General Assembly 4

Research Report
The Question of:
Stability in post-peace agreement Colombia

Introduction

For more than 52 years the Colombian government has been fighting a civil war against the FARC, the revolutionary armed forces of Colombia, a Marxist guerrilla organization. This conflict in Colombia had had a vital impact on the formation of the country as it is today. Throughout these five decades, the persistence of the conflict has been augmented by the ineffective government schemes and techniques, the absence of governmental institutions in rural areas, the emergence of paramilitary groups and guerrilla troops and the increase of the illegal drug trade and drug trafficking committed by rebel groups.
As a direct result of this very conflict, hundreds of thousands of people have lost their lives and many have been displaced or abducted, while the country has been plagued by political instability and general turmoil. In order to solve the issue, the Colombian Government has implemented various projects, such as the "Plan Colombia". However, the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN), Spanish for National Liberation Army, and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC), Spanish for the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, have continued their actions against the Colombian Government in order to gain control of the country. The situation remained like this, until September 2016, when President Juan Manuel Santos of Colombia and Timoleón "Timochenko" Jiménez, the leader of the FARC, signed a historic peace accord that formally brought to an end 52 years of armed conflict.

The Committee

The General Assembly 4 (GA4) is one of the three GAs of LEMUN 2018. General Assembly 4's issues mainly revolve around special political situations as well as decolonization. This implies, for instance, issues about territory.

The GA4 is a "normal" committee. This means that all delegates will have to prepare resolutions, which we will entertain as a whole at once. In order to put your own resolution on the agenda, you have to reach the number of eight co-submitters, who also want it to be talked about, but are not necessarily in favour of it. These will all have to sign a form, which can be handed in at the chair's desk. If the chairs have received this form, they will send the resolution to the Approval Panel, and if it approves the resolution is likely to be debated upon if time allows us.

In general, the General Assembly's member states have equal representation: every single nation has one vote. Matters are decided by a simple majority. Functions and powers of the General Assembly include:

- To discuss any question relating to international peace and security
- To make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation which might harm the friendly relations among nations
- To request studies and make recommendations to promote international cooperation, the development of international law, the protection of human rights, and international collaboration on economic, social, cultural, educational and health issues

A peculiarity that is special for all General Assemblies is our participation in the Plenary Session. This is a session on the last day of the conference where all General Assemblies will assemble in the main hall to discuss one resolution from each General Assembly. We ourselves will also be agreeing upon one passed resolution in General Assembly 4 to have discussed at this Plenary Session. Amendments are not anymore permitted though, but one can speak in favour of or against the resolution as a whole, and the main submitter gets the floor with the starting and ending of the debate.

Key Terms

Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)

The FARC is Colombia's largest rebel group, which was founded in 1964. Initially, they were the armed wing of the Communist Party and were following a Marxist-Leninist ideology. Their main founders were small farmers and land workers who wanted to fight the staggering levels of inequality in Colombia at the time. Nowadays, their fundamental goal is to overthrow the Colombian government and take control of the Colombian territory. They are sometimes classified as a "guerrilla group", or a "violent non-state actor" by the media, but the US and the European Union list them as a terrorist group. Colombian officials have also referred to FARC as a terrorist organization, or a criminal band.

Guerrillas

The word "guerrilla" derives from the Spanish word "la Guerra", which means "war". According to the Cambridge dictionary, a guerrilla is a member of an unofficial military group that is trying to change the government by making sudden, unexpected attacks on the official army forces.

Ejército de Liberación Nacional – National Liberation Army (ELN)

The ELN is Colombia's second largest leftist guerrilla group and was formed between 1963 and 1965 by Marxist urban intellectuals inspired by Fidel Castro's success in Cuba. The group views themselves as the champion of the poor and also seeks to end foreign influence in Colombia. Priests from the Catholic Church, following the ideas of "liberation theology, joined the group in the late 1960s. The group's ideology became a mixture of Marxist and Christianity, with a goal to overthrow the existing national government and create a popular, leftist government that gave more power to the people.

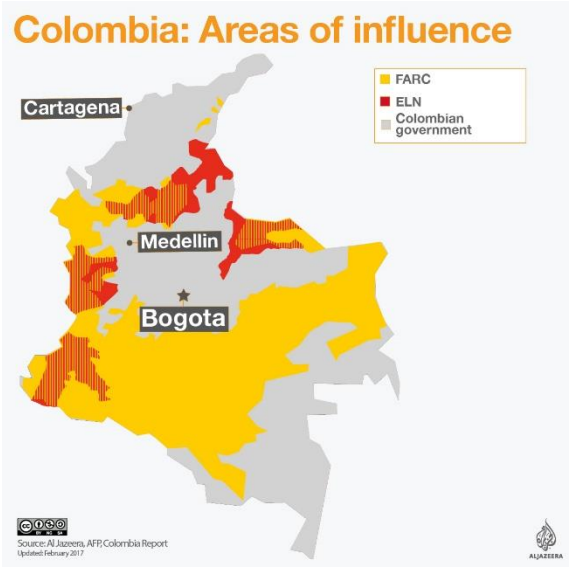
Right-wing paramilitary groups

The right-wing paramilitary groups in Colombia are paramilitary entities fighting against guerrilla forces, such as the ELN and the FARC. They are mainly financed by the illegal drug trafficking of cocaine and are held accountable for various human rights violations and for the majority of the political murders in Colombia.

Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia – United Self-Defenders of Colombia (AUC)

The AUC was a coalition of right-wing death squads that used the conflict to camouflage their illicit economic activities. These include drug trafficking, displacement, kidnapping, and extortion. The AUC once operated in two-thirds of the country with approximately 30,000 soldiers.

General Overview

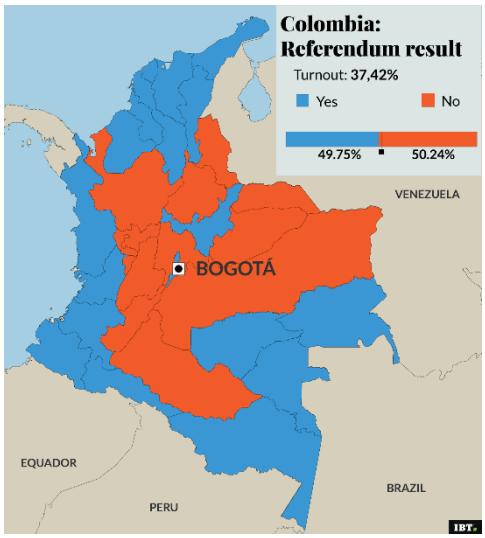


The Colombian conflict has been the longest in Latin America, spanning more than 50 years. In that time, over a quarter million people (more than 250,000 people) have been killed and millions (almost 6.9 million) displaced, as a result of the insurgency. The root of the conflict stems from a civil war from 1948 to 1958. This war was sparked by the assassination of a popular Colombian politician, Jorge Eliécer Gaitán, since he was to be elected president in the elections of 1946 in Colombia, but unfortunately he was assassinated in 1948 during the International Conference of American States meeting in Bogotá. His murder led to a major popular uprising known as the bogotazo, which started a period of civil unrest, known as "La Violencia", or "The Violence" and divided the country into the conservative government of Colombia against rural communist liberals. During this period, some peasants organized themselves into communities with the support of the Communist Party. In the 50s and 60s, Colombia ended the 10-year civil war (The Violence) between conflicting political parties. In order to stabilize the country, a constitutionally sanctioned power-sharing agreement, called the "National Front" was set up to allow each party (the liberals and the conservatives) to alternately take control of the government every 4 years. The accord, however, eliminated political competition.

Any political activity outside these two options was often repressed. This situation left the poor especially unpleasant. Many people from the peasant communities formed guerrilla groups, especially following the Cuban Revolution of 1959, which promised to overthrow the corrupt government and install a Communist regime that would help the poor. By the late 1970s, these groups had transformed into self-defence groups which were supporting the liberal side and committing violent attacks that could have resulted in a socialist rebellion. The most significant groups were, the FARC and the ELN. Because of the activities that the guerrilla groups committed right-wing paramilitary organizations were formed, primarily the AUC, as a means of protecting landowners, drug lords and local businessmen from attacks and kidnappings by guerrilla forces. Since their formation, both guerrilla and paramilitary forces have become increasingly involved in criminal activity, including kidnapping, extortion, bombings, murder, and hijacking. It is reported that the FARC makes in between $500 million and $600 million annually from the illegal drug trade and participated in kidnapping and drug trafficking to fund their anti-imperialist operations. And by this account, they are considered the 3rd wealthiest terrorist group in the world. Multiple western governments, including the US, classify FARC as a "terrorist group", while some governments like Venezuela have conditionally offered them their support. While the National Front ended in 1974, leftist guerrillas became bolder, especially in 1979, as the army failed to subdue them. In 1980 a guerrilla band occupied the Dominican embassy in Bogota for 61 days, holding many foreign diplomats as hostages. A truce between the government and the rebel groups was announced in May 1984 and this was the 1st ceasefire with the FRAC and because of it formal peace talks began. Unfortunately this ceasefire ended in 1987 and the negotiations finished unsuccessfully.

President Pastrana was elected in 1998 on a peace platform, vowing to end a half-century of violence and war. He spoke boldly of a sort of Colombian Marshall Plan that would seek foreign assistance to fight corruption, give some depth to Latin America's oldest formal democracy, reform the justice system, negotiate a settlement with the leftist guerrillas and fight the drug trade. Pastrana achieved a vital collaboration with the US in 1999 where he asked them to partially fund his comprehensive national reconstruction plan, later on referred to as the "Plan Colombia". Pastrana pushed ahead with his peace initiative, meeting with the FARC's Marulanda and even granting the guerrillas a temporary demilitarized zone to be used as a staging area for negotiations. But because the talks produced no cease-fire, the fighting has intensified as all sides escalate in order to win bargaining advantages. Government forces, badly hurt by the guerrillas from 1997 to 1999, have gone on the offensive.

Later on, during his eight years in power (2002-2008), President Alvaro Uribe oversaw a massive military assault on the guerrillas that was supported with US funding. This took place through the continuation of the Plan Colombia, which was initiated by Uribe's predecessor, Andrés Pastrana Arango, and the implementation of the Plan Patriota. This tough strategy inflicted significant damage on the rebels, allowing the government to reassert control over large areas of the country, and resulted in a huge increase in Uribe's domestic approval rating. In addition, in 2012, the Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos, began a campaign against FARC, and reduced their ranks more than half, to seven thousand fighters in 2013.

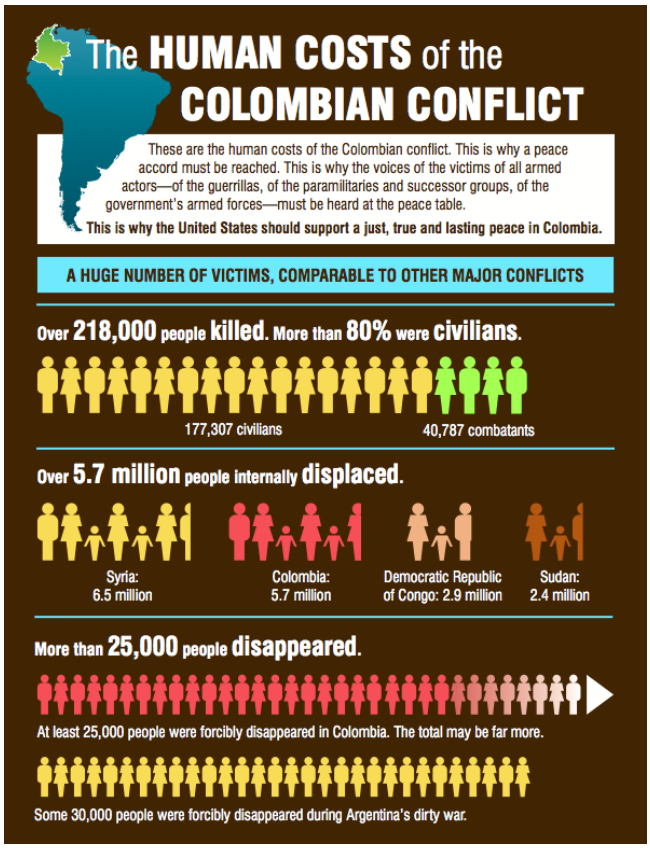


In June 2016, the Columbian government and the Marxist insurgent group, FARC, signed a ceasefire and in August 2016, they agreed to a historic peace treaty. This new peace treaty effectively ends FARC's guerrilla activities, following nearly 4 years of negotiations. But not all Colombians are excited about the proposed deal. This agreement between FARC and Colombia wasn't going into effect until it was put to a vote to the people. The polls showed it winning and the agreement was expected to pass. Nevertheless, in the 2nd of October 2016 the results of the referendum regarding the peace agreement narrowly rejected the accord made by the two sides. In fact 50.2% voted against it. It is believed that all the brutalities committed by the FARC made many Colombians opposed the specifics of the peace deal, since it alluded to the fact that they were fine with such actions. To some, the approach of the agreement sounded like justice and forgiveness. But to others it sounded like surrender. Moreover, the bizarre event is that by taking a look at the map of how people voted, some areas which were significantly damaged by the FARC's attacks, voted in favour of the agreement. An example of this is Bojaya, which is the site of one of the FARC's worst massacres, where they bombed a church and killed 119 people. There, 96% voted for the peace agreement. Despite the violent and deadly history of the conflict, the main point of the peace treaty was to actually incorporate FARC into the Colombian government.

And now everything is in complete disarray. It's unclear what's even going to happen. But at this point, they cannot implement the peace agreement as agreed.
At least one thing is sure: the FARC and Colombia have not gone back to war yet.

Major Parties Involved

The Republic of Colombia
Since 1964 when the conflict officially began, the Colombian government and especially their former Presidents have tried to resolve the conflict between the two parties various times. They attempted to implement agreements that would enhance the peace process by approaching differently the conflict. Plan Colombia, Plan Patriota, Operation Espada de Honor, Peace Agreement of 2016 are examples of their effort, however further actions are needed to be made in order to guarantee peace. Furthermore, the impact on the Colombian citizens is incomparable since many people have been abducted, killed or displaced. In addition, the conflict has hugely affected Colombia on an economic, social and political extent, since it is suffering from instability, political corruption, lack of economic development, increased incidents of violence etc. In their last agreement, the peace deal of 2016, they proposed various ways which could help Colombia recover from the damages caused over the last 50 years. Nevertheless, it is still questionable how they will guarantee stability and prosperity. Lastly, it is important to mention that the government has not engaged in peace negotiations with the ELN yet.



Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)
The FARC is the largest rebel group of Colombia, which has been at war with the Colombian government since the 1960s. In order to fund their actions and remain equipped, FARC has committed a variety of illegal actions including: human rights abuses and attacks against civilians, attacks against security forces, attacks against infrastructure, extortion, drug trade, kidnapping etc. From its peak, the FARC has shrunk considerably in both size and strength, in part because of a U.S.-backed security campaign. Despite its losses, the FARC continues to carry out attacks. Because of their actions and their approach both the United States and the European Union consider the group a terrorist organization. As mentioned before attempts to terminate the conflict have been made with the Peace Agreement of 2016 the latest one.

The Republic of Chile
Chile, alongside Venezuela, Norway and Cuba supports the peace talks between the FARC and the Colombian Government. Chile is in favour of stopping the escalation of the conflict and finding a reasonable solution for the dispute.

The Republic of Cuba
Cuba was the ideal choice as the host and facilitator of the peace negotiations between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, or FARC. The Castro brothers not only maintained good diplomatic relations with other government leaders throughout the region, but their history as rebels fighting through the mountains of Cuba has also endeared them to insurgent movements. Cuba is thought to be the country with the greatest credibility among guerrilla movements in the region and all the Latin American countries

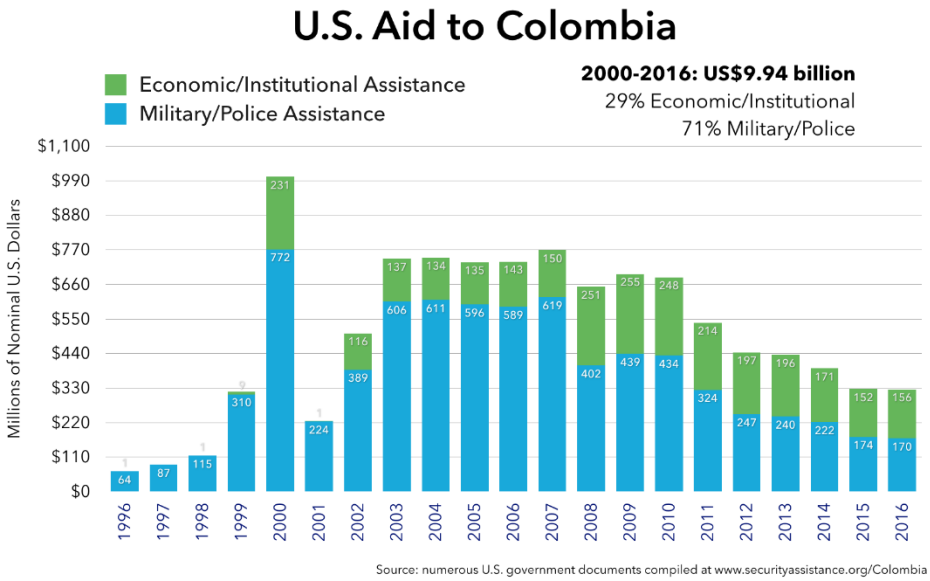
have perfectly fluid, friendly relations with her. Therefore, it is understandable why the historic peace accord to end the longest-running armed conflict in the Western Hemisphere took place in Havana. Moreover, Cuba played such a significant role, because for the first few decades after Fidel Castro assumed power in 1959, he sent Cuban soldiers around the world to help fight in armed revolutions. Cuban fighters, sometimes joined by Ernesto "Che" Guevara, fought alongside revolutionaries in Angola, Bolivia, El Salvador, the Congo and elsewhere. In recent years, Castro and his brother have urged rebels to use more peaceful means to gain power. In other words, Castro influenced significantly the Colombians' approach towards rebellions and guerrillas.

French Republic
The French government has historically been a close observer of the decades-long Colombian conflict, particularly since French-Colombian politician Ingrid Betancourt was kidnapped (2002) and spent six years in the jungle in FARC captivity.

The Kingdom of Norway
Norway has been involved in peace and reconciliation efforts in Colombia for several decades. This work has included a number of efforts to promote dialogue between a series of governments and the Colombian guerrilla groups Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia-Ejército del Pueblo (Farc-EP) and Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN)

The United Kingdom (UK)
The UK has been deeply involved in helping successive Colombian governments in several areas. The relationship runs far deeper than just the annual £1bn ($1.22bn) of bilateral trade. In the mid-1980s, Britain's Special Air Service (SAS) helped set up Colombia's own Special Forces, seconding advisers to the country who worked closely with the Colombians, often in remote jungle outposts, training them in patrolling, ambush, counter-ambush and surveillance. Today the NCA says it "works with a number of Colombian departments, including the national police and the office of the attorney general… to reduce the threat to the UK from the cocaine trade as well as money laundering and other organized crime".

The United States of America (USA)
Between 1954 and 1964 the U.S. trained about 250 Colombians in counterinsurgency tactics. The U.S. espoused a National Security Doctrine focused on destroying "internal subversives", meaning independent collectives of peasants (mainly the FARC) that had fomented throughout a civil war in Colombia known as La Violencia. In 1964, with the support U.S. recommendations, aid, and training, the Colombian government launched "Operation Marquetalia". Tasked with retaking the Marquetalia region in the Tolima province, and capturing or killing Manuel Marulanda, government troops launched an attack on the region. However, Colombian troops failed to kill or capture Marulanda, and the region was taken back from government hands months later. Throughout the 80s and 90s the guerrillas, paramilitaries, and the Colombian government became increasingly involved in the drug trade and corrupted by a lust for money. That's why the U.S. recommended and funded counterinsurgency tactics continued, despite evidence that they were inducing harm. These are only some examples of the involvement of the US to the conflict.



Timeline of Events

Date	Event
1899-1902	"The War of the Thousand Days" Around 120,000 people die in a civil war between Liberals and Conservatives.
1948	The assassination of presidential Jorge Eliécer Gaitán ignites riots in Bogota
1964	Leftist National Liberation Army (ELN) and Maoist People's Liberation Army (EPL) founded.
27 May 1964	The rural conflict in Colombia officially begins
1966	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) set up.
1984	The government achieves the 1st ceasefire with the FRAC and formal peace talks begin.
1987	Ceasefire ends – negotiations finish unsuccessfully
May 1991	Second attempt for peace talks between the government and the FARC, which last one year and was once again proven unsuccessful.
1997	The AUC is formed and considered a right-wing paramilitary group.
January 1999	The third attempt for peace talks is formally launched between the current president of Colombia Pastrana and FARC leader Manuel "Sureshot" Marulanda.
July 2000	Pastrana's "Plan Colombia" is launched to fight drug-trafficking and rebels who profit and protect the trade.

February 2002	Pastrana breaks off three years of tortuous peace talks with FARC rebels, after the FARC commits a hijack of an aircraft. Government declares war zone in the south after rebels step up attacks.
May 2002	Independent candidate Alvaro Uribe wins a first-round presidential election victory, promises to crack down hard on rebel groups
2004	President Uribe's "Plan Patriota" is launched and aims at achieving military presence in the Colombian countryside and end the actions of the guerrillas.
July 2004	Right-wing AUC and government begin peace talks.
January 2005	Bitter 15-day dispute with Venezuela over the capture of a FARC leader on Venezuelan soil.
December 2006	Detained paramilitary leaders say they are pulling out of a peace process. The AUC is demobilized. The government says demobilization of right-wing groups will continue.
July 2007	Hundreds of thousands protest in Bogota against kidnappings and conflict in the country
March 2008	A Colombian cross-border strike into Ecuador kills senior FARC rebel Raul Reyes and sparks a diplomatic crisis with both Ecuador and Venezuela
May 2008	FARC announces the deaths of its leader and founder, Manuel Marulanda.
November 2009	Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez urges his armed forces to be prepared for war with Colombia and orders 15,000 troops to the border, amid growing tensions.
August 2010	Juan Manuel Santos takes over as president.
February 2011	FARC releases several hostages in what it describes as a "gesture of peace" to the government
November 2011	Timoléon Jimenez, alias Timochenko, becomes the new leader of the guerrilla group.
28 August 2012	President Santos announces that peace talks will be held anew between the government and the FARC.
15 December 2015	The two sides sign a key deal on paying reparations and ensuring justice for victims of the conflict.
23 June 2016	The government and FARC sign an official ceasefire and disarmament agreement.

26 September 2016	The government and FARC sign a historic peace accord that formally brings to an end 52 years of armed conflict. (in Cartagena)
2 October 2016	The results of the referendum regarding the peace agreement narrowly reject the accord made by the two sides.
December 2016	The revised Peace Agreement is approved by the Congress and is ready to be implemented.
June 2017	FARC rebels formally end their existence as an armed group, after a campaign lasting half a century
November 2017	A year after the peace treaty was signed with the FARC militants, dissidents of the rebel group continue to battle the armed forces
June 2018	Ivan Duque wins the presidential election

Previous attempts to solve the issue

In order to solve the issue, the Colombian Government has implemented multifarious projects, such as the "Plan Colombia", the "Plan of Democratic Security", the "National Consolidation Plan" and the most recent which is the Peace Agreement of 2016, thereby improving the country's security.

Plan Colombia

It is a US-funded plan which aims to solve the problem of drug trafficking and internal conflict in Colombia, in which more than 200,000 people have died. According to the Colombian government believes it has been successful. President Pastrana met with US officials in 1999, showing them his comprehensive national reconstruction plan and asking them to fund a significant part of it. He came out of those meetings with a $1.5 billion opening commitment. It is said that the rewritten Plan Colombia was the price Pastrana had to pay the US to be able to proceed with the peace process. Unfortunately Pastrana's vision of solving the dispute peacefully didn't go as planned Pastrana pushed ahead with his peace initiative, meeting with the FARC's Marulanda and even granting the guerrillas a temporary demilitarized zone to be used as a staging area for negotiations. But because the talks produced no cease-fire, the fighting has intensified as all sides escalate in order to win bargaining advantages. Government forces, badly hurt by the guerrillas from 1997 to 1999, have gone on the offensive. The FARC has also ratcheted up its forced recruitment, its drug involvement and its kidnapping for ransom.

Plan Patriota

In late 2003, President Alvaro Uribe began to implement a counterinsurgency strategy, titled Plan Patriota ("Plan Patriot"), a second phase of Plan Colombia. Uribe felt that in order to truly defeat the FARC, the military needed to take the fight to guerrillas. Under the plan, the military would target high-value FARC leaders, drive the guerrillas out of strongholds in southern and eastern Colombia and hand control over the territory to civilian leadership. Along with this, the Colombians began a top-to-bottom overhaul of their military with support from the US.

Operation Espada de Honor

It was an attempt by the Colombian government to aggressively counter the FARC and other hostile organizations in areas where the groups and Colombia's economic interests overlap. The end goal was to reduce the "capacity" of the group by 50% over the next few years and limit its ability to attack the state or its interests.

Peace Agreement of 2016
As mentioned before, in August 2016, the two sides of the conflict signed a historic peace treaty in order to end their half-century-long dispute. The agreement gave the FARC representation in Congress for at least the next two years, as well as five seats in the Senate seats, and another five seats in the lower chambers house seats. In return the group had to disarm, form a legitimate political party, slow down their involvement in drug trafficking, and address human rights abuses over the past 5 decades. Former FARC members would allegedly also receive a rather large government stipend, along with a potential cash payment to start their own businesses. While it seemed strange to allow an alleged terrorist group into the country's government, it is actually relatively common. For instance, in Ireland the political party associated with the Irish Republican Army (IRA), Sinn Fein, is the second largest party in pNorthern Ireland Assembly. However the IRA has been considered a terror group for much of its existence. Similarly, in Lebanon, Hezbollah, a widely considered terrorist organization, holds multiple seats in parliament. However, after the referendum that was held the same year in order to observe the perception that the people have concerning the agreement it was proven that 52% of the citizens didn't want the agreement. And even though rejecting the agreement and consequently rejecting FARC's entry in the government could mean that the war would resume again, we haven't seen a new conflict occurring. The FARC agreed to end their drug trafficking, to give away their weapons and do community service by removing their landmines. They even agreed to turn over all of their weapons to special UN inspectors. In return, they'd face no jail time and they would also get 5 guaranteed seats in each of Colombia's two houses of Congress, and financial aid for fighters who demobilize. Still, even after these promises people weren't convinced that the FARC wouldn't possess a threat anymore.

The Future

The people of Colombia want peace, however, the impact of decades of fighting, kidnapping, and other crimes are felt only by them. In other words, even though they want more than anything for the dispute to be resolved, they can't imagine having the people who caused them pain all these years have the right to be part of their government. In fact, there have been many rallies in the last few years pushing for an end to violence and to the conflict. But as the Colombians have said "Quieremos Colombia en paz, pero con justicia", meaning that they want peace in Colombia, if only it is implemented with justice.

Important Decisions a Resolution Must Take

In order to promote political stability in Colombia, delegates have to understand the situation and the reason for the conflict in the first place and then propose effective measures. The measures included in the resolutions should revolve around three key aspects of the problem; firstly, around security and support of the Peace Agreement, secondly, around economic and social development, thirdly, around the reduction of violence, and lastly, around political framework.

1. <u>Security and support of the Peace Agreement</u>

    a. Without increased support for the Peace Agreement, peace and stability will be doomed from the outset, since Colombia will have many opponents of the agreement and hence it won't be easy for it to be implemented.

b. It is essential for the security to be reinforced so that violent attacks can be fronted effectively. This can be done through specialized training either of the police force or maybe through the implementation of a new organization responsible for this type of threats.

2. Economic and social development

   a. Keep in mind that Colombia is suffering from high poverty and hunger and as a result it has limited health care and in general welfare programs, therefore it is vital to propose a legislation to enhance the economic and social development of the country, focusing also at the rural areas where they have a significant lack of prosperity.

   b. You could propose the elimination of exports for instance through tariffs, in order to encourage domestic production and thus strengthen the Colombian economy.

   c. Improving the infrastructure of the country could attract investors and hence intensify the Colombian economy.

3. Reduction of violence

   a. Although decreased, drug cartels and drug trafficking are still a potential source of violence that need to be tackled.

   b. Border controls and regular checks on suspects of any kinds of illegal actions could help have a better control of the area.

   c. It is important to mention that a new feature, mapping live incidences of violence and peacebuilding initiatives has been created called "Peace Dispatch". Through this program live data is pulled onto one map from conflict zones, and this information is analyzed by local experts on the ground. It brings together instances of violent outbreaks alongside instances of local peacebuilding, showing exactly what is being done to halt violence and build peace in the aftermath.

4. Political framework

   a. Lastly, new political framework is needed in order to fight problems such as political corruption.

Further Reading

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lp4GN_zneIE
  (small documentary about the peace talks and how the Colombian citizens, FARC members etc. approach it)
- https://www.britannica.com/place/Colombia/La-Violencia-dictatorship-and-democratic-restoration
  (here you can read about the Violencia and the guerrilla warfare – a little bit more detailed than the Research Report)
- http://publications.atlanticcouncil.org/colombia-miracle//

(you can find ideas for your resolution – it is similar to the section "Important Decisions a Resolution must take")

- https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/the_americas/colombias-war-has-displaced-7-million-with-peace-will-they-go-home/2016/09/05/538df3c6-6eb8-11e6-993f-73c693a89820_story.html?utm_term=.9585ebb84d1c
  (an article commenting on the peace agreement and how it is thought to be implemented – background information about the conflict included)
- https://www.peaceinsight.org/conflicts/colombia/
  (this is a platform containing various articles which could provide you information about the conflict - here you can read about the "Peace Dispatch" mentioned at the section "Important Decisions a Resolution must take")
- https://www.usip.org/publications/2018/03/current-situation-colombia
  (fact sheet containing significant actions the USIP has made in order to assist Colombia)

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