

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Solución al Problema de las Drogas Ilícitas
Date	16 May 2014
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Colombian Conflict (1964 -)

The Colombian conflict is really a set of conflicts and the peace agreements reflect both different processes relating to different conflict groups and dyads, and processes taking place at different times in a complex peace process history. The Colombian civil war has its roots in the late 1940s and the violent infighting between liberal and the conservative factions. Emerging from the liberal tradition with a thorough grounding in nationalist communist ideology, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People's Army (FARC) began its armed insurrection against the Colombian government in 1964. Other left-wing guerrillas emerged as well, most notably the socialist/populist M-19, which would later be integrated into the formal political system in the peace process of 1990s; the National Liberation Army (ELN), which has strong roots in liberation theology, and the Maoist Ejército Popular de Liberación (EPL) (also part of the 1990 process, less successfully). Several stages of peace processes were undertaken by the various sides, which were further complicated by the emergence of right-wing paramilitary 'self-defence' forces. The peace agreement between the Colombian government under President Uribe and the main alliance of the paramilitary groups, the United Self-Defence Forces of Colombia (AUC), concluded in 2005 and is still heavily disputed as several remnants are still active, but now subsumed under the heading 'Bacrim' (Bandas criminales). In addition, FARC and ELN maintain a military presence, but both demonstrate a strong interest in completing successful peace negotiations with the government, with the most recent agreements being between FARC and the Government.

Close
Colombian Conflict (1964 -)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia V - Santos
Parties	The National Government; the FARC - EP.

Third parties

-

Description

This agreement is a joint draft on solutions to the problems of illegal drugs under sub-heading 4 of the General Agreement.

Agreement document

[CO_140516_DrogasIllicitas-tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language)

[CO_140516_DrogasIllicitas.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups**Children/youth**

Groups→Children/youth→Substantive
Pages 19-20, 4.1.3.6. Components of the integrated substitution plans
... 3. For the community in general:
a. Early childhood: to facilitate access to employment opportunities for women at the head of families and contribute to food security in early childhood, a programme of nurseries for rural children will be implemented in the districts affected by crops for illegal use.
b. School population: to improve food security among children of school age and ensure they remain in schools, a programme to build and equip school canteens will be implemented, together with the supply of food to guarantee breakfast for all schoolchildren in the territories affected by crops for illegal use, notwithstanding point 1 of the Special Rural Education Plan, especially the two action plans under item d of point 3.4 Food Security (Sovereignty) System. ...

Pages 25-26, Article 4.2.1.4 Participative action plans with a territorial and population-based approach,
... • Evidence-based actions to promote health and prevent the use of illegal drugs that respond to the specific circumstances and levels of risk in each territory and that make it possible to strengthen protection factors that protect against the identified risks (self-esteem, conflict resolution, management of free time, strengthening family nuclei, promoting school attendance, healthy lifestyles, developing cultural and sporting skills, and recreation activities). Special attention will be given to prevention among children and adolescents. ...

Disabled persons

No specific mention.

Elderly/age	<p>Groups→Elderly/age→Substantive Pages 19-20, 4.1.3.6. Components of the integrated substitution plans ... 3. For the community in general: ... d. Elderly: programmes to prevent hunger will be implemented for the elderly as part of the Food Security (Sovereignty) System agreed in point 3.4 of the RRI. ...</p> <p>Pages 27, Article 4.2.1.6 Generating knowledge on the use of illegal drugs The following measures will be put in place to ensure sufficient and up-to-date information on the promotion of health, prevention and integrated care for the use of illegal drugs to support decision-making and as an input for the evidenced-based design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and adjustment of policy: • Specialised research and studies on the use of illegal drugs, including a differentiated gender and age-group approach. ...</p>
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	<p>Groups→Religious groups→Substantive Page 26, Article 4.2.1.5 Monitoring and evaluation of actions carried out for the use of illegal drugs, The programme will design and implement a monitoring and evaluation system for permanent monitoring of actions to address the use of illegal drugs, evaluate their impact and determine new needs. The system will have participative monitoring and evaluation bodies at the municipal and departmental levels, comprising the authorities, scientific institutions, specialist institutes, parents' associations, religious communities, social organisations, experts and users of illegal drugs, among others.</p>
Indigenous people	<p>Groups→Indigenous people→Rhetorical Page 3, Untitled Preamble, ... The policy must maintain recognition of ancestral and traditional uses of coca leaves as a part of the cultural identity of the indigenous community and the possibility of medicinal and scientific uses of crops for illegal use, in addition to other legal uses that may be determined. ...</p>
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
...These new policies will have a general approach based on human rights and public health, differentiated and taking gender into account. Adjustments will be made over time based on evidence, the lessons of good practices and the recommendations of specialised national and international experts and organisations. ...

Page 4, Untitled Preamble,
... The solution to the problem of illegal drugs also requires addressing the issue of the use of illegal drugs based on the joint commitment and work of the authorities, the community and families for a policy to promote health, prevention, the reduction of damage, integrated care and social inclusion for users of illegal drugs, with a differentiated and gender-based approach. ...

Page 8, 4.Solution to the problem of illicit drugs, 4.1. Substitution programmes for illegal crop. Comprehensive plans of development with the participation of communities in the design, implementation and evaluation of the substitution programs and environmental recovery for areas affected by these crops, 4.1.3. Description and elements of the Comprehensive National Program for replacement of illicit crops:

...
It will ensure the involvement of women in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the comprehensive plans of replacement and alternative development.

Page 10, 4.Solution to the problem of illicit drugs, 4.1. Substitution programmes for illegal crop. Comprehensive plans of development with the participation of communities in the design, implementation and evaluation of the substitution programs and environmental recovery for areas affected by these crops, 4.1.3. Description and elements of the Comprehensive National Program for replacement of illicit crops, 4.1.3.5 . Participative Construction and development of comprehensive plans for alternative development and replacement (PISDA):

...
Community assemblies:
....
The community assemblies shall be composed of all communities in the affected area, including producers of illicit crops. They should ensure the effective participation of women in these spaces. In each municipality, the assemblies shall be formed together with communities according to territory and population characteristics necessities, and define its territorial scope.

Page 14, 4.Solution to the problem of illicit drugs, 4.1. Substitution programmes for illegal crop. Comprehensive plans of development with the participation of communities in the design, implementation and evaluation of the substitution programs and environmental recovery for areas affected by these crops, 4.1.3. Description and elements of the Comprehensive National Program for replacement of illicit crops, 4.1.3.6. Components of the comprehensive plans of replacement:

...
3. For the community in general:
a. Early Childhood: A programme of rural nursery centres will be developed in order to facilitate the access to employment opportunities for women-headed families and contribute to early childhood food security, in counties that were affected by illicit crops.

Page 19, 4.Solution to the problem of illicit drugs, 4.2 Consumption prevention and Public Health Programme, 4.2.1 National Program for Comprehensive intervention against the consumption of illicit drugs,

4.2.1.4. Participatory action plans with territorial and population approach:

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family

Page 4, Untitled Preamble,

... The solution to the problem of illegal drugs also requires addressing the issue of the use of illegal drugs based on the joint commitment and work of the authorities, the community and families for a policy to promote health, prevention, the reduction of damage, integrated care and social inclusion for users of illegal drugs, with a differentiated and gender-based approach. ...

Pages 6-7, Article 4.1.1 Principles,

... • Voluntary substitution: Based on the decision and commitment of growers to abandon crops for illegal use, voluntary substitution is a fundamental principle of the programme, generating trust between communities and creating conditions that help to address the problem of crops for illegal use, notwithstanding the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the communities and the respective territories. This implies actions to promote voluntary substitution and the definition of economically and socio-environmentally sustainable alternatives with communities that can strengthen family economies and guarantee dignified living conditions. The above is notwithstanding the fact that the process of substitution and sustainability requires government support under the terms agreed with the communities. (See the point on “Agreement with communities” and “Participative construction and development of Integrated Municipal and Community Plans for Substitution and Alternative Development”.) ...

Pages 17-18, Article 4.1.3.6 Components of the integrated substitution plans,

... Plan for immediate attention and development of production projects

Once the commitment to substituting and not replanting crops for illegal use has been made, the following measures will be implemented to facilitate the transition of growers, harvesters and sharecroppers to legal economic activities via immediate support measures to guarantee their subsistence and the food security of their family nuclei and ensure income and conditions of well-being and buen vivir for growers, harvesters, sharecroppers and communities in general via the structuring of production processes with long-term sustainability:

1. For the family nuclei of growers linked to crops for illegal use:

a. Immediate food aid, consisting of the direct provision of goods for up to (* government proposal: six months; FARC-EP proposal: two years), in line with the size of each family nucleus, individual circumstances and the needs of each population and region, in addition to projects to generate income. Priority will be given to local suppliers for the supply of markets and the solidarity and associative economy will be promoted to allow the communities to contract their supply with the government.

b. The establishment of home vegetable gardens and small-scale livestock with the corresponding technical support, provision of supplies and food for animals, in line with the preference of each family nucleus.

c. Projects for the rapid generation of income, such as short-cycle crops, fish farming and poultry, with the corresponding technical support, aiming to meet the immediate needs of family nuclei and provide timely and sufficient substitution of income that previously originated from crops for illegal use, in line with the preference of each family nucleus and the conditions and potential of the zone. ...

Pages 25-26, Article 4.2.1.4 Participative action plans with a territorial and population-based approach,

... • Evidence-based actions to promote health and prevent the use of illegal drugs that respond to the specific circumstances and levels of risk in each territory and that make it possible to strengthen protection factors that protect against the identified risks (self-esteem, conflict resolution, management of free time, strengthening family nuclei, promoting school attendance, healthy lifestyles, developing cultural and sporting skills, and recreation activities). Special attention will be given to prevention among children

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society

Page 3, Untitled Preamble,

... To build sustainable solutions, guarantee the rights of citizens and prevent the re-emergence of the problem, the policy must have a territorial approach based on public participation, emphasising the presence of institutions responsible for social care and the security and protection of communities, strengthening their effectiveness, efficiency and transparency, and with a focus on human rights. ...

Pages 13-16, Article 4.1.3.5 Participative construction and development of Integrated Municipal and Community Plans for Substitution and Alternative Development (Planes Integrales Comunitarios y Municipales de Sustitución y Desarrollo Alternativo, PISDAs), In light of the political, economic, social, environmental and cultural nature of the problem to be addressed and the effects of the lack of development in rural areas, the illegal economy and violence associated with crops for illegal use, broader community participation is required, including those directly involved in cultivation, to formulate, implement and monitor the PISDAs and thus comply with the objectives of the PNIS. For this purpose, and to strengthen local democracy, the municipality and its authorities must play a key role, together with communities.

This process of participative planning involving communities, the national government and local authorities must result in the formulation and implementation of integrated substitution plans to deliver a structural transformation of the territory and hence the permanent solution to the problem of crops for illegal use.

Community assemblies

Community assemblies will be supported and strengthened to implement the bottom-up participative planning process and monitoring bodies will be created at the municipal level and for the community assemblies.

The community assemblies form the basis of the participative planning system. This begins with the formulation of a proposal with an integrated vision of the territory and identifies needs, opportunities and priorities in the context of the PNIS and in line with its content.

The community assemblies will comprise all the communities in the affected zone, including producers of crops for illegal use, and will guarantee the effective participation of women in these spaces. The necessary assemblies will be created together with the communities in each municipality, taking into account the characteristics of the territory and the populations, specifying their territorial scope.

The participative construction of an integrated vision of the territory first requires a proposal based on a collective diagnostic, making it possible to establish the social, economic and environmental profile of the territory, the needs for physical, social and institutional infrastructure, the prioritisation of projects that respond to these needs, the production potential and areas with crops for illegal use and their layout in the territory. As the competent national authority, the PNIS will define and implement a participative planning methodology, guided by the methodology for producing the PDETs and which must reflect the contributions of the assemblies. The PNIS will provide technical support to communities in the process of developing the integrated vision and the proposal, identifying the projects and priorities in coordination with the municipalities.

PISDAs

The different proposals by the community assemblies will form the basis for producing the PISDAs in the zones affected by crops for illegal use. The plan will be produced and implemented with the active participation of communities, including their territorial social organisations. The community plans will be produced as part of the municipal plan and will be an integral part thereof, taking into account the proposals of the respective assemblies. The development of both the municipal and community plans will involve communities, the national, departmental and municipal authorities and the PNIS as the competent national authority.

**Traditional/
religious leaders** No specific mention.

**Public
administration** No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

**Political power
sharing** No specific mention.

**Territorial power
sharing** No specific mention.

**Economic power
sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power
sharing** No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	<p>Page 2, Untitled Preamble, ...These new policies will have a general approach based on human rights and public health, differentiated and taking gender into account. Adjustments will be made over time based on evidence, the lessons of good practices and the recommendations of specialised national and international experts and organisations. ...</p> <p>Page 3, Untitled Preamble, ... To build sustainable solutions, guarantee the rights of citizens and prevent the re-emergence of the problem, the policy must have a territorial approach based on public participation, emphasising the presence of institutions responsible for social care and the security and protection of communities, strengthening their effectiveness, efficiency and transparency, and with a focus on human rights. ...</p> <p>Page 6, Article 4.1.1 Principles, ... • Respect for and application of the principles and norms of the social state based on the rule of law and citizen coexistence: Delivering structural transformations of the territories and guaranteeing the well-being and buen vivir of the communities affected by the presence of crops for legal use and the transition to legal economic activities implies the application of and respect for the principles and norms of the social state based on the rule of law, the strengthening of democratic values, citizen coexistence and the observance of human rights by institutions and citizens. ...</p> <p>Pages 23-24, 4.2.1.1 Principles, The national policy for the use of illegal drugs will be guided by the following principles: • Human rights approach: actions to prevent and overcome the use of illegal drugs and mitigate risks and damage must be framed by the respect for and effective enjoyment of human rights, which implies aspects such as preventing the stigma and discrimination of users of illegal drugs and criminal persecution based on their use. ...</p>
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Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life

Page 11, Article 4.1.3.1 Security conditions for communities and territories affected by crops for illegal use

... The protection of communities and the guarantee of the right to life and well-being for the rural population also requires the removal of mines. After signing the final agreement and in the context of its implementation, the national government will implement a mine removal and clearance programme in the areas of the national territory affected by the presence of anti-personnel mines and unexploded ammunition. ...

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality

Page 1, Untitled Preamble,

... Many of the country's regions and communities, especially those suffering from poverty and neglect, have been directly affected by the growing, production and sale of illegal drugs, exacerbating their marginality, inequality and lack of development. ...

Page 2, Untitled Preamble,

These policies must be governed by the principles of sovereign equality and non-intervention in a state's internal affairs, and must ensure coordinated action in the context of international cooperation, insofar as the solution to the problem of illegal drugs is the collective responsibility of all states.

Socio-economic rights

Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Other

Page 11, Article 4.1.3.1 Security conditions for communities and territories affected by crops for illegal use,

In addition to creating the conditions to satisfy the economic and social rights of the population and promote integrated development, the sustainability of the PNIS and compliance with its objectives also require the provision of guarantees and conditions of security for the communities and territories affected by crops for illegal use, strengthening the institutional presence of the state and its capacity to protect communities, particularly in the face of coercion and threats, in addition to its capacity for the prohibition and legal enforcement of territorial drug-trafficking networks under the concept of security set out in the final agreement. ...

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy Page 2, Untitled Preamble,
... All the above has contributed to undermining peaceful values and coexistence,
hindering the possibility of making progress in social inclusion and the expansion of
democracy. ...

Page 6, Article 4.1.1 Principles,
... • Respect for and application of the principles and norms of the social state based on
the rule of law and citizen coexistence: Delivering structural transformations of the
territories and guaranteeing the well-being and buen vivir of the communities affected
by the presence of crops for legal use and the transition to legal economic activities
implies the application of and respect for the principles and norms of the social state
based on the rule of law, the strengthening of democratic values, citizen coexistence and
the observance of human rights by institutions and citizens. ...

**Detention
procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and
communication** No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
[Summary]
The entire agreements is a joint draft on solutions to the problems of illegal drugs under sub-heading 4 of the General Agreement. As it acknowledges the connection between illegal drugs and regional development, socio-economic development is a major motive throughout the entire document. For detailed information please check the 'organised crime/corruption' box.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Page 3, Untitled Preamble,
... The policy must maintain recognition of ancestral and traditional uses of coca leaves
as a part of the cultural identity of the indigenous community and the possibility of
medicinal and scientific uses of crops for illegal use, in addition to other legal uses that
may be determined. ...

Environment

Pages 18-19, Article 4.1.3.6 Components of the integrated substitution plans,
... In parallel, long-term production projects will be designed with growers and small-scale producers in the territory as part of the RRI, ensuring increased income for families and dignified living conditions. The production of food, the creation of added value and production chains to first cover the demand of the communities themselves will be given priority, in addition to national and international niches. Alongside agricultural and livestock farming activities, economic activities related to handicrafts, industrial production and services will be promoted, especially those that create added value for the goods produced by communities and other activities of interest to the community in line with the potential of the territories in order to guarantee income and dignified work for the peasant communities most affected by crops for illegal use. Special measures will be implemented to promote cooperative organisation and the solidarity economy. These activities must be guided by the principles of the RRI, especially environmental sustainability, well-being and buen vivir, and where appropriate contribute to preventing the expansion of farmland and to promoting environmental restoration. The same package of immediate assistance will be provided for sharecroppers that are settled and opt to remain in the region. ...

Page 21, Article 4.1.3.6. Components of the comprehensive plans of replacement,
... Sustainability and environmental restoration component

To contribute to preventing the expansion of farmland and provide processes for environmental restoration, especially in municipalities bordering zones of special environmental interest, plans will have a sustainability and environmental protection component, which will include the following:

- Actions to restore and adapt land to permit the establishment of legal crops.
- Actions to mitigate environmental damage to zones of special environmental interest, fragile ecosystems and vulnerable water systems, and to promote the restoration of forests.
- Environmental protection and environmentally sustainable production projects in zones of special environmental interest, such as silvopasture projects and others set out in point 1.10.3. ...

Pages 21-22, Article 4.1.3.6 Components of the integrated substitution plans,
... Plans for isolated and sparsely populated zones

In zones with a low population density and zones that are hard to access on account of their location and distance, thus impeding the provision of goods and services for the well-being and buen vivir of the population, together with its territorial integration, special measures will be implemented for the substitution of crops for illegal use, the restoration of ecosystems, the creation of new employment opportunities related to river transport, environmental restoration programmes and the protection of forests and fauna, notwithstanding alternatives to relocate such communities to improve their living conditions, where possible and necessary, and in agreement with the communities. ...

Page 22, Article 4.1.4 Implementation of the PNIS in natural national parks,

To overcome the problem posed by the presence of crops for illegal use in natural national parks and guarantee the well-being and buen vivir of communities and the preservation and conservation of natural national parks, direct dialogue mechanisms will be established for communities to reach agreements for the eradication of crops to guarantee the control, restoration and effective protection of these areas.

This point will be based on the terms of point 1.10 (in particular point 1.10.3) of the RRI.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions
The protection of communities and the guarantee of the right to life and well-being for the rural population also requires the removal of mines. After signing the final agreement and in the context of its implementation, the national government will implement a mine removal and clearance programme in the areas of the national territory affected by the presence of anti-personnel mines and unexploded ammunition.
The government and FARC–EP will jointly contribute to this purpose in the corresponding ways, including the supply of information as set out in the final agreement, as part of the mutual commitment to end the conflict and build stable and long-lasting peace.
The above provisions are notwithstanding any agreements that may be reached in terms of satisfying the rights of victims.
This commitment entails special treatment for the territories where the PNIS is being implemented.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces Page 29, Article 4.3 Solution to the phenomenon of the production and sale of drugs, ... Finally, the construction of a stable and long-lasting peace involves clarifying the relationship between the production and sale of illegal drugs, on the one hand, and conflict, on the other, including the relationship between paramilitarism and drug trafficking. All those involved must be willing to contribute to this clarification. ...

Page 32, Article 4.3.6,
In the context of the discussion of point 5.2 of the agenda of the general agreement, the mechanism will be established for addressing issues such as clarifying the relationship between the production and trafficking of illegal drugs, on the one hand, and conflict, on the other, including the relationship between paramilitarism and drug-trafficking (aspect of point 3.7 of the agenda of the general agreement).

Withdrawal of foreign forces No specific mention.

Corruption

[Summary]

The entire agreement is a joint draft on solutions to the problems of illegal drugs under sub-heading 4 of the General Agreement. It acknowledges the connection between illegal drugs and achieving peace and that especially the poor regions were affected by the growing, production and sale of the drugs. To achieve a comprehensive peace, a general approach based on human rights and public health will be taken, also paying special attention to gender. As part of the structural transformation of the countryside of the Integrated Rural Reform (Reforma Rural Integral, the RRI), this programme will contribute to creating conditions of well-being and 'buen vivir' for the populations affected by these crops. The permanent solution to the problem of illegal drugs requires intensifying the fight against criminal drug-trafficking organisations and money laundering but also a development programme for the affected regions.

The new Integrated National Programme for the Substitution of Crops for Illegal Use (Programa Nacional Integral de Sustitución de Cultivos de Uso Ilícito, the PNIS), will be established to create material and immaterial conditions of well-being and buen vivir for the populations affected by crops for illegal use with a special focus on peasant communities. The PNIS will be the competent national authority, headed by the Office of the President of the Republic, in coordination with departmental and municipal authorities. The programme will contribute to structural transformations of rural society resulting from the implementation of the RRI, of which it forms part, and the launch of citizen participation mechanisms. The PNIS will be governed by the principles of participation, a differentiated approach, respect for norms such as democracy and human rights and the rule of law and voluntary substitution to generate trust between communities.

The objectives of the programme are:

- to overcome the conditions of poverty of the affected peasant communities
- to promote the voluntary substitution of illegal crops
- to generate opportunities for growers
- to contribute to the restoration of ecosystems
- to strengthen the capacities of peasant organisations
- to strengthen the relationships with the affected communities
- to contribute to meeting the objectives of the Food Security (Sovereignty) System
- to strengthen the institutional presence of the state in the territories affected by illegal crops
- to build the management capacity of communities and their organisations
- to ensure the sustainability of the programme

Elements of the PNIS include:

- Security guarantees for affected communities and territories, including the strengthening of institutional presence and the removal of mines. For specific details please see 'security (general)' box.
- Agreements between the communities, the national government and the territorial entities, defining the schedule and the commitments by each party.
- Prioritisation of territories in line with the following criteria: the density of illegal crops, natural national parks, priority zones under the PDETs, taking into account the principle of integration with the RRI and cases in which the communities outside the territories detailed in the above criteria have accepted differentiated criminal treatment
- Differentiated criminal treatment
- Participative construction and development of Integrated Municipal and Community Plans for Substitution and Alternative Development to address the effects of the lack of development in rural areas, the illegal economy and violence associated with illegal crops. For details please see 'rural society' box.
- Components of the integrated substitution plans, encompassing a plan for immediate attention to facilitate the transition of growers, harvesters and charroppers to legal

**Crime/organised
crime**

[Summary]

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- to strengthen the institutional presence of the state in the territories affected by illegal crops
- to build the management capacity of communities and their organisations
- to ensure the sustainability of the programme

Elements of the PNIS include:

- Security guarantees for affected communities and territories, including the strengthening of institutional presence and the removal of mines. For specific details please see 'security (general)' box.
- Agreements between the communities, the national government and the territorial entities, defining the schedule and the commitments by each party.
- Prioritisation of territories in line with the following criteria: the density of illegal crops, natural national parks, priority zones under the PDETs, taking into account the principle of integration with the RRI and cases in which the communities outside the territories detailed in the above criteria have accepted differentiated criminal treatment
- Differentiated criminal treatment
- Participative construction and development of Integrated Municipal and Community Plans for Substitution and Alternative Development to address the effects of the lack of development in rural areas, the illegal economy and violence associated with illegal crops. For details please see 'rural society' box.
- Components of the integrated substitution plans, encompassing a plan for immediate attention to facilitate the transition of growers, harvesters and charroppers to legal

Drugs

[Summary]

The entire agreement is a joint draft on solutions to the problems of illegal drugs under sub-heading 4 of the General Agreement. It acknowledges the connection between illegal drugs and achieving peace and that especially the poor regions were affected by the growing, production and sale of the drugs. To achieve a comprehensive peace, a general approach based on human rights and public health will be taken, also paying special attention to gender. As part of the structural transformation of the countryside of the Integrated Rural Reform (Reforma Rural Integral, the RRI), this programme will contribute to creating conditions of well-being and 'buen vivir' for the populations affected by these crops. The permanent solution to the problem of illegal drugs requires intensifying the fight against criminal drug-trafficking organisations and money laundering but also a development programme for the affected regions.

The new Integrated National Programme for the Substitution of Crops for Illegal Use (Programa Nacional Integral de Sustitución de Cultivos de Uso Ilícito, the PNIS), will be established to create material and immaterial conditions of well-being and buen vivir for the populations affected by crops for illegal use with a special focus on peasant communities. The PNIS will be the competent national authority, headed by the Office of the President of the Republic, in coordination with departmental and municipal authorities. The programme will contribute to structural transformations of rural society resulting from the implementation of the RRI, of which it forms part, and the launch of citizen participation mechanisms. The PNIS will be governed by the principles of participation, a differentiated approach, respect for norms such as democracy and human rights and the rule of law and voluntary substitution to generate trust between communities.

The objectives of the programme are:

- to overcome the conditions of poverty of the affected peasant communities
- to promote the voluntary substitution of illegal crops
- to generate opportunities for growers
- to contribute to the restoration of ecosystems
- to strengthen the capacities of peasant organisations
- to strengthen the relationships with the affected communities
- to contribute to meeting the objectives of the Food Security (Sovereignty) System
- to strengthen the institutional presence of the state in the territories affected by illegal crops
- to build the management capacity of communities and their organisations
- to ensure the sustainability of the programme

Elements of the PNIS include:

- Security guarantees for affected communities and territories, including the strengthening of institutional presence and the removal of mines. For specific details please see 'security (general)' box.
- Agreements between the communities, the national government and the territorial entities, defining the schedule and the commitments by each party.
- Prioritisation of territories in line with the following criteria: the density of illegal crops, natural national parks, priority zones under the PDETs, taking into account the principle of integration with the RRI and cases in which the communities outside the territories detailed in the above criteria have accepted differentiated criminal treatment
- Differentiated criminal treatment
- Participative construction and development of Integrated Municipal and Community Plans for Substitution and Alternative Development to address the effects of the lack of development in rural areas, the illegal economy and violence associated with illegal crops. For details please see 'rural society' box.
- Components of the integrated substitution plans, encompassing a plan for immediate attention to facilitate the transition of growers, harvesters and charroppers to legal

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper
Page 13, Article 4.1.3.4 Differentiated criminal treatment
In the end-of-conflict scenario and on account of its contribution to building peace and ensuring the most effective use of legal resources against criminal organisations linked to drug trafficking and based on an integrated vision of the permanent solution to the problem of crops for illegal use, which has a multi-causal origin, including causes of a social nature, the government undertakes to process the legislative changes required to allow amnesty from criminal proceedings and terminating criminal punishment of small-scale growers who are or have been linked to the cultivation of crops for illegal use and who formally express their decision to renounce cultivating or maintaining crops for illegal use to the competent authorities, within a period of two years, counted from the taking force of the new law.
The voluntary expression of renouncing crops for illegal use and ensuring this remains permanent may be on an individual basis or as part of substitution agreements with communities.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

