

The Colombian Peace Agreement

THE OPPORTUNITY
TO BUILD PEACE

A publication of
**The Office of the High
Commissioner for Peace**

Structure of the peace process

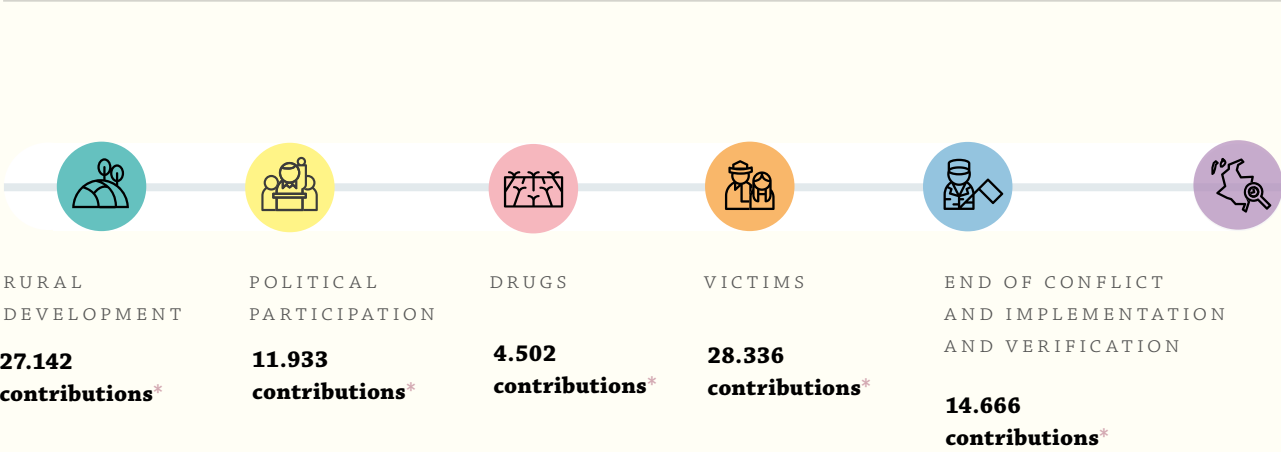
PURPOSE: *End conflict in order to build peace*



NOTE: THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY DOES NOT REPLACE THE PEACE AGREEMENT. FOR MORE INFORMATION, READ THE FULL TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT AT WWW.MESADECONVERSACIONES.COM.CO

Colombians participated in the entire process

66.098
CONTRIBUTIONS*
HAD BEEN RECEIVED
BY BOTH PARTIES
IN JUNE 2016



WHO PARTICIPATED?



60 victims OF THE COLOMBIAN CONFLICT

visited Havana to share their stories, their ideas and their expectations on the peace talks and implementation of an Agreement with both parties.

These victims – who represented the diversity of Colombians in terms of gender, age, ethnicity, regional origin, type of victimization, and actor responsible of victimization– all coincided in the importance of putting an end to conflict in Colombia.

* Contributions is the category used by the Colombian government delegation to classify and analyze the different ideas and suggestions put forward by citizens. Each proposal presented by citizens and organizations may contain several contributions.



Comprehensive Rural Development

Toward a new Colombian countryside

This chapter seeks to lay down the foundation for the transformations of rural Colombia, in order to reverse the adverse effects of conflict and the conditions that permitted the persistence of violence in the country, and ensure the health and wellbeing of the rural population.

It seeks to eradicate extreme rural poverty and reduce rural poverty by 50 percent within 10 years, to promote equality, the closing of gaps between urban and rural areas, the economic recovery of the Colombian countryside, and to develop small scale, family and community agriculture.

THIS CHAPTER SEEKS TO HELP RURAL INHABITANTS

1.

Gain access to land
2.

Access the means to make this land productive
3.

Participate in the planning of their regions

SEE PAGE 8



Political Participation

A democratic opportunity to build peace

Building peace requires taking advantage of a democratic opportunity to strengthen pluralism and, as such, the representation of the different visions and interests of society, in order to promote and strengthen citizen participation in matters of public interest, and to outlaw violence as a method of political action.

This will enable Colombians to deal with conflicts peacefully and to promote a culture of reconciliation, coexistence, tolerance and non-discrimination.

THIS CHAPTER SEEKS TO

1.

Foster more diverse voices in politics
2.

Increase citizens' participation in public affairs
3.

Guarantee that politics and weapons are no longer used together

SEE PAGE 12



End of the Conflict

This chapter establishes the terms for the end of military confrontations with FARC and the end of FARC hostilities toward civil society, by way of a bilateral and definitive ceasefire and cessation of hostilities, a detailed 180-day timetable for the laying down of arms, and the beginning of their transition into civilian life.

The United Nations will receive the entirety of FARC's weapons following a technical, transparent and verifiable procedure, that will guarantee the Colombian population this is a complete and irreversible process.

THIS CHAPTER AIMS TO

1.

Guarantee that FARC abandon their weaponry
2.

Aid FARC members' transition into civilian life
3.

Guarantee security conditions for everyone

SEE PAGE 16



Solution to the problem of illicit drugs

Finding a definitive solution to the problem of illicit drugs is necessary to build a stable and lasting peace. Therefore, this chapter proposes a new strategy that addresses the causes and consequences of this phenomenon.

It gives a differentiated treatment to the weakest links in the chain of production and commercialization of illicit drugs, by promoting voluntary substitution of illicit crops and the transformation of territories affected by them, and by addressing drug consumption as a public health issue. At the same time, it intensifies the fight against criminal organizations controlling this business.

THIS CHAPTER SEEKS TO

1.

Help illicit crop growers transition to a legal activity
2.

Facilitate treatment for consumers
3.

Fight against the entire chain of drug trafficking

SEE PAGE 20



Victims

Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition

This chapter seeks to satisfy the rights of victims of the conflict, to ensure the accountability and clarification of what happened, to guarantee the legal certainty of persons participating in the System, and to promote cohabitation, reconciliation and non-repetition as essential cornerstones of a transition toward peace.

THIS CHAPTER SEEKS

1.

Truth regarding what happened during the conflict
2.

Justice regarding crimes committed during the conflict
3.

Comprehensive reparation of victims
4.

Guarantees that these events will never happen again

SEE PAGE 24



Implementation and Verification

In order to guarantee compliance with the Agreement, this chapter establishes mechanisms to ensure its proper implementation, and to monitor and verify compliance with the commitments it lays down.

THIS CHAPTER SEEKS THAT

1.

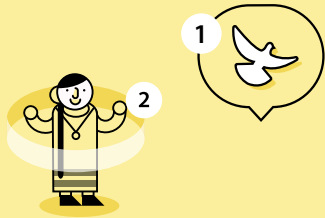
The Peace Agreement is implemented
2.

Implementation is verified by citizens
3.

Implementation is accompanied internationally

SEE PAGE 28

10 ideas to understand the Colombian peace process



1. We must end conflict to build peace

The Peace Agreement's main objective is to end the conflict in order to begin a phase of peacebuilding that involves the entire Colombian society.

2. Victims are in the center of the process

One of the Agreement's goals is to promote, protect and guarantee the rights of all Colombians, in particular those who have suffered the conflict directly. The victims have participated in the construction of the agreement, and will participate in its implementation.



3. The Agreement addresses specific issues, but cannot solve all the country's problems

An agenda of five subject matters and one procedural chapter was agreed upon with the objective of ending the conflict. If substantial transformations are achieved as a result, Colombia may overcome the conditions that permitted the persistence of the conflict and focus on other important problems.

5. The Peace Agreement belongs to everyone

Both parties informed Colombians permanently about progress of the peace talks in Havana and made the contents of each chapter public as soon as they were signed. Additionally, the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace has prepared an array of publications and educational tools aiming at enabling citizens' understanding of the Peace Agreement.



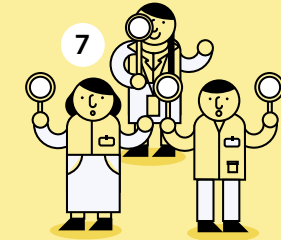
6. Citizens participated throughout the process

During the four years of the peace talks, Colombians sent more than 68.000 suggestions and ideas to both parties in Havana. Their active participation during the implementation of the Peace Agreement will also be a guarantee of its transparency, legitimacy and accountability.



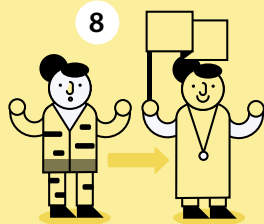
4. An end to conflict to ensure there are no more victims

The satisfaction of the rights of victims, accompanied by the proper implementation of the entire Peace Agreement and the strengthening of the rule of law in the entire country, are the best guarantee that these violations will not recur.



7. Justice is a cornerstone of this Agreement

The Colombian government and the FARC agreed in the '10 Principles regarding the victims' that they were not going to exchange impunities. Therefore, they created a Comprehensive System that prohibits amnesties for international crimes and serious violations of human rights, and created a special Tribunal for Peace to investigate, prosecute and punish, and ensure accountability for the most serious and representative crimes. In order for someone to gain access and participate in special criminal proceedings, they must contribute to truth, reparations and non-repetition measures.



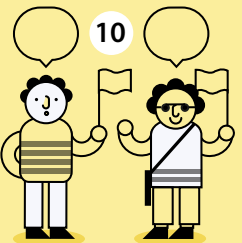
8. FARC will lay down their arms and reincorporate to civilian life

Ending the conflict necessarily implies that FARC lay down their arms and undergo a process of reinstatement into civilian life, on a political and a social level. Building peace also involves eliminating the conditions that permitted the conflict to persist throughout Colombia and to reverse its effects.



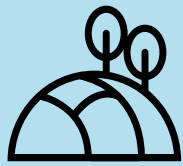
9. Peace needs the participation of all Colombians

Once we put an end to the conflict, peacebuilding requires an active participation of citizens and spaces of discussion on how the Peace Agreement shall be implemented. This process involves making use of the different skills found in each territory and reflecting locally on what transformations are needed to close the gaps between cities and the countryside.



10. This is a unique opportunity for a peaceful coexistence and reconciliation

The implementation of the Peace Agreement will require new spaces of citizen participation, in order to enable the different groups –including victims, local authorities, social organizations and also those who participated in the conflict- to meet, discuss and build a joint vision of how to build peace in their territories. These spaces of deliberation also foster reconciliation.



Comprehensive Rural Development

Toward a new Colombian countryside

LAND ACCESS AND USE

This chapter seeks to lay down the foundation for the transformations of rural Colombia, in order to reverse the adverse effects of conflict and the conditions that permitted the persistence of violence in the country, and ensure the health and wellbeing of the rural population.

It seeks to eradicate extreme rural poverty and reduce rural poverty by 50 percent within 10 years, to promote equality, the closing of gaps between urban and rural areas, the economic recovery of the Colombian countryside, and to develop small scale, family-run and community-based agriculture.

1. LAND FUND

Creation of a land access programme for the free distribution of land to rural people without land, or with insufficient land, with priority given to rural women, female heads of household and victims of the conflict. There will be other access to land mechanisms, such as comprehensive subsidies and improved access to credit.

2. COMPREHENSIVE ACCESS

The goal is to guarantee a 'comprehensive access to land' that enhances the

effective use of land. That is, to ensure that access to land is accompanied by technical assistance, seed capital and loans, roadways, and the conditions that foster productivity and overall well-being.

3. LAND REGISTRATION

A large-scale plan for land registration will be undertaken, in order to formalize the ownership of those in possession of land but without the deeds that allow them to seek loans or access government programmes.

4. LAND RESTITUTION

The land restitution programme will be strengthened, in order to ensure the reparation of victims of forced displacement and dispossession, and support those who wish to return to their lands.

5. LAND REGISTRY

A multi-purpose land registry (cadastre) will be created in order to regularize the transparent ownership of land, increase the collection of property taxes in rural areas, and encourage the productive and sustainable use of land.

6. RURAL LAND LEGAL SYSTEM

A new special rural land legal system will be put in place, to nimbly solve conflicts over land access and use, and ensure the protection of the property rights of peasants and rural inhabitants. This will prevent forced displacement, ease conflict resolution, and help sow peace.

7. LAND USE

In order to close gaps between the use of land and its vocation, the Government will define the general guidelines for land use, taking into account the development visions for the different territories, promoting citizen participation in the creation of these territorial regulations and designing reconversion programmes.

8. DELIMITING THE AGRICULTURAL FRONTIER AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

An environmental zoning plan will be put in place to delimit the agricultural frontier and protect areas of special environmental interest, such as páramos, wetlands and water sources.

This plan also seeks to make conservation of these ecosystems compatible with viable economic alternatives for rural inhabitants living in or near these areas.

9. FARMER ENTERPRISE ZONES

The Government will support the development plans of Farmer enterprise zones (zonas de reserva campesina) that exist or are created at the behest of local communities, seeking a more active presence of the State in these territories.



NATIONAL PLANS

National plans aim to provide the Colombian countryside with public services and infrastructure, with the goals of helping its inhabitants overcome poverty and inequality, improve their opportunities and close the gaps between urban and rural areas. They specially seek to strengthen rural, family-run and community-based primary production economies and integrating them with markets across the country.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1. RURAL ROAD NETWORK

This plan seeks to connect regions and enable rural inhabitants access to markets and public services.

2. IRRIGATION AND DRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE

This plan seeks to foster rural productivity by guaranteeing democratic access to water in a sustainable way.

3. ELECTRICITY AND INTERNET SERVICES

This plan seeks to expand the coverage and quality of power and internet services.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

4. HEALTHCARE

This plan seeks to improve coverage and quality of public healthcare in rural areas.

5. EDUCATION

This plan seeks to improve coverage, quality and relevance of education, from early childhood to higher education, and to eradicate illiteracy in rural areas.

6. HOUSING AND DRINKING WATER SERVICES

This plan seeks to guarantee access to community-run aqueducts and waste management systems, as well as improve housing conditions in rural areas.

STIMULI FOR PRODUCTIVITY

7. SOLIDARITY ECONOMIES

This plan seeks to enhance stimuli for solidarity economies and producer cooperatives, bringing producers closer to consumers and enhancing the flow of goods, and creating a national plan of commercialization for their products.

8. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

This plan seeks to foster access to technical assistance and technological innovation for rural producers.

9. FINANCIAL CAPITAL

This plan seeks to guarantee access to credit, seed capital and crop insurance to people in rural areas.

10. SOCIAL SECURITY

This plan seeks to improve the labour conditions of rural producers and workers, guaranteeing their access to mechanisms of social protection.

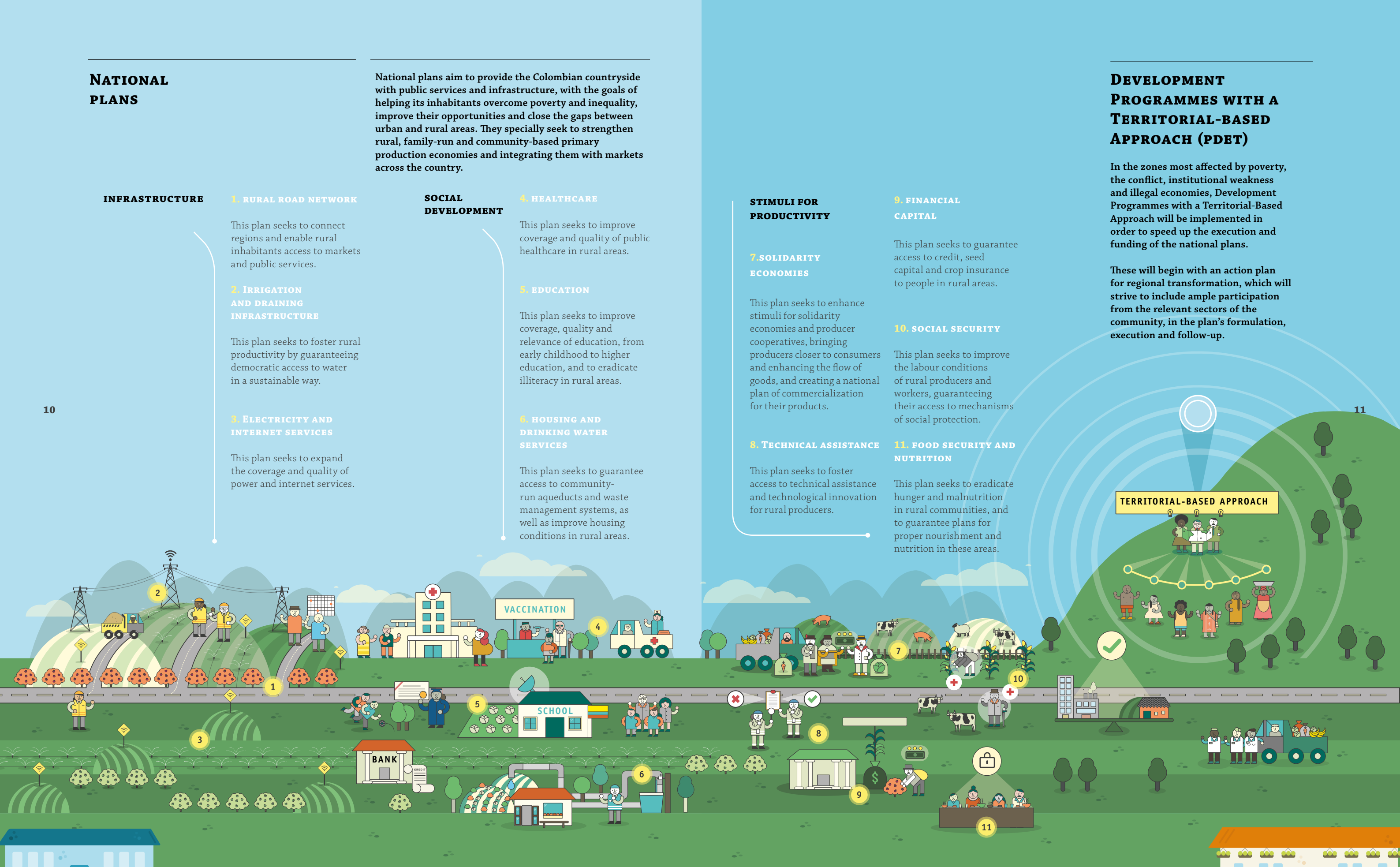
11. FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

This plan seeks to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in rural communities, and to guarantee plans for proper nourishment and nutrition in these areas.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES WITH A TERRITORIAL-BASED APPROACH (PDET)

In the zones most affected by poverty, the conflict, institutional weakness and illegal economies, Development Programmes with a Territorial-Based Approach will be implemented in order to speed up the execution and funding of the national plans.

These will begin with an action plan for regional transformation, which will strive to include ample participation from the relevant sectors of the community, in the plan's formulation, execution and follow-up.





Political Participation

A democratic opportunity to build peace

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1. ACCESS TO THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

The goal is to enable the appearance of new political parties and the transition to the political scenario of social organizations seeking to do so, without putting at risk the progress made in strengthening the party system.

As a result, the minimum threshold requirements to obtain legal status for political parties and movements will be modified and a system for the gradual acquisition of rights for parties will be designed.

2. RIGHTS AND GUARANTEES FOR EXERCISING POLITICAL OPPOSITION

Political parties and movements will be invited to a commission tasked with the purpose of defining the guidelines of a new statute of guarantees for political parties or movements that declare themselves in opposition, a promise of the 1991 Constitution that has yet to be adopted.

3. PROMOTION OF ELECTORAL TRANSPARENCY

Measures will be undertaken to promote greater electoral transparency, including tools for citizens to report electoral anomalies, a technical audit of the electoral census, the formation of an electoral guarantees tribunal, and the financing of the digitalisation of electoral processes.

A DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITY

Building peace requires a widening of democracy that allows new voices to enrich the political debate about Colombia's problems, strengthening pluralism and the representation of the different visions and interests of society, and ensuring guarantees for participation and political inclusion.

4. REFORM OF THE ELECTORAL REGIME

A special electoral mission will be created, made up of high-level experts, to submit recommendations to the government on ensuring the greater autonomy of the country's electoral organisation, and to modernise and make more transparent the electoral system.

5. PROMOTION OF ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION

Measures will be undertaken to promote greater electoral participation, including a large-scale ID-issuance campaign that will give priority to marginalised areas and mechanisms to enable access of isolated communities to election booths.

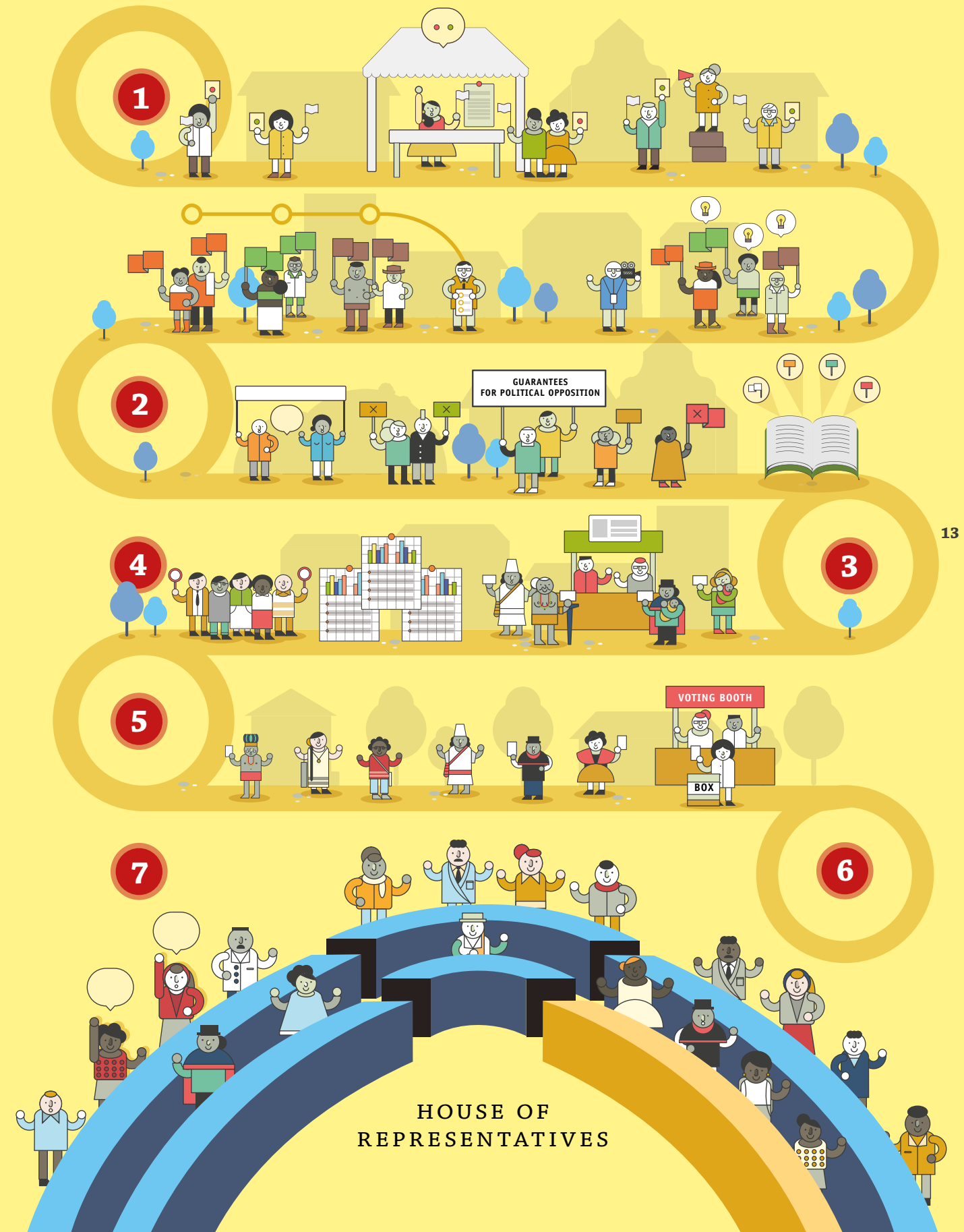
6. SPECIAL TRANSITORY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS FOR PEACE

16 new, temporary electoral districts will be created, for the House of Representatives elections, for two electoral periods, in order to ensure a better representation of the zones particularly affected by the conflict, by neglect and by a weak institutional presence. None of the political parties with Congressional representation will be allowed to compete in these special electoral districts.

7. PROMOTION OF WOMEN IN POLITICS

Affirmative action measures will be undertaken to strengthen the participation and leadership of women in public affairs.

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CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

1. COUNCILS FOR RECONCILIATION AND COEXISTENCE

A National Council for Reconciliation and Coexistence and similar territorial councils will be created, whose role will be to foster a culture of peace and tolerance throughout the country.

2. STRENGTHENING OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Measures will be undertaken to strengthen social organizations, as a means to enable them to have a more audible voice in public affairs. Therefore, the Colombian government will draft a bill on guarantees and promotion of citizen participation.

3. GUARANTEES FOR SOCIAL PROTESTS AND DEMONSTRATION

Measures will be undertaken to guarantee the right to social protest and demonstration, protecting the rights of those persons protesting as well as the rest of citizens. The Government will promote spaces of dialogue to treat protests and demonstrations democratically and the design of mechanisms to follow up on agreements made.

Building peace requires promoting and strengthening citizen participation in matters of public interest, as well as a democratic culture of tolerance in the arena of public debate.

4. CITIZEN CONTROL AND OVERSIGHT

Citizen participation and control are essential for the transparency of public administration and the correct use of public resources. For this, citizen oversight boards will be created and public transparency watchdog organizations will be promoted, as well as tools designed to foster accountability of the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

5. PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

Democratic and participatory planning will be strengthened, to ensure citizens take an active part in the decisions involving their communities. This includes participating in formulating development plans, following up on their execution and monitoring the budgets that sustain them.

6. COMMUNITY MEDIA

Community media will be strengthened, in order to promote citizen participation in public affairs.

7. SECURITY GUARANTEES FOR SOCIAL LEADERS

Security measures will be undertaken to protect leaders of social organizations and human rights advocates, in order to prevent crimes against them.

8. SECURITY GUARANTEES FOR THE EXERCISE OF POLITICS

Security measures will be undertaken to protect persons within the political arena, in order to ensure differences are solved through democratic means. This includes those who lay down their arms to transition into politics, who require guarantees that they will not be victims of violence.

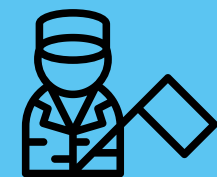
To ensure this, a Comprehensive Security System for the Exercise of Politics will be put in place, including efforts to strengthen the Government's capacity to prevent violence against those in politics and the creation of an early alert system and permanent mechanisms of dialogue with political parties.



OUTLAWING VIOLENCE AS A METHOD OF POLITICAL ACTION

The signature of a Peace Agreement and its proper implementation will contribute to the strengthening of democracy, in as much as it entails that no one will use violence or arms to promote a political cause ever again.





End of the Conflict



The final termination of hostilities, a bilateral and definitive ceasefire, and the laying down of arms will be certified by a Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, led by the United Nations and also comprised by the Colombian government and FARC.

SECURITY GUARANTEES AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

This set of measures aims to create conditions of security and protection for all Colombians, including all the political parties and movements and the political movement that emerges from the transition of the FARC into legal political activity.



PROTECTION MEASURES

- A Comprehensive Security System for the Exercise of Politics
- A comprehensive protection programme for the former members of FARC who reincorporate themselves into civilian life



JUSTICE MEASURES

- A Special Judicial Unit responsible of tackling criminal organizations threatening implementation of the Peace Agreement
- Guarantees for the proper administration of justice



SECURITY MEASURES

- An elite corps of the National Police responsible of dismantling criminal organizations
- A comprehensive security and protection programme for the communities across the country
- A prevention and monitoring instrument for criminal organizations
- A national mechanism for the supervision of private security and surveillance services



POLITICAL MEASURES

- A political nationwide pact in support of the Peace Agreement
- Preventive measures and the fight against corruption
- A national commission on security guarantees

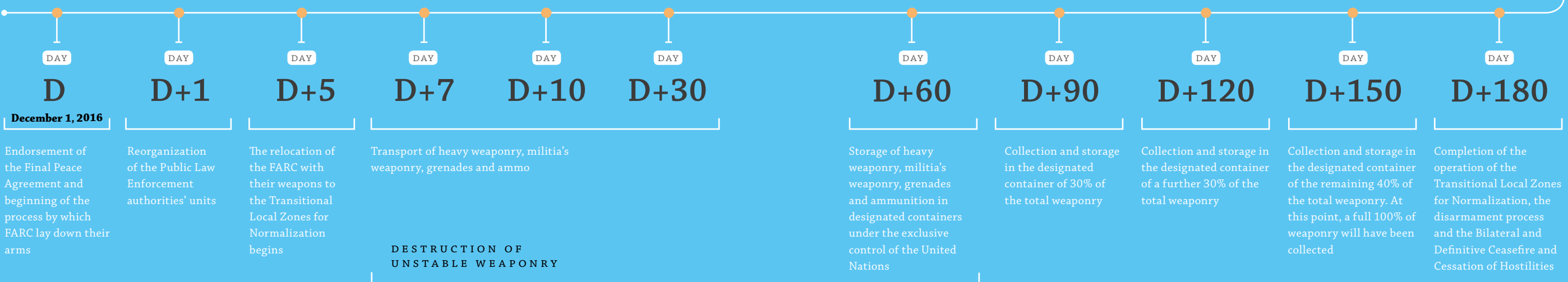
GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. Respect, protection and promotion of human rights
2. Ensuring the State's monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force and arms in the entire country
3. Strengthening the justice system
4. Ensuring the State's monopoly of taxation
5. A territorial-based and differential approach
6. A gender approach
7. Coordination and joint responsibility of State institutions
8. Citizen participation
9. Accountability
10. Guarantees of non-repetition of violence

HOW THE CEASEFIRE AND LAYING DOWN OF ARMS WILL TAKE PLACE

ZVTN	TRANSITIONAL LOCAL ZONES FOR NORMALIZATION
MM&V	MONITORING AND VERIFICATION MECHANISM
CI-MM&V	INTERNATIONAL COMPONENT OF THE MONITORING AND VERIFICATION MECHANISM
CFHBD	BILATERAL AND DEFINITIVE CEASEFIRE AND CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AND LAYING DOWN OF ARMS

BUILDING OF THREE MONUMENTS



TRANSITIONAL LOCAL ZONES
FOR NORMALIZATION

Their goal is to guarantee the Ceasefire and Laying down of arms, and to lay the groundwork for the reincorporation of the FARC into civilian life and their transition to legal activities.

LOCAL ZONES | EACH WILL CONTAIN SEVERAL ENCAMPMENTS

LOCAL POINTS | THESE WILL BE SMALLER IN SIZE AND WILL CONTAIN ONLY ONE ENCAMPMENT

In total, there will be 20 Local Zones and 6 Local Points. This is less than

0,1%

of the more than 30.000 hamlets (rural districts) throughout Colombia

- The Local Zones will be of a temporary nature, with clearly defined territorial limits. Their location was chosen jointly by the Colombian government and FARC.
- They will be of reasonable size such as to ensure their proper monitoring and verification and unfettered access by the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.
- All of the rules and protocols established guiding the Ceasefire and Laying down of arms must be complied with.

- The rule of law will remain always in all Local Zones.
- Local Zones cannot be used for political demonstrations.
- The non-military civilian authorities that operate in these Local Zones will continue to do so, as normal.
- Carrying and possession of weapons within these Local Zones will be suspended.
- The Government will implement measures to ensure public welfare and healthcare, the issuing of national ID cards, and other programmes aimed at preparing FARC member's reincorporation during these 180 days.
- Local Zones will enable training of FARC members in productive labor and education

ENCAMPMENTS

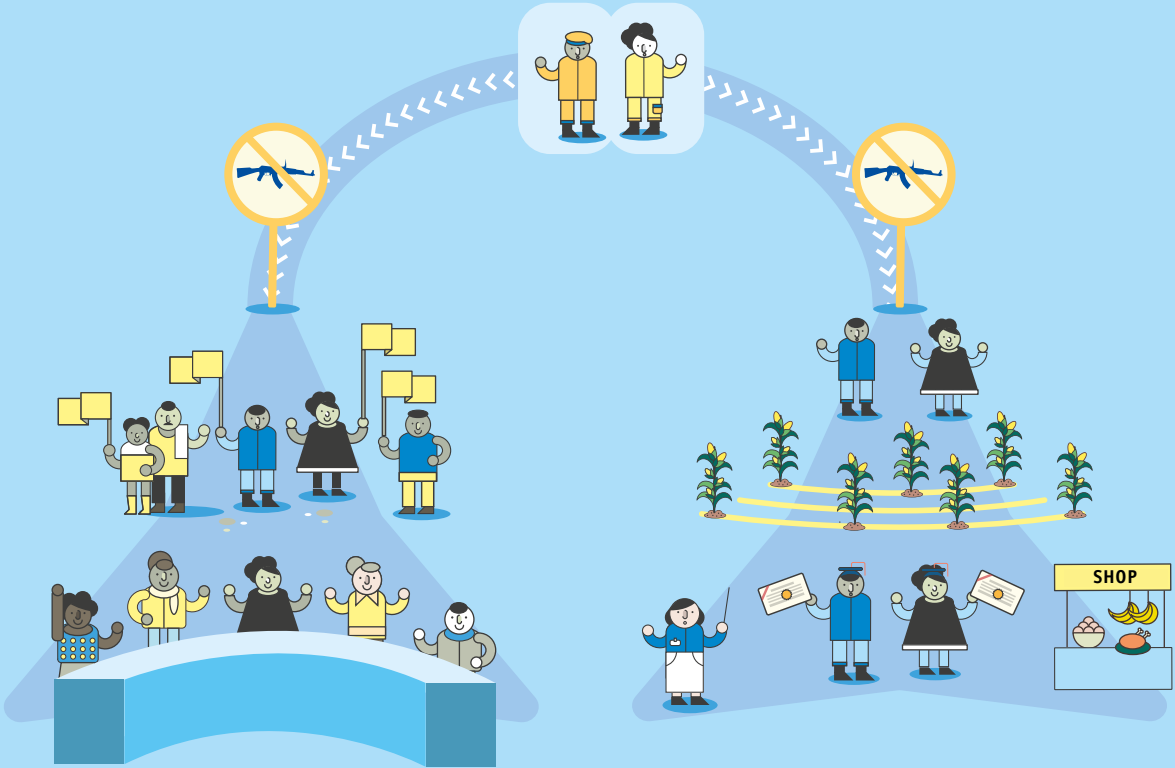
- The number of encampments within each Local Zone will depend on the topography of the surrounding land and the amount of combatants disarming.
- There will be no civilians present within the encampments at any time.
- The FARC combatants will only be permitted to exit these encampments without weapons, and as regular civilians.
- There will always be representatives of the international component of the MM&V present.
- In each of the encampments, there will be a storage point for weaponry in designated containers, which will be controlled exclusively by the IC-MM&V..

LOCAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE MONITORING AND VERIFICATION MECHANISM

The National Police, and other State armed forces, may enter the Local Zones in response to any circumstances requiring their presence. This will be only done by informing, and with the coordination of the MM&V.

SAFETY ZONE

- A 1 km safety zone will surround each Local Zone.
- The Monitoring and Verification Mechanism will operate within this zone, its members always being unarmed and with proper identification symbols



POLITICAL
REINCORPORATION

One of the goals of the Peace Agreement is creating the conditions for the FARC to transition from an armed organization into legal political life, following the laying down of all their arms.

Upon conclusion of the laying down of arms process, the political party or movement that emerges from the transition of the FARC-EP into legal political life, will have its legal status recognised, following its compliance with all necessary legal requirements except for the requisite minimum voting threshold. This legal status will hold until July 19, 2026.

This political party will not receive seats in Congress automatically. The Agreement guarantees it will have a minimum representation of 5 Senators and 5 Representatives for two electoral periods, provided they compete in the elections. In the case that the party fails to obtain 5 seats in any one of the chambers of Congress, those missing seats will be assigned. If they gain 5 or more seats, no additional ones will be assigned.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
REINCORPORATION

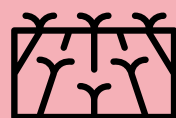
This programme seeks to create short and long term conditions for former FARC combatants to build life projects within civilian life.

The process of economic and social reincorporation includes access to education, healthcare, and psycho-social care; one-off financial support packages to start individual or collective socially-productive projects; and the identification of prospective socially-productive projects.

To guide this process, a National Reincorporation Council will be created, with representation of both the Colombian government and

the FARC, in order to define reincorporation activities and monitor the process.

Once the members of the FARC have laid down their arms, they will receive their respective accreditation from the Colombian government based on the list submitted by the FARC. This will help certify they belonged to the organization, they laid down their arms and they will be admitted into the reincorporation programme.



Solution to the problem of illicit drugs

SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF ILLICIT CORPS WITH RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In order to solve the problem of crops used for illicit purposes, the Agreement promotes voluntary substitution programmes accompanied by measures seeking to transform the territorial conditions of affected areas and improve the well-being of local communities.

NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME FOR THE SUBSTITUTION OF CROPS USED FOR ILLICIT PURPOSES

This programme (named PNIS) seeks to work jointly with communities to transform the conditions of territories affected by illicit crops and solve the

problem they create with regional integration and social inclusion. This programme will be led by the Presidency of Colombia.

SUBSTITUTION AND NON-REPLANTING AGREEMENTS

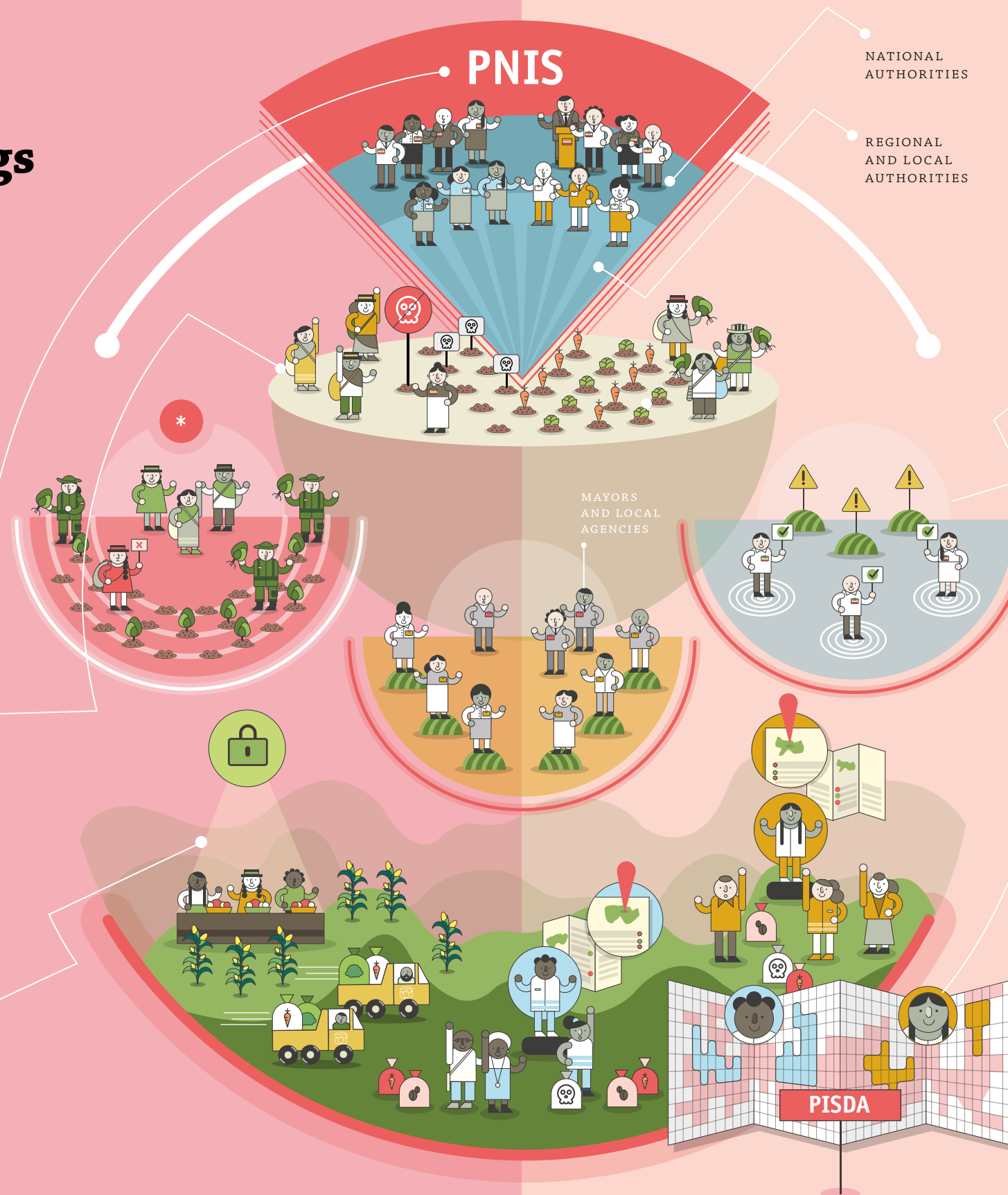
In these agreements, rural people commit to crop substitution, non-replanting and to not engaging in any activity related to drug trafficking.

The new programme also includes measures to eradicate illicit crops within Colombia's national parks and in areas of difficult access and low population density, as well as plans for their environmental recovery.

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE PLAN

In return, the government will commit to creating an Immediate Response Plan that will guarantee food assistance for persons who sign substitution and non-

replanting agreements. This plan will benefit growers, collectors, and sharecroppers, as well as the local community in general.



RURAL DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

The substitution programme is considered a part of the Comprehensive Rural Reform chapter of the Peace Agreement. Thus, it seeks to transform the conditions of rural areas affected by illicit

crops, enabling communities to find alternative legal activities, access to public services, development opportunities, and improved living conditions.

STATE PRESENCE

The programme seeks to strengthen the presence of the State in territories affected by illicit crops, by

guaranteeing citizen's rights, and providing infrastructure and access to public services.

In areas where a substitution agreement with communities is not possible or whenever growers fail to comply

with their obligations, the Government will forcibly eradicate the illicit crops.

PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

The cornerstone of this new approach to the problem is the creation of participatory planning processes, allowing communities to make the decision of abandoning illicit crops and transitioning to legal activities. The idea is to forge a new partnership between communities affected by illicit crops, national and local authorities that is able to solve their problems.

To achieve this, an ample participation of communities is necessary, including those directly involved in growing these crops. By means of a bottom-up planning, communities will be able to identify their needs, build their Comprehensive Substitution and Alternative Development Plans (Pisda) and become actively involved in their implementation.

ILLICIT DRUG USE

The Peace Agreement acknowledges that the use of illicit drugs is a pressing matter of public health, that requires joint work between authorities and communities.

INTERNATIONAL APPROACH

All the measures in the Peace Agreement are consistent with the recommendations made by scientists and international experts, such as the Global Commission on Drug Policy, on how to reorient illicit drug use policy. The Agreement also commits Colombia to continue promoting an international debate on drug policy.

PREVENTION OF ILLICIT DRUG USE

A new National Programme for Comprehensive Intervention into Drug Use will be created, articulating prevention initiatives and evaluating existing policy.

All of its measures will be based upon a human rights approach, including the non-discrimination of consumers and non-prosecution of illicit drug users, and will be guided by an evidence-based approach. Special attention will be given to prevention for children and teenagers, with special prevention initiatives and the strengthening of leisure activities that help prevent drug use. Drug prevention policy will be drafting guided by participatory processes with all the relevant actors of society.

ATTENTION FOR ILLICIT DRUG USERS

A National Attention System for Illicit Drug Users will also be put in place, including addiction rehabilitation programmes and measures for their social inclusion.

This system aims to widen and improve access to qualified medical attention for illicit drug users, including treatment and rehabilitation. It will also include harm reduction measures based on scientific evidence to minimize the negative effects of drug use, focusing on vulnerable populations such as homeless people, women and prisoners.

SOLUTION TO THE PHENOMENON OF THE PRODUCTION AND COMMERCIALIZATION OF NARCOTICS

A comprehensive strategy will be designed in order to intensify the fight against criminal organizations engaged in drug trafficking and asset laundering, specially on a regional level.

To do so, a criminal policy strategy will be put in place to map, investigate and prosecute crimes related to drug trafficking, focusing on the more profitable links of its value chain.

CORRUPTION

A strategy for strengthening the fight against corruption associated with drug trafficking will be put in place.

ASSET LAUNDERING

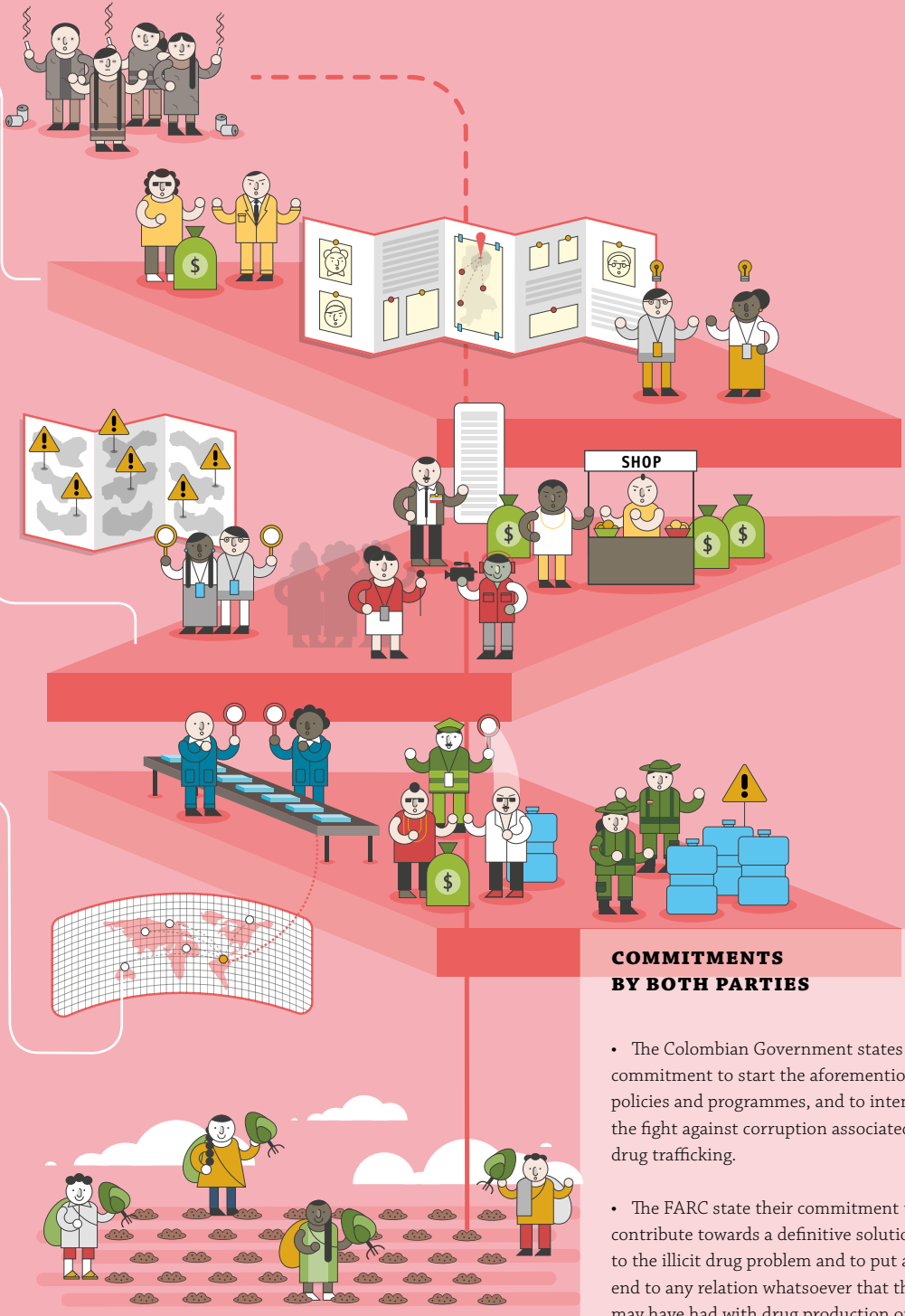
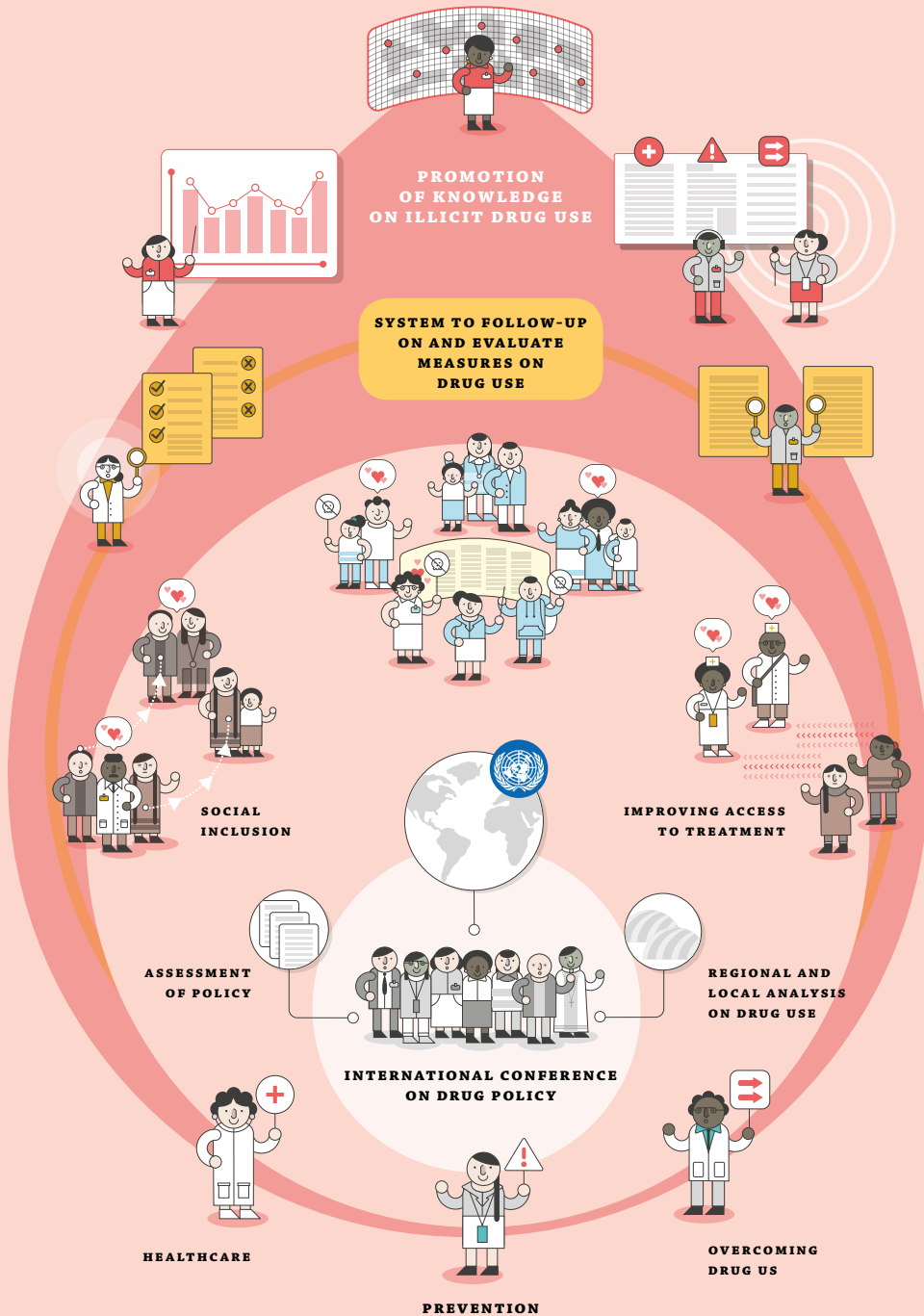
The Government will strengthen its ability to detect, control and report illicit financial operations and will draft a new bill against asset laundering in order to more effectively prosecute people involved in drug trafficking. A new strategy to repossess properties and assets involved in drug trafficking will also be put in place.

INPUTS AND CHEMICAL PRECURSORS

Stronger state controls will be put in place on the production, importation and commercialization of the inputs and chemical precursors used for drug production.

COMMITMENTS BY BOTH PARTIES

- The Colombian Government states its commitment to start the aforementioned policies and programmes, and to intensify the fight against corruption associated with drug trafficking.
- The FARC state their commitment to contribute towards a definitive solution to the illicit drug problem and to put an end to any relation whatsoever that they may have had with drug production or commercialization.





Agreement regarding the victims of the conflict

1. TRUTH, COEXISTENCE AND NON-REPETITION COMMISSION

An impartial and independent mechanism, of transitory and extra-judicial character, with a territory-based approach, which will seek to contribute to the realization of the right to the truth for victims and society as a whole.

2. SPECIAL SEARCH UNIT FOR PERSONS REPORTED AS MISSING

A special unit of humanitarian and extrajudicial nature, which will work with independence and autonomy in seeking to establish what happened to persons deemed as missing in the context of and due to the armed conflict.

3. COMPREHENSIVE REPARATION PROGRAMS FOR PEACEBUILDING PURPOSES

The end of the conflict represents a unique opportunity to strengthen the programs of comprehensive victim reparation that are being implemented by the Colombian government, as well as to adopt new measures and promote the commitment of everyone to repair the damage that has been done.

COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM FOR TRUTH, JUSTICE, REPARATION AND NON-REPETITION

The Comprehensive System will consist of different judicial and non-judicial mechanisms, that will be implemented in a coordinated manner, in order to achieve the greatest possible realization of victims' rights and accountability for what happened, ensure legal certainty for those involved, help achieve coexistence, reconciliation and non-repetition, and assist with the transition from armed conflict to peace. It is the first time a system of this nature has been agreed upon directly out of a peace negotiation process.



REALIZATION OF VICTIMS' RIGHTS AND LEGAL CERTAINTY FOR THOSE WHO PARTICIPATE IN THE SYSTEM



4. SPECIAL JURISDICTION FOR PEACE

The various organs of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace will undertake criminal justice proceedings and comply with the state's duty to investigate, prosecute and punish crimes committed in the context of and due to the armed conflict, particularly those that are most serious and representative.



5. GUARANTEES OF NON-REPETITION

The guarantees of nonrepetition will result from the coordinated implementation of the various mechanisms of the Comprehensive System, and the measures agreed under item 3 of the Negotiation Agenda ("End of the Conflict") which includes the surrender of weapons, the reintegration of guerillas into civilian life and other security guarantees.

Any special justice treatment is conditional to contributing to the clarifications of the truth, reparation of victims and guaranteeing non-repetition



The different mechanisms and measures are coordinated.

WHO WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM?

VICTIMS

The victims will participate in all of the mechanisms and entities in the Comprehensive System, as an essential guarantee for the realization of their rights to the truth, justice, reparations and non-repetition.



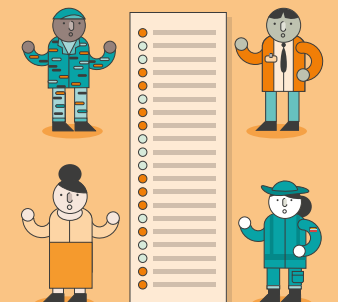
GUERRILLAS

The Comprehensive System shall apply to members of those guerrilla groups that sign a final peace agreement with the government and whose participation is conditional upon the surrender of their weapons.



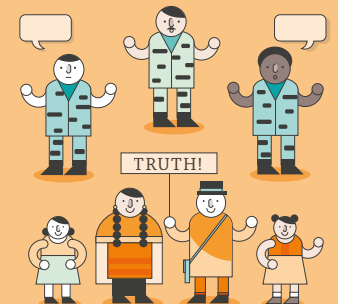
STATE AGENTS

The Comprehensive System will apply to state agents who have committed crimes in the context of and due to the armed conflict, whilst recognizing that their role in the conflict was to be guarantors of security, and that there was a presumption that they legitimately had a monopoly on the holding of weapons.



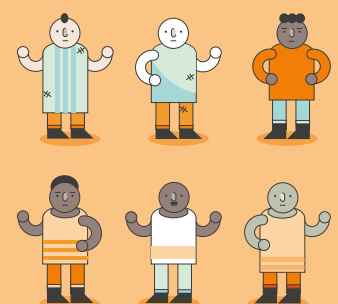
DEMOBILISED PARAMILITARIES

The Comprehensive System will help to establish the facts on the phenomenon of paramilitarism, and will assist with the full reparation of its victims.



THIRD PARTIES

The Comprehensive System will apply to third party civilians that have participated indirectly in the armed conflict and who were not part of illegal armed groups, but nonetheless had an uncoerced relationship of funding or collaborating with these groups, and in doing so are connected to crimes committed in the context of and due to the armed conflict.



HOW THE COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM WILL WORK

1. TRUTH COMMISSION

The Commission seeks to contribute to the clarification of what happened and the recognition of the victims of the conflict. It will also promote the recognition of the responsibility of those that participated directly and indirectly in the armed conflict and foster coexistence across the country's territories, through promoting a climate of open dialogue.

To achieve this, it will undertake processes fostering broad and pluralistic participation in order to hear different voices and views, creating spaces at national, regional and territorial levels in order to listen to different voices and promote the participation of different sectors of society, including victims.

To achieve this, it will gather and compare the information from governmental and non-governmental databases, establish the universe of persons deemed as missing, implement search plans and exhumations, and undertake processes for their identification. At the end, it will provide family members with a report about what happened to the missing person, and, where relevant and possible, it will undertake the dignified return of their remains.

3. COMPREHENSIVE REPARATION PROGRAMS

The end of the armed conflict represents a unique opportunity to strengthen the programs of comprehensive victim reparation being implemented by the Colombian government. The Peace Agreement strengthens reparations through several means.

The recognition of responsibility, by way of public and solemn acts concerted with victims and communities, enables persons who caused damage to acknowledge it, request for forgiveness, and commit to repairing them.

Whoever caused damages must contribute to repairing them by way of concrete actions that benefit affected communities, such as undertaking community development projects like demining or building infrastructure, or by direct monetary compensations.

2. SEARCH UNIT FOR MISSING PERSONS

This special unit will be mandated to search for, and identify, missing persons who are alive, and in the case of deceased persons, establish the location and undertake the dignified return of their remains to their families.

To achieve this, it will gather and compare the information from governmental and non-governmental databases, establish the universe of persons deemed as missing, implement search plans and exhumations, and undertake processes for their

identification. At the end, it will provide family members with a report about what happened to the missing person, and, where relevant and possible, it will undertake the dignified return of their remains.

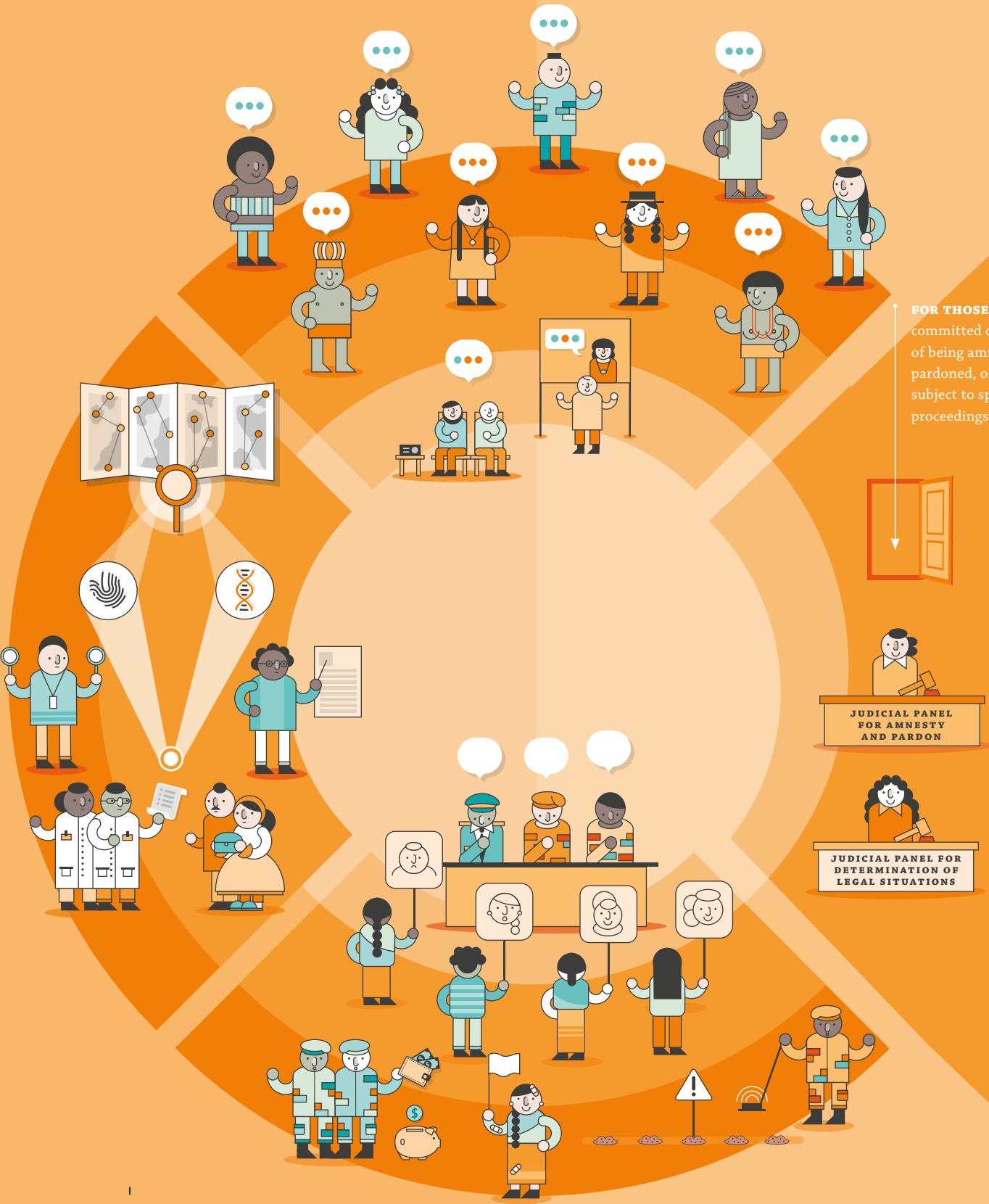
4. SPECIAL JURISDICTION FOR PEACE

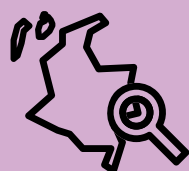
This is the judicial component of the Comprehensive System. It will seek, above all, to realize the victims' rights to justice, to fight against impunity, to comply with the state's duty to investigate, prosecute and punish criminal acts, and to make decisions that give complete legal certainty to those involved in the mechanisms of the Comprehensive System.

FOR THOSE that have committed crimes capable of being amnestied or pardoned, or other crimes subject to special judicial proceedings:

FOR THOSE who have committed crimes NOT capable of being amnestied or pardoned, or other crimes subject to special judicial proceedings, and who have had significant involvement in the most serious and representative crimes:

Those who acknowledge responsibility before the Judicial Panel of Acknowledgment of Responsibility	Those who acknowledge their responsibility after proceedings begin	Those who do not acknowledge responsibility and are convicted
SPECIAL SANCTIONS	ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS	ORDINARY SANCTIONS
These will have a retributive and a restorative function, involving concrete actions of reparation for the damages caused	Under ordinary prison conditions	Under ordinary prison conditions
Effective restriction of liberty 5 TO 8 YEARS	Penal deprivation of liberty 5 TO 8 YEARS	Penal deprivation of liberty 15 TO 20 YEARS





Implementation and Verification mechanisms

FOLLOW-UP AND VERIFICATION COMMISSION FOR THE PEACE AGREEMENT

This commission (named CSIVI) will be created after the Peace Agreement is signed and endorsed, to follow-up on its implementation and prepare a 10-year Framework Plan for the Implementation of the Agreement based on a draft prepared by the Colombian government.

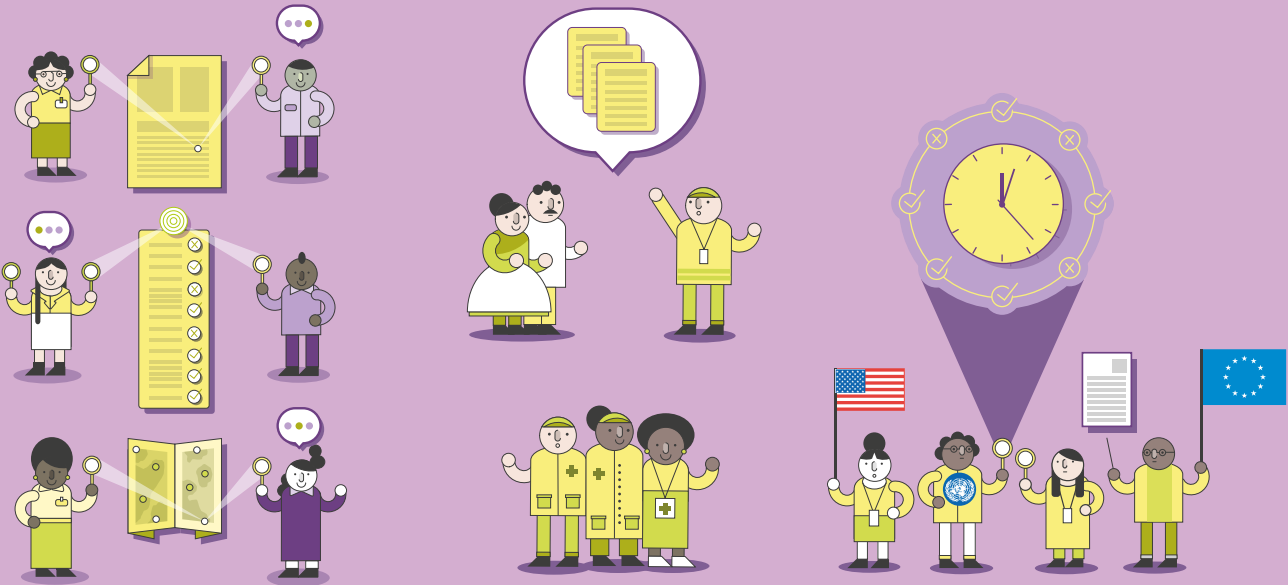
It will promote the active participation of the private sector, local communities and social organizations in the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and adopt different measures to guarantee the transparency and accountability in the implementation, as well as prevent any form of corruption.

MECHANISM FOR THE VERIFICATION OF IMPLEMENTATION

This mechanism, comprised by several institutions and international representatives, will verify the state of implementation of the Peace Agreement, identify delays and setbacks, and strengthen implementation. The Colombian government will also request United Nations a Political Mission to verify the process of reincorporation of FARC members into civilian life.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOMPANIMENT

The Colombian government and FARC agreed to request several countries, international organizations and United Nations agencies to accompany implementation of specific topics included in the Peace Agreement.



International support of the Peace Agreement

The world sees Colombia’s Peace Agreement and the end of conflict with great optimism and hope. More than 40 Heads of State and Government, 25 Nobel Peace Prize laureates and the entire United Nations System endorsed the peace talks and now support implementation of the Peace Agreement.



Ban Ki-moon
Former Secretary General of United Nations
MARCH 12, 2016



Barack Obama
Former President of the United States
FEBRUARY 4, 2016

“Just as the United States has been Colombia’s partner in a time of war, I indicated to President Santos we will be your partner in waging peace. So I’m proud to announce a new framework for the next chapter of our partnership. And we’re going to call it Peace Colombia - Paz Colombia.”

“When I visited Colombia in 2011, peace seemed like a very remote possibility. However, today, and over the past three years, Colombia has shown the world its commitment to peace. Two parties that have been in conflict for more than five decades have decided to sit down and resolve their differences through dialogue. The country has become an example for ending conflicts throughout the world (...) In my last year as Secretary-General, it is a privilege to participate in this historic event, which is the building of a stable and lasting peace in Colombia.”



Pope Francis
SEPTEMBER 20, 2015

“I pray that this long night of pain and violence, with the will of every Colombian, can be transformed into a day without sunset, one of harmony, justice, fraternity and love, into love for institutionality, for nacional and international law, so peace can be lasting. Please, we do not have the right to allow ourselves another failure on this road toward peace and reconciliation.”



Archbishop Desmond Tutu
Leader of South Africa’s democratic transition and Nobel Peace Prize laureate
SEPTEMBER 23, 2012

“Violence breeds violence and this, in return, breeds more violence. Both Colombians and South Africans have paid a terrible price, bot only physically, but also with their wounder souls and hearts (...) Congratulations Colombia. May God bless you on the road ahead.”

Now it is up to us

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Peace is possible

“He who loses hope loses everything”

PROVERB

Peacebuilding begins by convincing ourselves that peace is possible. This is a decisive moment in the history of our country. Nothing will change if we continue to think that this is the way things are.

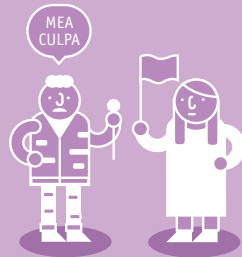


Peace emerges from the territories

“Here we already now how to build peace”

TAITA ANDRÉS, KAMENTSA
INDIGENOUS LEADER
FROM PUTUMAYO

Thousands of persons have been building peace throughout Colombia: they are the protagonists of the transition and the transformation of living conditions in the entire country. Once they lose the gag war placed on them, they will be able to express themselves with liberty and without the threat of arms..



The Peace Agreement is an enormous opportunity

“We do not have the right to allow ourselves another failure on this road toward peace and reconciliation”

POPE FRANCIS

The key question many Colombians ask themselves is how will the Peace Agreement change my life? It will not solve every problem in our territory, but it represents an opportunity to negotiate conflicts peacefully and to build solutions for them as communities.



Ending the conflict will bring concrete benefits

“There’s no evil that lasts a hundred years, nor body that can endure it”

PROVERB

The greatest benefit will be seeing no new victims as a result of conflict. Just during the peace talks –between October 2012 and May 2016- around 1.500 deaths were prevented, according to the Conflict Analysis Resource Center (CERAC) think tank. Add the enormous economic, educational and professional opportunities that appear in a peaceful country.

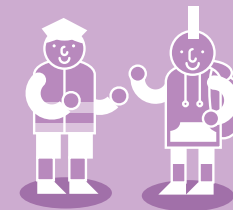


It can only be done with all of us

“If you want to go quickly, go alone. If you want to arrive far, go with someone”

PROVERB

Peacebuilding in our territories requires teamwork among everyone: between local authorities, social organizations, businessmen, academia, faith-based organizations, and citizens in general. Only these alliances, accompanied by spaces for dialogue and agreement, can help us build a new social imaginary.



Trust is the way toward coexistence and reconciliation

“The heart’s memory eliminates the bad and magnifies the good, and thanks to this artifice we manage to endure the burden of the past.”

GABRIEL GARCÍA MÁRQUEZ

Building peace in our territories means that we need a new pact for coexistence that helps us share and live together, mend relations between neighbors, reconcile with those who think differently from us, and defend life as a supreme value.



Our greatest challenge is to create a culture of peace

“Something has to change in our way of thinking, speaking and doing things”

Living in peace implies committing to a cultural change. If behaviors expressed in mottos like ‘the clever one lives off the dumb one’, ‘what’s my stake’ or ‘let them steal but do a bit’ reflect us as a society prone to violence, we must find other sentences that defend the value of life, of the public good and of togetherness.

We have the incredible opportunity of ending a 50-year-old conflict and changing our history!

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"We must break the historic cycles of violence. This is why the idea of guaranteeing non-repetition of violence is so central to the entire peace process and has been the rationale behind each chapter and each topic discussed in Havana"

Sergio Jaramillo
High Commissioner for Peace

**WE INVITE YOU TO READ THE
COLOMBIA'S AGREEMENT
FOR ENDING CONFLICT AND
BUILDING A STABLE AND
LONG-LASTING PEACE.**

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OFICINA DEL ALTO COMISIONADO
PARA LA PAZ



**TODOS POR UN
NUEVO PAÍS**
PAZ EQUIDAD EDUCACIÓN