**ADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

In addition to the Post-Conflict Cabinet entities, many other ministries and public institutions have diverse responsibilities in the implementation of the Peace Accord.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Colombia Crafts | Technical assistance for handicraft activities |
| Cadaster Regulating Authority | Multi-purpose land registering services created, updated, and operational for handicraft activities |
| Coldeportes | Sports facilities constructed and improved in territories defined in the respective plan |
| Colombia Buys Efficiently | Instrument for adding agricultural and livestock product purchasing demands  Social Organizations and Community Action Boards contracted for the implementation of the Accord |
| Presidential Security Council | Strengthen investigative and prosecution capacities to process those who threaten those using the High Level Authority policy, implemented by the Security System to exercise the National Commission for Security Guarantees for the Dismantling of Criminal Organizations and Behaviors Policy. |
| Presidential Council for the Equality of Women | High-level government authority for the incorporation of the gender approach in the implementation of the Final Accord  Measures for the mainstreaming of the gender approach in the plans and programs established in the Final Accord |
| Presidential Council for Human Rights | Presidential Council for Human Rights, with the participation of rights defenders, organizations, and social movements |
| Civil Service Administrative Department | Institutional verification and control instruments  Integrated information system and transparency measures  Support plan for the creation and promotion of citizens’ oversight and transparency observatories (emphasis on the control of the implementation of the Final Accord) |
| FINAGRO | Loans to stimulate productivity  Support services in the use of portfolio normalization mechanisms, particularly for small-scale producers with expired agricultural, livestock, and rural portfolios registered in FINAGRO  Special loans for the purchasing of land |
| ICBF (Colombian Family Welfare Institute) | Actions in priority municipalities which contribute to the prevention and progressive eradication of child labor, and to protecting working adolescents within a protection and integrated development of children and adolescents (CH&A) framework  Services for CH&A carrying out child labor entering the Re-establishing Rights Administrative Process, in its different forms |
| ICETEX | Access to higher education (technical, technological, and university) for people in rural areas |
| Transparency Secretary | Mechanisms for facilitating access to polling stations (distant and disperse areas) |

**MINISTRIES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development | Hectares which have been affected by illicit crops and now in the process of restoration  Environmental protection and environmentally-sustainable productive projects  Participative environmental zoning, outlining the agricultural frontier and protecting Areas of Special Environmental Interest |
| Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism | Indigenous and Afro-Colombian (agribusiness) markets strengthened through technical assistance for commercialization  Indigenous and Afro-Colombian (artisanal) markets  Inclusive and participative productive alliances and commercial agreements with technical assistance |
| Ministry of Culture | Libraries functioning |
| National Ministry of Education | Early education for children under the age of six, with integrated assistance in rural areas affected by illicit crops  Integrated services for early childhood in rural areas  Special literacy service offered in rural areas  Middle education service articulated with technical agricultural and livestock training programs  Revision, updating, and equipping of the flexible education model’s toolkit  Official educational infrastructure constructed and/or improved in rural areas  Technical, technological, and higher education places offered in rural areas |
| Ministry of Information Technology and Communications | Community internet access  High-speed transportation networks  New calls for bids for the allocation of community radio in areas affected by the conflict, promoting the participation of community organizations, including victims’ organizations  Promote technical training of community media workers and the training and capacity-building of communications media operators  20 FM stations, of public interest, class “C”, in the areas most affected by the conflict, in the geographical areas and areas of potential for optimum broadcast signal, as defined by the Commission for Monitoring, Promotion, and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Accord, and which will be assigned to RTVC.  TV slot with repetition over the same week (1.5 hours \* 53 weeks \* 2 years |
| Ministry of Mining and Energy | Electricity for new users  Capacity installed for non-conventional energy sources in the ZNI (MW)  Technical assistance and promotion of communities’ organizational capacities to guarantee the maintenance and sustainability of the electrical infrastructure |
| Ministry of Health and Social Protection | Healthcare centers and points of care with decision-making capacity, articulated in integrated service provider networks within the framework of the Integrated Health Attention Plan and other regulations  Telemedicine services for remote areas  Healthcare human talent with the required skills (according to the primary or complementary component) available in rural areas  Assistance for high-cost illnesses and rehabilitation of injuries caused by the conflict  National Service for Consumers of Illicit Drugs  National Integrated Intervention Program for the Consumption of Illicit Drugs  Treatment regulations with a gender focus, including the LGBTQI population, within the National Integrated Intervention Program for the Consumption of Illicit Drugs, allowing the reduction of gaps in access to the health system |
| Ministry of Transport | Tertiary network roads constructed or being maintained |
| Ministry of Housing, City, and Territory | Technological water access solutions  Technological sanitation solutions  Permanent technical assistance to strengthen community water management |
| Ministry of Labor | Services for the creation, support, and financing of solidarity organizations  Prevention campaigns for the eradication of child labor and its worst forms  Subsidy for the elderly  Periodic Economic Benefits Services (BEPS) for temporary labor inscription and mediation in rural areas – temporary rural employment for established and non-established harvesters  Design and functioning of a training and dissemination program on labor obligations and rights  Services for the promotion of a culture of labor formalization  Fixed inspection, validity, and control system strengthened  Mobile System for work inspection in rural areas in operation  Rural employment route for the contracting of the community workforce for social and environmentally-sustainable plans and programs being developed in the area |

2012-2016 YEAR

Juan Manuel Santos GOVERNMENT

4 years DURATION

Bogotá, Colombia/Havana, Cuba LOCATION

Process

Peace process with the FARC guerrilla group

Actors

* Government of Juan Manuel Santos
* FARC guerrilla group

Process reasoning

End the historical armed conflict in Colombia, perpetuated by the FARC guerrilla group for 53 years

What was being agreed?

* The Special Jurisdiction for Peace will investigate, judge, and sentence those responsible for crimes. Those who tell the truth and contribute to the reparation of victims will be effectively imprisoned for 5 to 8 years. Those who do not recognize their responsibility and do not tell the truth will be imprisoned in regular prisons for up to 20 years.
* There will be no amnesty for those who have committed crimes against humanity.

Was it a success or did it fail?

* **Success**
* It was signed on 24 November 2016, ending the internal conflict and the oldest guerrilla group on the continent.
* The FARC had to demobilize and hand in their weapons to benefit from the Peace Accord.
* A total of 12,518 former combatants have been accredited and 8,994 weapons were turned in.

Conclusion

* The FARC handed their weapons in to the UN.
* The victims are at the center of the Peace Accord, which seeks to offer them truth, justice, and reparation (one of the foundations of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace) and non-repetition guarantees.
* The peace process between the Government of Colombia and the FARC guerrilla group ends an internal armed conflict of more than 50 years, allowing progress towards the future in social, political, and economic terms.

2002-2008 YEAR

Álvaro Uribe GOVERNMENT

6 years DURATION

Córdoba, Colombia LOCATION

Process

Peace process with the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC)

Actors

* Álvaro Uribe
* United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC)

Process reasoning

The end of the AUC. To this end, in a public letter sent to President Uribe, the AUC declared a national cessation of hostilities as of 1 December of that year, fulfilling the National Government’s requirement for beginning conversations.

What was being agreed?

On 23 December 2002, the National Government designated an Exploratory Peace Commission to move forward with exploratory dialogues with this armed group.

Was it a success or did it fail?

* **Success**
* The Government managed to sign a peace agreement with the AUC. The so-called “Ralito Accord” was signed on 15 July 2003, in which the AUC committed to demobilizing all of their members before 2005.
* Álvaro Uribe issued the Justice and Peace Law (975), awarding pardon to the members of illegal groups deciding to demobilize and contribute to reconciliation.
* Álvaro Uribe signed Law 782, in which he decreed the pardoning of those sentenced for political and related crimes, and the cessation of cases against those wishing to integrate into civilian life.
* A total of 30,150 people were demobilized.

Conclusion

* The gradual demobilization of their structures lasted three years, 2003-2006. Part of the leadership was extradited.
* The Constitutional Court refused the article which categorized the AUC’s crimes as an act of sedition, meaning that they did not gain political status.
* However, those who demobilize could join corporations and cooperatives, with their respective reintegration incentives.
* While leading the rapprochement with the Government to begin the peace process, the historic leader of the AUC, Carlos Castaño, was murdered by his own troops in 2004.

1998-2002 YEAR

Andrés Pastrana GOVERNMENT

4 years DURATION

San Vicente del Caguán, Colombia LOCATION

Process

Peace negotiations with the FARC guerrilla group

Actors

* Andrés Pastrana
* FARC guerrilla group

Process reasoning

Reach an agreement with the FARC guerrilla group which would end the armed conflict in Colombia.

What was being agreed?

The Government made a proposal based on a policy of negotiation and peace with guerrilla groups.

The negotiations began with a 10-point agenda named “Peace Policy for Change,” including the issues of human rights, agrarian reform, political reform, the paramilitary phenomenon, and international humanitarian law.

Was it a success or did it fail?

* **Failed**
* The Government and the FARC did not manage to sign a concrete peace accord and there was no political or State agreement on the demilitarized zone, even less so on the agenda or reforms.
* Andrés Pastrana signed Law 548 to pardon and amnesty the political crimes of organizations with that status. This did not apply for genocide, kidnapping, war crimes, or crimes against humanity.
* However, four agreements with which the freedom of more than 400 members of the public forces were achieved.
* President Prastana accepted the demilitarization of an area the size of Switzerland in order to establish talks with the FARC.
* The Personalities Commission was created, and made a series of recommendations to facilitate progress in the talks.
* After many governments, a president finally took the guerrilla group seriously and offered it a very generous initial proposal without asking for anything in return.
* The opening of this process was followed closely by the media.

Conclusion

* The Government and FARC delegates ended without an agreement. The FARC guerrilla group made nine open letters to national and international personalities and sectors public, in which they declared the Government responsible for the final collapse of the talks.
* The process ended when former Congressman Luis Eduardo Géchem was kidnapped in 2002.

1991 YEAR

Cesár Gaviria GOVERNMENT

1 year DURATION

Cauca, Colombia LOCATION

Process

Accord with the Quintín Lame Armed Movement

Actors

* Government of César Gaviria
* Quintín Lame Armed Movement

Process reasoning

End the Quintín Lame Armed Movement

What was being agreed?

The Government wanted demobilization and disarming.

The movement wanted President Cesar Gaviria to commit to allowing their members to return to the territories of origin, maintaining an active presence in local political life.

Accord with the Quintín Lame Armed Movement

Was is a success or did it fail?

* **Success**
* An agreement was signed with the Quintín Lame Armed Movement on 6 March 1991.
* The Quintín Lame participated in the National Constituent Assembly, where it promoted important changes for the indigenous community in Colombia, with their recognition by the Constitution, and their identity and rights derived from their culture being the most important after the demobilization of the Quintín Lame.

Conclusion

* Due to the demobilization and disarming of 130 members of this guerrilla group, the Quintín Lame Armed Movement had a representative in the National Constituent Assembly which led to the Constitution of 1991.

1991 YEAR

Cesár Gaviria GOVERNMENT

1 year DURATION

Córdoba, Colombia LOCATION

Process

Peace accord with the EPL guerrilla group

Actors

* Government of César Gaviria
* EPL guerrilla group

Process reasoning

End the conflict with the EPL guerrilla group.

What was being agreed?

The demobilization of the 2,200 people fighting with the EPL, political inclusion in rural areas and main cities, and their participation in the Constituent Assembly.

Agreements with a sector of the EPL.

An agreement was made to create a joint Government-EPL commission to oversee human rights.

An agreement was made to give those demobilizing a salary.

Was it a success or did it fail?

* **Success**
* An accord was signed with the EPL on 15 February 1991.
* The demobilization of the majority of the troops, 2,200 guerrillas, was agreed on 1 March with the handing over of weapons under the slogan “Weapons to the Discretion of the Constitutional [Assembly].” From that day, the group became known as Hope, Peace, and Liberty (EPL, for its Spanish acronym).

Conclusion

* Considered as one of the most dogmatic and belligerent guerrilla groups in Colombia’s history, the EPL signed an agreement during the administration of President César Gaviria, “in the village of Juan José, department of…

1990 YEAR

Virgilio Barco GOVERNMENT

1 year DURATION

Cauca, Colombia LOCATION

Process

Peace accord with the M-19 guerrilla group

Actors

* Government of Virgilio Barco
* M-19 guerrilla group

Process reasoning

End the conflict with the M-19

What was being agreed?

The primary demand of this guerrilla group was to hold a National Constituent Assembly to modify the bipartite political structure and open spaces for the participation of diverse political currents.

Was it a success or did it fail?

* **Success**
* The first peace agreement between a guerrilla group and the Colombian State was signed on 9 March 1990, in Caloto, Cauca.
* The M-19 turns in their weapons, reintegrates into civilian life, and becomes a political force.
* A Commission for the studying of the drug trafficking phenomenon is created.
* Virgilio Barco issues Law 77 to administrate the M-19, allowing amnesty for political crimes, which did not apply to crimes outside of combat, or to acts of brutality.
* Amnesty and pardon were offered, allowing some members to enter into important political positions, such as Antonio Navarro Wolff y Gustavo Petro.
* Disarming with the International Socialist Commission, and subsequent handing over of their arsenal to the Public Forces.
* Thanks to the demobilization of the former militants, the National Peace Fund was created (with State, private business, and international resources), which sponsored the projects of those demobilizing, and their families.
* A total of 900 combatants demobilized.

Conclusion

* A new constituent assembly was held, and thanks to this, the seats in Congress for guerrilla groups reaching peace with the National Government were expanded.
* The M-19 was the first armed group to sign a peace deal with the government, and following disarmament, was the first to become a political party and alternative to traditional bipartite politics in Colombia.

1988-1989 YEAR

Virgilio Barco GOVERNMENT

2 years DURATION

Bogotá, Colombia LOCATION

Process

Rapprochement with the FARC and the Simón Bolívar Guerrilla Coordinator (M-19, ELN, Revolutionary Workers’ Party and the Quintín Lame Armed Movement) for peace negotiations.

Actors

* Virgilio Barco Government
* FARC guerrilla group

Process reasoning

To put an end to the armed conflict between the actors at this time, after the failure of the negotiations in Uribe, Meta, and the genocide of the Patriotic Union.

What was being agreed?

President Virgilio Barco tried to move towards the negotiation of a peace agreement with the FARC.

Dialogues with the M-19 guerrilla also began.

Was it a success or did it fail?

* **Failed**
* Despite the good will of the government, the recent genocide of the UP made it impossible for the FARC to sit down and negotiate.
* There was some important progress with the other guerrilla groups. In October 1988 the Coordinator responded to President Virgilio Barco's Government's proposed peace plan, and as initial points this organization proposed a meeting between the Government and the guerrilla forces’ command to find a political solution to the conflict under three fundamental axes: life, democracy, and national sovereignty.
* A positive result was that President Virgilio Barco issued Law 77 to amnesty the M-19 for political crimes.

Conclusion

* The meetings failed, because the FARC guerrilla group was rearming and not ready for peace talks due to the recent extermination of their political movement, the Patriotic Union.

1982-1987 YEAR

Belisario Betancur GOVERNMENT

5 years DURATION

La Uribe, Meta - Colombia LOCATION

Process

Peace conversations with the FARC

Actors

* Belisario Betancur Government
* FARC guerrilla group

Process reasoning

Reach a bilateral ceasefire agreement with FARC.

President Betancur's campaign and government objective was to demobilize members of guerrilla groups and reintegrate them into civilian life.

In 1982 a peace negotiation with the FARC began.

The first agreement with the FARC was reached in the municipality of Uribe, Meta. The truce was formally initiated on 28 May 1984 with the FARC's unilateral order to suspend hostilities.

What was being agreed?

This agreement sought to restructure and modernize institutions, strengthen democracy, and guarantee the political activity of FARC members, and that they leave the armed struggle.

Was it a success or did it fail?

* **Success**
* It was a success that in March 1984 the first agreement was signed between the FARC guerrillas and the government in the municipality of La Uribe, Meta department.
* The greatest achievement of these dialogues was that the government recognized the opposition as a political actor. Thanks to this, on 30 March 1985, the formation of the Patriotic Union was announced, seeking the FARC’s political recognition.
* It was a success that on 19 September 1982, the Peace Commission was created by decree. Two months later, Law 35 of 1982 came into force, granting amnesty for political crimes.
* It failed, due to the genocide of the Patriotic Union political party.

Conclusion

* The Uribe Agreement, Meta, which established a ceasefire between the army and the FARC, was signed in 1984. However, the process ended in 1987 due to the fact that the Patriotic Union political party, of which members of the FARC, the communist party, indigenous people, students, trade unions, etc. were a part, was exterminated. This party won 23 mayoral elections of its own and 102 in coalition elections.

1981 YEAR

Julio Cesar Turbay GOVERNMENT

1 year DURATION

Bogotá, Colombia LOCATION

Process

Attempt at initiating peace conversations with the FARC

Actors

* Government of Julio Cesar Turbay
* Government Representative: Carlos Lleras Restrepo
* FARC guerrilla group

Process reasoning

To end the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), founded in 1964, and which represented an armed conflict in the country.

What was being agreed?

Attempts were made to negotiate with the FARC guerrillas so that they would lay down their weapons and reintegrate into civilian life.

Was it a success or did it fail?

* **Failed**
* It failed because, according to the Government representative, former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo, it was not possible to establish the relevant communications between the actors.
* A success was the issuing of Law 37 of 1981, which grants amnesty to Colombians who commit or participate in acts that constitute rebellion.

Conclusion

* It ended due to problems of contact and communication between the actors, Government representative, former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo, and the leaders of the FARC.

**PEACE ACCORD MILESTONES**

**Milestones of 2012**

**26 August**

The Government and the FARC sign the so-called "General Accord for the End of the Conflict and the Building of a Stable and Lasting Peace" in Havana, after six months of secret talks in Cuba. The agenda established 6 points.

**18 OCTOBER**

The Colombian Government and the FARC begin peace talks in Oslo, Norway. They agree on the public establishment of the negotiating table.

**19 NOVEMBER**

The FARC announce their first unilateral ceasefire between 20 November and 20 January 2014

**Milestones of 2013**

**26 May**

An agreement on the agricultural point is announced.

**06 NOVEMBER**

An agreement on the political participation point is announced.

**Milestones of 2014**

**16 May**

An agreement on the illicit drugs point is announced.

**21 AUGUST**

The Historical Commission on the Conflict and its Victims is established.

**20 DECEMBER**

The Historical Commission of the Conflict and its Victims is established.

**Milestones of 2015**

**10 February**

The Historical Commission of the Conflict and its Victims delivers its final report.

**07 MARCH**

An agreement on humanitarian demining is reached, with the pilot project beginning in a *vereda* in Briceño, Antioquia.

**15 DECEMBER**

The full agreement on victims, including the issue of justice, is released. A transitional justice model is agreed, benefitting those who recognize their responsibilities and contribute to the reparation of victims.

**Milestones of 2016**

**19 JANUARY**

The creation of a tripartite mechanism for monitoring and verifying the bilateral and final ceasefire and the abandonment of weapons was announced.

**04 JULY**

Final ceasefire, concentration areas, and disarmament process announced.

**24 AUGUST**

The parties sign a Final Accord for the End of the Conflict and the Building of a Stable and Lasting Peace

**02 OCTOBER**

A plebiscite is held. The result was the dominance of NO over YES.

**07 OCTOBER**

President Juan Manuel Santos wins the Nobel Peace Prize.

**24 NOVEMBER**

President Santos and Timochenko sign, in Bogotá, the definitive accord for the end of the armed conflict.

**29 november**

The Congress debates the Final Peace Accord for the last time.

**01 DECEMBER**

D-Day for beginning the demobilization of former combatants and their reintegration into civilian life.

**Milestones of 2017**

**26 JUNE**

The UN receives all the weapons agreed with the FARC.

**15 AUGUST**

End of disarmament, the Transitional Veredal Normalization Areas (ZVTN, for their Spanish acronym), and the bilateral and definitive ceasefire.

**Milestones of 2018**

**01 March**

The Constitutional Court endorses the Amnesty Law

**15 MARCH**

The Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) is established

**08 march**

The Truth Commission is established

**03 october**

The Government announces that it will meet with different segments of the population to hear their proposals and thus take them into account in adjusting the Peace Accord. The process lasted 40 days.

**[COLOMBIA](http://portalparalapaz.gov.co/publicaciones/802/procesos-de-paz-internacionales---experiencias-internacionales/" \l "colombia-item" \o "Colombia)**

[Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)](http://portalparalapaz.gov.co/publicaciones/802/procesos-de-paz-internacionales---experiencias-internacionales/" \l "colombia-item" \o "Colombia)

[Cuba - Havana](http://portalparalapaz.gov.co/publicaciones/802/procesos-de-paz-internacionales---experiencias-internacionales/" \l "colombia-item" \o "Colombia)

[4 years](http://portalparalapaz.gov.co/publicaciones/802/procesos-de-paz-internacionales---experiencias-internacionales/" \l "colombia-item" \o "Colombia)

[24 November 2016 START DATE OF THE ACCORD](http://portalparalapaz.gov.co/publicaciones/802/procesos-de-paz-internacionales---experiencias-internacionales/" \l "colombia-item" \o "Colombia)

[24 November 2016date of signing](http://portalparalapaz.gov.co/publicaciones/802/procesos-de-paz-internacionales---experiencias-internacionales/" \l "colombia-item" \o "Colombia)

Context

The armed conflict in Colombia has very deep roots, going beyond the emergence of the current guerrillas in the 1960s. In addition to the violence that characterized relations between liberals and conservatives from the 19th century to the time of the National Front (1958-1978), there was also repression against any alternative political option. Thus, politics serving the interests of the elite, social exclusion, and the lack of democratic opposition options explain the emergence of the various guerrilla groups of the 1960s and 1970s, including the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN), both emerging in 1964.

The violence was aggravated by the appearance of paramilitary groups in the early 1980s, especially the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), joining the counterinsurgency struggle. To this context of violence, we must also add the phenomenon of the production and export of drugs and the emergence of new paramilitary structures linked to drug trafficking, which has made the conflict more complex, with the civilian population as the main victim

Process reasoning

* To end the historic armed conflict in Colombia, perpetuated by the FARC guerrillas for 53 years.
* President Santos instructed his negotiators to begin discussion as soon as possible on the point of a bilateral and definitive ceasefire and hostilities.

**AGREEMENTS ON THE MAIN ISSUES**

Investigación, justicia y contenaInvestigation, justice, and sentences

* The Special Jurisdiction for Peace will investigate, try, and convict those responsible for crimes. Those who tell the truth and contribute to the reparation of victims will have sanctions of effective restriction of freedom for 5 to 8 years. Those who do not acknowledge their responsibility and do not tell the truth shall be punished by imprisonment in ordinary places of detention for up to 20 years.
* There will be no amnesty for those who have committed crimes against humanity.
* The Government stated that it pardoned 30 FARC militants who were convicted solely of the crime of rebellion, and that it undertook to review the situation of 106 other FARC prisoners with illnesses.
* The FARC publicly acknowledged its responsibility for the Bojayá massacre in 2002, in which 79 people were killed.
* The Special Peace Tribunal will determine the conditions for the restriction of freedom. For access to these benefits, compensation of victims and truth telling will be required.

Investigación, justicia y contenaDemobilization and handing over of weapons

* The members of the FARC had to demobilize and lay down their arms in order to benefit from the Peace Accord.
* In total, 12,518 former combatants have been accredited and 8,994 firearms have been surrendered.
* The FARC and the Government reached a historic agreement on the joint demining of the territory, with the help of Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), which would lead and coordinate project implementation.

Investigación, justicia y contenaReparation of Victims

* The victims are at the center of the Peace Accord, which seeks to offer them truth, justice, reparation (one of the foundations of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace), and non-repetition guarantees.
* President Santos was in favor of holding a referendum at the end of the process to validate the agreements with the FARC. Starting in April, regional meetings were held throughout the country, which, led by the Congress Peace Commissions, were responsible for collecting the opinions of the victims and bringing them to the negotiating table in Havana.
* The FARC responded that they had expressed their willingness, and called Colombian society to a great national day of reconciliation, calling for a date of collective pardon and recognition of victims.

Successes and failures of the process

* On 24 November, the Peace Accord between the Government and FARC was signed.
* It was a successful agreement that put an end to the oldest guerrilla movement on the continent.
* Until recently, Colombia was the only country in the Western Hemisphere with an armed conflict. The National Liberation Army (ELN) and, especially, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the strongest group, had been engaged in an armed struggle with the Colombian Government since 1965.
* On 2 October, 2016, the plebiscite seeking to endorse the Peace Accord was lost. However, it was later endorsed by the Congress of the Republic.
* The FARC recognized, for the first time since the beginning of the talks in Havana, its share of responsibility for the thousands of deaths during the armed conflict.
* The Government would allow for the creation of Special Peace Constituencies in the House of Representatives, not so that FARC commanders could be assured of seats, but so that the inhabitants of the most intense conflict areas could stand for election.

Post-Conflict

* The Peace Accord is in the post-conflict phase.
* The JEP is responsible for bringing justice to the victims of the conflict.
* The Colombia Peace Fund is designed to manage peacebuilding resources.
* The FARC and the Government reached a historic agreement on the joint demining of the territory.
* The FARC suspended their military courses to replace them with political and cultural training.

Conclusion

* It was signed on 24 November, 2016 in Teatro Colón, Bogotá.
* The FARC demobilized and handed over their weapons. The State began to access areas it could not previously reach.