POST-CONFLICT STRATEGY
IMPLEMENTATION OF LA HABANA AGREEMENTS

July, 2016
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA
AGENDA

1. THE PEACE PROCESS AND THE POST-CONFLICT

2. SCHEDULE FOR THE POST-CONFLICT

3. POLICY FOR THE POST-CONFLICT
Improving livelihoods, especially those of the rural population, deepening democracy, and enforcing the rights of victims of the internal conflict in order to guarantee the reintegration of the FARC.

Harnessing opportunities and reaching the benefits of peace: A more integrated, equitable, democratic and safe country
The Peace Agreement: The peace process and the post-conflict

- Comprehensive Agricultural Development
- Political Participation
- End of the Conflict
- Illegal Drugs
- Victims
- Implementation, Verification, and Authentication

Post-Conflict

A new vision of the country after the conflict

The Post-Conflict is for all Colombians and for all of Colombia.
ONGOING ACTIONS: CHALLENGES BEFORE THE START OF THE EXECUTION OF THE POST-CONFLICT

DEMINING

DEMINING THE COUNTRY BY 2021

- **199 municipalities**: in operations of HR- USD$293 million
- **291 municipalities**: With results of non-technical studies. USD$34 millions
- **183 municipalities**: Free of suspicion of APM and UXO. USD $241 mil

4 ZONES INTERVENTED IN 2 YEARS (SUR DEL BOLIVAR, CAUCA, ANTIOQUIA, CHOCO)

3 COMPONENTS - A NEW STRATEGY

- **Strategy for Integral Intervention**
  - Land formalization Policies
  - Public expenditure reconversion (Social Investment)
  - Rule of law and new regulation

- **Transformation and development of communities and territories**
  - Differentiated intervention plans
  - **Interdiction policies and criminal policy**
    - Emphasis on middle and upper links of the drug-trafficking chain
  - Focus on prevention and consumption
    - National Plan for the Development of Health 2014 - 2021

ILLEGAL MINING

FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS
<table>
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<tr>
<th>ROADMAP: 180 DAYS</th>
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<td><strong>CONSTITUTIONAL COURT AND PLEBISCITE:</strong> The court will revise, discuss and approve the plebiscite mechanism as a means to ratify La Habana agreements.</td>
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<td><strong>SIGNING OF THE FINAL AGREEMENT</strong></td>
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<td><strong>ALL THE INSTRUMENTS OF THIS LEGISLATIVE ACT WILL BECOME OPERATIONAL ONLY AFTER THE POPULAR BACKING OF THE FINAL AGREEMENT:</strong> The Legislative Act will depend on what Colombians decide via the popular vote (plebiscite).</td>
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<td><strong>SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE FOR PEACE:</strong> Amendments to the Law in compliance with the contents of the Final Agreement and have the prior approval of the Government.</td>
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<td><strong>EXTRAORDINARY POWERS FOR THE PRESIDENT:</strong> 180 days to issue decrees that facilitate and ensure the implementation of the Final Agreement.</td>
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<td><strong>MULTI-YEAR INVESTMENT PLAN FOR PEACE:</strong> Over the next 20 years the government will include in its National Development Plan a Multi-Year Investment Plan for peace. The territories and populations most affected by the conflict will be priority.</td>
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**ROADMAP: 180 DAYS**

**THE CEASEFIRE AND DISARMAMENT OF THE FARC**

- **Jun/23** - Signing of the final agreement
- **D-Day** - Announcement and commencement of the *BCD*
- **D+1** - Beginning of the tripartite monitoring and verification process
- **D+5** - Ceasefire and Disarmament Agreement
- **D+7** - Reorganization of the Public Forces
- **D+10** - The mobilizing of the FARC along with their individual armament to the *TRA bounds*
- **D+30** - The Government and the FARC provide to the IMVM the coordinates of military units and combatants subject to the MVM.
- **D+60** - Transportation of accompanying armament, grenades and ammunition.
- **D+90** - Storage of accompanying armament, grenades and ammunition in containers under the exclusive watch of the IMVM.
- **D+120** - Destruction of unstable equipment
- **D+150** - Collection and storage of 30% of handed armament
- **D+180** - Collection and storage of an additional 30% of the handed armament
- **D+180** - Collection and storage of the remaining 40% of the weapons. At this point, 100% of the armament will be stored.

* TRA: Transitional rural areas
* MVM: Monitoring and verification mechanism
* IMVM: International monitoring and verification mechanism
* BCD: Bilateral ceasefire and disarmament

Removal of all armament containers by the UN.

The TRAs come to an end, the disarmament of the FARC is completed and the bilateral ceasefire is firmly in place.
Rapid Response Strategy

Lines of Action

1. Socio-economic Attention

2. Governance and Conflictivity

3. Transitional Justice

4. Justice and Security

Projects

- Productive agricultural assistance (Access to credit) - Improving small rural roads – Social Infrastructure– Prevention of child recruitment– Promotion of literacy - Cadastral update – Rural electrification plan- Tourism: “Seguro te va a encantar” – Income generation in urban environments– Substitution of illicit crops

- Manos a la Paz: University volunteers- Strengthening of community action boards – Strengthening of citizen-led groups in order to assure governmental accountability and to exercise social control– Identification of parties present in each area.

- Collective reparation (30 groups) – Individual compensation in strategic areas (30,000) – Plan for the South of the country : Restitution Unit

- Demining (50% to 100%) in municipalities most affected - Comprehensive mobile workdays (justice, peace and rights) + Paperwork fairs – Local justice systems- Reactivation of equity conciliators – Improvement to threat investigation and legal processes – Strengthening the gender perspective in the rural police in order to better attend cases of sexual and domestic violence– Prevention, protection and attention to women victims of domestic or gender based violence– Improving the response to extortion
Rapid Response Strategy

4 Lines of Action

Socio-economic Attention

Governance and Conflictivity

Transitional Justice

Justice and Security
Policy for the Post-Conflict

Institutional Architecture and Arrangements for the Post-Conflict

Coordination from the Presidency

Interinstitutional Council for the Post-Conflict

Execution of the Post-Conflict

- High Council for the Post-Conflict
  - Post-conflict
  - Security and coexistence
  - Humanitarian demining
  - Human Rights
  - Strategy against drugs

- High Commissioner for Peace

- At a National Level
  - High Council for the Post-Conflict
  - High Commissioner for Peace
  - National Planning Department
  - Ministries and Administrative Agencies

- At a Territorial Level
  - Agency for Territorial Renovation
  - Rural Development Agency
  - National Land Agency
Policy for the Post-Conflict

Strategy Components

Social and Economic Development of Rural Areas for Regional Peace

Strengthening of Public Safety, Guarantees for the Proper Implementation of the Law, Access to Justice, and the Effective Assurance of the Rights of Victims

Strengthening of Regional Capabilities for Peace and the Post-Conflict

Demobilization and Reintegration of Combatants into Civil Society

Implementation Mechanisms

Peace Contracts

- Peace Projects
- Participation
- Adapting into each territory
- Not exclusive to areas affected by the conflict

Development Projects with a Territorial Focus (PDET)

- Territorial and participatory focus
- Coordinating Agency (ART)
- Independent resource count
- Targeting
**Policy for the Post-Conflict**

**Financing Strategy (Financial Instruments)**

**'Colombia in Peace' Fund**

**Sources**
- National Budget
- Royalties System
- Participatory System
- International Cooperation
- Private Participation

**Objectives**
- Identifying and constructing projects related to the post-conflict
- Incentivizing the funneling of resources to strategies and priority areas
- Encouraging the co-financing of projects by territorial authorities
- Managing and coordinating strategy for cooperation funds
Policy for the Post-Conflict

Financing Strategy (Financial Tools)

**01 Tax Measures**

- Tax burdens relief on investments and businesses in priority areas (tax rate reductions and strategy of ‘works for taxes’)

**02 Private Investment Incentives (Non-Tax Related)**

- Public-Private Partnerships (able to adapt to the specifics of the Colombian post-conflict)
- Free Trade Zones in post-conflict areas.

**03 Encouragement of Private Investment in Post-Conflict Priority Areas**

- Subsidies or direct aid for issues such as the reactivation of private economic activity (subsidies for businesses that hire personnel or victims from conflict areas)
- Grants for air and land travel fares to post-conflict priority areas.

**04 Private Participation**

- Identifying key actors running socially responsible businesses and further exploring the funneling of resources for peace-building.
1. Promoting Transparency, Social Control and Accountability: Strengthening of co-management mechanisms between the public sector and civil society in order to reinforce accountability.

- Preventive control model
- Peace investment map
- Visible audits
- Periodic follow-ups
- Control panel for the agreements
- Annual result reports

2. Monitoring the Post-Conflict Strategy
   - A monitoring system as a mechanism for the National Government management of the post-conflict, led by the High Commissioner for Peace.
   - Control panel and platform for post-conflict information.