance with the agreements of the 2024 and 2025 periods with the indigenous peoples (MPC, 2024).

Regarding the NDP 2022-2026, the TS found that in June 2024, consultation tables were held between the Indigenous Government and the National Government on the agreements that emerged from the process of Free, Prior and Informed Consultation with authorities and other members of Indigenous Peoples throughout

the national territory (MPC, 2024). In addition, the TS learned that in July 2024 the National Government reported that "it is implementing the participatory route for the updating of the PMI agreed with the CSIVI, the Special High Level Instance of Ethnic Peoples (IEANPE) and the Special Instance of Women (IEM)" (National Government, 2024). Within the framework of this participatory route, the IEANPE met on July 17th, 2024 with institutions of the National Government and instances derived from the F.A. to present proposals for the revision and adjustment of PMI indicators (IEANPE, 2024a).

The TS found that the Indigenous Peoples and Communities Decision Making Instance (IDPCI) met with the deputy director of the General Royalties System of the DNP and agreed to move forward with speed in the adjustments to the Adjusted General Methodology (MGA) to include the indigenous differential approach. Likewise, the need to modify some requirements of the transitory guidelines that have hindered the formulation of investment projects for Indigenous Peoples, such as the certifications of the Municipal Mayors' Offices, was also presented. Finally, they agreed to strengthen technical assistance to support indigenous peoples and communities in the structuring of projects to be submitted to the General Royalties System (SGR) (IDPCI, 2024).

Regarding funding, the TS learned that during 2023, 100% of the budget appropriated in the Indigenous Peoples budget tracker was executed for a total of \$760 million pesos (ARN, 2024). For the 2024 fiscal year, \$3,125 million pesos were appropriated for operation in the same budget tracker, which as of March 2024 has been executed at 0% (ARN, 2024). However, the TS found that in the SGR databases, the funds for Indigenous Communities, Roma peoples, Black, Afro-Colombian, and Palenquero communities do not have an investment budget or allocation for the 2023-2024 period.

The TS highlights the call made by the IEANPE in its third report where it recommends the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit and the DNP to build an emergency plan to guarantee the necessary financial resources to carry out the consultation and prior consultation exercises that will allow substantial improvements in the pace of implementation of the Ethnic Chapter, that is, a disaggregation and a thorough development of the commitment established in Article 356 of the PND, which must be agreed with the authorities and communities of ethnic peoples (IEANPE, 2024).

Likewise, the TS includes the opportunities for improvement announced at the Public Hearing of the Peace Commission held on February 9, 2024, which refer to the relevance of "overcoming the historical backlog of victims" without forgetting the processes of implementation of commitments with indigenous, Afro and ROM peoples, generating more confidence in the institutions (House of Representatives, 2024).

2.5. Opportunities for improvement

2.5.1. Verification Mechanisms

- In order to promote and accelerate the implementation of the Peace Agreement, it is urgent to finalize the review of the MIP in the CSIVI.
- In order to improve the follow-up of the commitments acquired in the CSIVI, a follow-up system is needed that identifies at least the following elements: responsible party, date of acquisition of the commitment and date of delivery of the commitment.
- In order to ensure the timely involvement of the entities responsible for implementation, the heads of these entities could be invited to the Commission sessions where these commitments are established and take advantage of the momentum that the new Minister of the Interior has created to accelerate implementation.
- In order to comply with paragraph 6.5 of the F.A., it is necessary that the Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies and the public media system Radio and Television of Colombia take the necessary steps for the airing of the four radio stations that would complete the 20 Peace Stations stipulated in the F.A.
- In order to gain greater attention from the international community and potential donors for projects related to the implementation of the F.A., it is important that the National Government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accelerate the necessary steps to activate the role of the Notables Verifiers.
- In order to improve the F.A. implementation follow-up processes, it is advisable that once the MIP revision has been completed, the new indicators be incorporated in a timely manner into the follow-up systems such as SIPO and in Sinergia through the indicators associated with F.A. compliance.
- To henceforth achieve compliance with the provision for the annual review of the MIP (A.F. 6.1.1), agree on the review that an agile mechanism for the annual review of the tool is carried out.

2.5.2. Regulatory implementation

- Desisting from the proposal to establish a new *Fast Track* mechanism would prevent the entities responsible for implementation from concentrating their efforts on the uncertain approval of this mechanism, losing focus on executing resources and actions to effectively implement the F.A.
- In order to comply with the regulatory implementation obligations, the TS reiterates the importance of the National Government prioritizing a legislative agenda for the presentation, processing, and approval of the

regulations of priority implementation that are overdue, such as the differentiated criminal treatment for small growers, the reform to Law 1448 of 2011 and the political reform, among others.

2.5.3. Financing

- Advance in the execution of the resources that have been allocated to the responsible entities in order to achieve funding at least similar to that programmed for the implementation of the F.A.
- As stated in the Thirteenth Report and in the First Special Report, prioritize the inclusion of a section on F.A. implementation in the MFMP that includes a section on F.A. implementation to track F.A. funding and establish a 10-year resource program where F.A. implementation is still ongoing.
- Update and complement the allocation and execution data of the SGR and SGP to verify the financing of the A.F. and the territories prioritized in the action plans for the regional transformation of the PDETs, as well as the update of the Colombia en Paz Fund and its resource execution reports.
- In order to improve tools, registration, and financial transparency, progress in the delivery of periodic reports by official entities such as the Comptroller General's Office and the Attorney General's Office.

2.5.4. Gender focus

- Include information regarding the financing of the Gender Approach in the implementation of the F.A. in 2023 and 2024 in the financing reports of responsible entities such as the Ministry of Finance, Comptroller's Office and Prosecutor's Office in order to be able to carry out a more complete verification of the implementation of the Gender Approach.
- In order to implement the Gender Approach at the institutional level, take into consideration the calls for attention on the generalized lag of the mainstreaming of the Approach and that the responsible entities contemplate the population with diverse gender identity and sexual orientation.

2.5.5. Ethnic Approach

- Advance the execution and allocation of resources for the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter and the IEANPE in order to counteract the delay in the implementation of the Ethnic Approach.
- Strengthen the implementation of mechanisms for agreement and prior consultation with the ethnic peoples communities.

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Annex 1. Acronyms

AAI: Immediate Food Assistance
OHCHR-OHCHR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
ADR: Departmental Plan for Agricultural Extension
AETCR: Former Territorial Training and Reincorporation Sites
A.F.: Final Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict
AFRODES: Association of Displaced Afro-Colombians
ANT: National Land Agency
ARN: Reincorporation and Normalization Agency
ART: Territorial Renewal Agency
ASFADDES: Asociación de Familiares de Detenidos-Desaparecidos (Association of Relatives of Detained-Disappeared Persons)
CCJ: Colombian Commission of Jurists
CCOET: Joint Strategic Transition Command
CERAC: Conflict Analysis Resource Center
CEV: Commission for the Clarification of the Truth
Cinep/PPP: Center for Research and Popular Education/Programa Por la Paz (Center for Research and Popular Education/Programa Por la Paz)
CGR: Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic
ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross
CIPRAT: Comisión Intersectorial para la Respuesta Rápida a las Alertas Tempranas (Intersectoral Commission for Rapid Response to Early Warnings)
CISAN: Comisión Intersectorial de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (Intersectoral Commission on Food and Nutritional Security)
CM: Multipurpose cadastre
CNE: National Electoral Council
CNGS: National Commission of Security Guarantees
CNMH: National Center of Historical Memory
CNR: National Council for Reincorporation.
CNTI: National Commission on Indigenous Territories
CODHES: Consultancy on Human Rights and Displacement
CONFIS: Superior Council on Fiscal Policy
CONPES: National Council for Economic and Social Policy.
CPDDHH: Presidential Advisory Office on Human Rights and International Affairs
CPEC: Presidential Advisory Council for Stabilization and Consolidation
CRIC: Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca (Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca)
CSIVI: Commission for the Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the F.A.
CSM: Commission for the Follow-up and Monitoring of the CEV Recommendations
CTEP: Transitory Special Peace Circumscriptions
CTPRC/CTP: Territorial Councils for Peace, Reconciliation and Coexistence.

DAPRE: Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic.
DAS: Administrative Department of Security
DD. HH: Human Rights
DIAN: Dirección de Impuestos y Aduanas Nacionales (National Tax and Customs Directorate).
IHL: International Humanitarian Law
DNP: National Planning Department
DPS: Department of Social Prosperity
DSCI: Directorate for the Substitution of Illicit Crops
ECOMUN: Social Economies of the Common
ELN: National Liberation Army
ETCR: Territorial Spaces for Training and Reincorporation.
FARC-EP: Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia / Fuerza Alternativa Revolucionaria del Común (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia / Revolutionary Alternative Force of the Common)
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
FCP: Colombia Peace Fund
FEDEGAN: Colombian Federation of Cattle Ranchers
FGN: Office of the Attorney General of the Nation.
FOMMUR: Fondo De Fomento Para las Mujeres Rurales (Development Fund for Rural Women)
FONVIVIENDA: Housing Fund
FRISCO: Fund for Rehabilitation, Social Investment and the Fight against Organized Crime
FT: Land Fund
GPAZ: Gender in Peace
GRUBE: Internal working group for the search, identification and surrender of missing persons.
HRU: Single Roadmap
IF: Final Report of the Truth Commission
IGAC: Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute).
ICETEX: Colombian Institute of Educational Credit and Technical Studies.
IEANPE: Special High-Level Instance with Ethnic Peoples
INMLCF/INMLyCF: National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences.
JEP: Special Jurisdiction for Peace
LGBTIQ+: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer, +
MADR: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MAFAPO: Mothers of False Positives
MAP: Antipersonnel Mine
SCM: Special Consultation Mechanism
MEE: Special Electoral Mission
MFMP: Medium-Term Fiscal Frameworks
EOM: Electoral Observation Mission

MOVICE: Movimiento Nacional de Víctimas de Crímenes de Estado (National Movement of Victims of State Crimes).
MSE: Unexploded Ammunition
MTSP: Safety and Security Technical Committee
MUSE: Unexploded Ordnance
UNMVC/MVNUC: United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia
NAR: New Reincorporation Areas
NARP: Black, Afro, Raizal and Palenquero Communities
UN: UNITED NATIONS. United Nations: United Nations Organization
OHCHR: Office of the High Commissioner for Peace
OCAD Paz: Collegiate Administration and Decision Making Body
OXI: Works for Taxes
PAI: Immediate Action Plan
PATR: Action Plans for Regional Transformation
PDET Development Plans with a Territorial Approach (PDET)
PDT: Territorial Level Development Plans
PGN: General Budget of the Nation
PGN: Office of the Attorney General of the Nation.
PIRC: Integral Plan for Collective Redress
PISDA: Integrated Community and Municipal Plans for Substitution and Alternative Development.
PMI: Framework Implementation Plan
PMU/PMUV: Unified Command Post for Life
PNADDHH: National Plan of Action on Human Rights
NDP: National Development Plan
PNRRI: National Integrated Rural Reform Plans.
PNRSE: National Policy for Social Economic Reincorporation
PNIS: Comprehensive National Crop Substitution Program.
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
NSP: National Sector Plans
PNN: National Natural Parks
POSPR: Plans for the Social Management of Rural Property
PPI: Multiannual Investment Plan
PES: Payments for environmental services
RESO: Register of Management Subjects
RNEC: National Registry of the Civil Status
RNFCIS: National Register of Graves, Illegal Cemeteries and Burials.
RPM: Ruta Pacifica de Mujeres
RRI: Integrated Rural Reform
RUV: Registro Único de Víctimas (Sole Registry of Victims).
SAE: Special Assets Company
SAT: Early Warning System
SENA: National Apprenticeship Service
SESP: Specialized Subdirectorate for Safety and Security

SFVR: Subsidio Familiar de Vivienda Rural (Rural Family Housing Subsidy).
SGP: General System of Participations
SGPDA: National Rural Plan of the Progressive System for Guaranteeing the Right to Food.
SGR: General Royalties System
SIIPO: Integrated Post-Conflict Information System
SIM: Mission Information System
SIRDEC: Missing Persons and Corpses Network Information System
SISEP: Integral System of Security for the Exercise of Politics
SIVJNR: Integral System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition.
SNR: Superintendencia de Notariado y Registro (Superintendency of Notaries and Registries)
SRC: Subjects of Collective Redress
ST/STCIV: Technical Secretariat of the International Verification Component
TOAR: Works, Works and Actions with Restorative Content
TpC: Territories for Conservation
TPD: Differentiated Penal Treatment
UARIV: Unit for the Attention and Integral Reparation of Victims of Violence.
UBPD: Unit for the Search of Missing Persons
SIU: Special Investigation Unit
IAU: Investigation and Indictment Unit
UIAF: Financial Information and Analysis Unit.
UNIPEP: Peacebuilding Police Unit
UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNP: National Protection Unit
UPRA: Unit for Rural Agricultural and Livestock Planning
URT: Land Restitution Unit.
WCS: Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF: World Wildlife Fund
ZOMAC: Zones Most Affected by the Armed Conflict
ZRC: Peasant Reserve Zones.