



**Peace Accord Implementation in Colombia Continues to Progress Two Years In
Media Advisory: April 9, 2019**

The Kroc Institute has released its third report on the status of implementation of the 2016 Colombian Peace Accord. The latest report gives a snapshot into the status of implementation two years into the process (through November 2018). The Institute's report affirms that implementation continues to progress, but also stresses that continued work is needed to improve the quality of life for Colombians living in the territories and those most at risk of continued violence.

Key data:

As of February 28, 2019, 69% of the commitments identified in the Final Agreement are in the process of being implemented.

- One third (35%) of these commitments have reached advanced levels of implementation, meaning they have been fully implemented (23%) or are expected to be fully implemented (12%) within the timeframe stipulated by the Agreement.
- Thirty-four percent (34%) of the commitments are in a state of minimal implementation. Implementation of these commitments has begun, but given their expected date of completion or the level of progress achieved to date, it is not possible to determine whether they can or will be fully implemented.
- Thirty-one percent (31%) of the total commitments have yet to begin implementation. In some cases, there have been delays and/or significant obstacles that prevented commitments from being implemented. We can see obstacles at play in the non-approval of political and electoral reform and in preventing normative advances to speed up rural reform. In other cases, implementation has not proceeded because commitments are dependent on the completion of other commitments that are in the process of being implemented.

Key observations from the report include:

- Borja Paladini Adell, the Kroc Institute's representative in Colombia, emphasizes that the implementation advances achieved in 2017 and 2018 can serve as "a platform that can help the Government of President Duque to show quick results that benefit victims and citizens in rural areas that most need the support of the State. Peace has to materialize in improvements in the quality of life for these citizens."
- One of the main challenges in the implementation process is security guarantees for and protection of social leaders, human rights defenders, and FARC-EP ex-combatants and their families. The peace agreement provides instruments that can help respond to these





security and protection risks, and it is important to deploy these methods, especially in rural territories.

- It is essential to implement structural reforms included in the Accord that will improve conditions in rural Colombia. “Peace is materialized when citizens experience concrete improvements to their quality of life through the State’s provision of goods and services in the territories,” said Borja Paladini Adell, the Kroc Institute’s representative in Colombia.
- In the first two years of implementation, three transitional justice mechanisms have been established: the Truth Commission, the Unit for the Search of Missing People and the Special Jurisdiction for Peace. It is necessary to protect the political and financial integrity of these mechanisms to ensure the rights of victims.

Given the vast complexities and challenges of the Colombian peace process, and the initial 15-year timeline established to complete the implementation process, the advances so far have been significant. The level of implementation at the two-year mark illustrates the strong commitment of the Agreement’s signatories, Colombian society, and the international community supporting Colombia.

The levels of implementation witnessed in Colombia are comparable to other successful peace processes analyzed by the Kroc Institute’s Peace Accords Matrix initiative. You can read the full report online on Wednesday, April 10, at <https://kroc.nd.edu/research/peace-processes-accords/pam-colombia/#Spanish>.

For more information, review the following attached documents:

- A summary of the Kroc Institute’s third report and key findings
- Infographics illustrating the level of implementation of each of the six points in the agreement, disaggregated into 18 topics and 70 sub-themes
- Tables illustrating the main advances, difficulties, and ongoing issues for each of the six points of the Agreement

Media contacts:

- For Colombian and Spanish-language journalists: Borja Paladini Adell, +57 310 782 6966, borjapax@gmail.com
- For International and English-language journalists: Colleen Sharkey, +1 574-63-9958, csharke@nd.edu

About the Kroc Institute





The University of Notre Dame's Kroc Institute, part of the Keough School of Global Affairs, is one of the world's principal centers for the study of the causes of violent conflict and strategies for sustainable peace.

The Peace Accords Matrix (PAM) is one of the Institute's premier research initiatives. It is a unique source of qualitative and quantitative data on the implementation of 34 comprehensive peace agreements signed from 1989-2012.

By mandate of the signatories of the 2016 Peace Agreement, the Kroc Institute has been asked to provide technical verification and monitoring of implementation of the accord through the Barometer Initiative, part of the PAM research project. The Kroc Institute partners with the National Secretariat for the Social Pastorate-Caritas Colombiana to administer a team of peacebuilding professionals who provide on-the-ground monitoring in Colombia. The Kroc Institute is committing to generating academic information and data that can facilitate political decision-making and participation that meets the challenge of building a stable and lasting peace.

In Colombia, the Kroc Institute works in partnership with the National Secretariat of the Social Pastorate – Cáritas Colombiana. The preparation of the Kroc Institute's third report was supported by the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace and the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace of the European Union.

With the support of:

