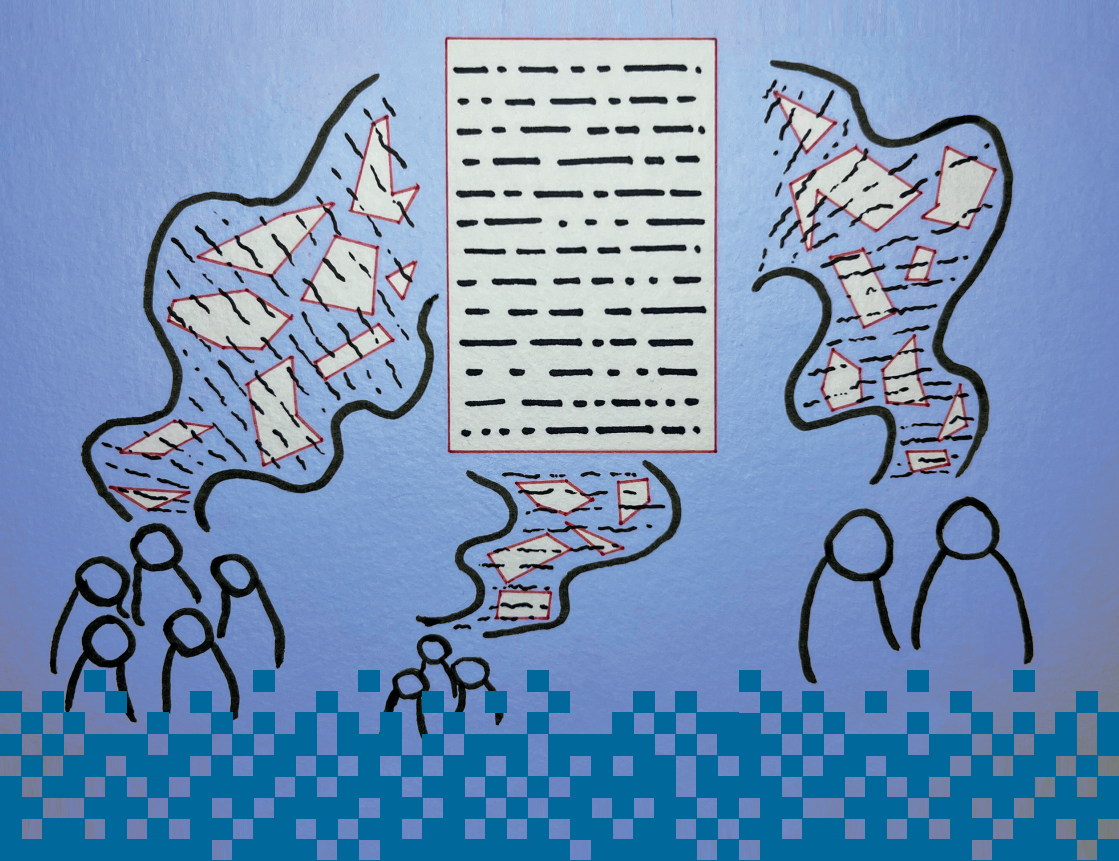




Appendices: Tests on the Translation of the Text

Adam Farquhar



PEACE ANALYTICS SERIES



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Paid translator text:

The Peace Agreement District Kurram executed in Para Chanar An armed conflict that later mutated into a sectarian issue broke out at various locations in the district Kurram on 07 July 2023 and lasted till 13 July 2023. The district administration, the district police and the law enforcement agencies collaborated with the tribal elders from the Upper, Central and Lower regions of Kurram. Still, due to the aggravation of violence at different locations, they could not end the warfare despite their joint effort. Finally, the worthy Commissioner of the Kohat division Syed Muhammad Ali Shah constituted a divisional Grand Jirga (a committee of tribal elders) consisting of the tribal elders representing district Kohat, district Hangu, and district Orakzai. A meeting of this Grand Jirga convened by the Commissioner Kohat division and chaired by the deputy commissioner Dr Azmat Wazir took place on 11 July 2023 in district Kurram. The jirga members undertook a long, drawn-out process of consultation between the local district administration, district police, law enforcement agencies and the local tribal elders to reach a ceasefire agreement between the warring factions. Due to their untiring struggle that continued day in and day out, a ceasefire was implemented in all the conflict zones. Moreover, the conflicting parties authorised the members of the divisional Grand Jirga to take the necessary measures to enforce the ceasefire and maintain peace in the district. After lengthy negotiations, the members of the Grand Jirga concluded the peace deal between all the parties in the Upper, Central and Lower Kurram based on the strict observance of the following conditions:

1. Ceasefire between the fighting parties is enforced in all locations of district Kurram.
2. The fighting posts will be vacated by all the fighting groups under the watch of the members of the Grand Jirga and the control of all the fighting posts will be handed over to the district police and the law enforcement agencies.
3. Starting with immediate effect, a strict ceasefire will be in force for one year.¹
4. All the roads of district Kurram will be open to the public for safe access and passage.



5. If any unpleasant incident occurs, the area's residents will be duty-bound to extend all kinds of help to the district administration, district police and all law enforcement agencies to facilitate the apprehension of the accused. The residents of the area will desist from siding with the accused so that the real perpetrators can be penalised for the maintenance of peace in the area. Moreover, if it comes to light that any person or group has directly or indirectly tried to protect the accused, he/they will be treated as accused.
6. If any group or person is found violating any of the above clauses, they will be fined 120 million pkr. The amount of fine will be confiscated in the name of the government and the members of the Jirga. Moreover, that person or group will also be prosecuted in a court of law.

ChatGPT translation:

The text you've provided appears to be a mix of Urdu and Pashto, along with some characters and elements that don't directly translate into coherent phrases in either language. This mixture, along with possible encoding issues or typographical errors, makes direct translation challenging. However, I'll attempt to provide a general sense or interpretation where possible, acknowledging that the accuracy might be limited and some parts may not translate clearly due to the reasons mentioned:

Given the complexity and the potential for inaccuracies in transcription or interpretation when dealing with mixed-language texts, especially with non-standard spelling or encoding issues, the translation might not fully capture the intended meaning or nuances. Additionally, without a clear understanding of the context or a more coherent structure, providing a precise translation is difficult.

If there are specific phrases or clearer sections you believe carry a particular meaning or if you can provide some context, I can attempt a more focused translation or interpretation. Otherwise, for a text that mixes languages with a significant amount of garbled or unclear content, a detailed and accurate translation might not be feasible without further clarification or correction of the text.

2. Acte de Non Agression

ACTE DE NON AGRESSION

L'article 52 de la constitution de République Démocratique du Congo du 18 février 2006 telle que modifiée et complétée en 2011, qui dispose que, tous les congolais ont droit à la paix et à la sécurité, tant sur le plan national qu'international :

Vu l'article 63 de la constitution de la RDC, qui stipule que, tout congolais a le droit et le devoir sacré de défendre le pays et son intégrité territoriale, face à une menace ou une agression extérieure ;

Etant donné que l'union fait la force, mais cette union doit être basée sur l'amour, la confiance et la concorde pour le bien-être de tous les congolais. Le patriotisme en tant qu'esprit qui anime les nationalistes pour défendre d'abord la patrie et cela jusqu'au sacrifice suprême.

Etant donné qu'on a plus à gagner en étant uni, qu'en étant divisé et que se faire la guerre ne nous profite en rien.

Bien ou contraire, ça nous fait reculer de beaucoup de siècles de retard de développement :

S'inscrivant dans la démarche du chef de l'Etat, commandant suprême de FARDC et de la PNC et garant de la nation consistant à rétablir la paix et la sécurité à l'EST de la RDC, les signataires du présent acte demande au gouvernement congolais de réparer toutes les injustices issues des accord ayant octroyé des avantages aux agresseurs au détriment des patriotes résistants.

Nous patriotes du (APCLS, CMC/FDP, NDOR, ANCD-ADDP) déclarons la fin des hostilités et tout acte de violence entre nous signataires du présent acte de non-agression.

Par conséquent nous nous abstenons de perpétrer entre nous et/ ou faciliter contre l'un d'entre nous, tout acte nuisible à la paix et à la sécurité de notre province, ainsi que de la RDC, bien au contraire, on s'engage à bloquer la route à tout agresseur et auteur de trouble de la paix du Nord-Kivu en particulier et de la RDC en général.

Ce processus pacifique auquel s'engage chaque groupe armé signataire, implique aussi le fait de ne pas s'attaquer à l'armée loyaliste les FARDC, dans la mesure où, elles respecteront un comportement patriotique et non provocateur.

Le présent acte de non-agression reste ouvert à tout autre mouvement des patriotes s'inscrivant dans la logique du processus de pacification de l'Est de la RDC et du pays en général.

Cependant, toute adhésion à cet acte fera objet d'un examen minutieux du comité ad hoc.

A cet effet, nous jurons devant Dieu et le peuple Congolais que chacun de nous s'engage à respecter cet acte de non-agression entre signataires.

Nous nous engageons en outre de faciliter la libre circulation des populations et leurs biens dans les entités sous notre contrôle. Tout groupe signataire bénéficie de la protection commune de tous signataires des présents actes. C'est pourquoi quiconque agresse l'un des signataires, fera face à tous les signataires.

En cas d'incompréhension ou litige et différends entre nous, le comité mise en place à cet effet pour le suivi, statuera sur la question pour une issue positive et pacifique.

Fait à PINGA, Le 09.05.2022

N°	NOM ET POST NOM	GRADE et FONCTION	MOUVEMENT	NUMERO	SIGNATURE
01	BUNGO KARARI JANUVER	Lt Gen comd Nov ETRESIDENT	APCL 3	081111005	
02	KATULA BALIKAFELIE	Gen Comdant	APCL 3	0823940440	
03	JULES MULUMBA	PRESIDENT	CMC IFAP	0844502986	
04	SAMUEL DOMINIQUE	Gen maj	CMC IFAP	081801375	
05	Burdon. MURKISH	Gen Comdant	CMC IFAP	0844503222	
06	Le Maréchal. Cheikh P. Dikane	Gen Comdant	ADCR	082428225	
07	J. Marie - BONNE NYAMUSANSA	Gen maj Comd MVE	ADCR / ANCOH / AFOP	0816280835 08975537 064	
08	ISSA SERU GANDA	En. Indo. MVE	ANCOH / AFOP	08957150	



Paid translator text:

ACT OF NON_AGRESSION

Article 52 of the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC) from 18 February 2006, as amended in 2011, which provides for that all people of Congo have right to peace and security, as well as for a national and international plan:

Taking into consideration the Article 63 of the Constitution of the DRC which provides for that all people of Congo have both right and a sacred duty to defend their country and its territorial integrity against external threat or aggression;

Provided that there is force in unity, but this unity has to be based on love, confidence and concordance for good of all the people of Congo. The patriotism in whole spirit which fuels the nationalists in defending their country, and that even at the ultimate cost.

Provided that there is more to gain if we are united than if we are divided and that there is no good in being in war;

On the contrary, it took us several centuries of delays in development:

Committing to the efforts of the Head of the State, the Chief Commander of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and of the Congolese National Police (PNC) and the guarantor of the nation determined to restore peace and security of the East of the RDC, the signatories of this act ask the Congolese government to remedy all injustices stemming from the agreement imposed to the advantage of the aggressors and to the detriments of the defending patriots.

We, the patriots of (APCES, CMC/FDP, NDCR, ANCD, AFDP) declare the termination of the hostilities and all acts of violence between us, the signatories of this act of non-aggression. As a consequence, we refrain from taking or facilitating any acts between us or against any of us which would disturb the peace and the security of our province as well as of the RDC. On the contrary, we undertake to stop any aggressor or troublemaker who would disturb the peace in the Nord-Kivu or in RDC in general.

This peacemaking process, on which each of the signatory armed groups undertakes to take part, also implies that the government army FADRC must not be attacked as long as it respects the patriot and non-provocative conduct.



This Act of Non-Aggression remains open to any other movements of patriots who subscribe to the mechanism of the pacification process in the East of the RDC and in the country overall.

During that, any adhesion to this Act shall be subject to thorough examination by a committee established ad hoc.

For this purpose, we swear in front of the God and the people of Congo that each of us shall respect this Act of Non-Aggression between the signatories.

We further commit to facilitate a free circulation of people and their possessions in the territory under our control. The whole signatory group shall benefit from the shared protection of all the signatories of this act. Therefore, any aggression against any of the signatories shall be an aggression against the whole group.

In case of misunderstanding, dispute or disagreement between us, a committee subsequently established for that purpose shall decide about the question in order to achieve a positive and peaceful outcome.

ChatGPT translation:

ACT OF NON-AGGRESSION

At the "angel of AI" Date of the containment of the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 1 declares that modifications and completions in 201 dispersed that, in certain circumstances, Mr.

The international math plan at article 6A of the constitution as it pertains to the law of the DRC, which stipulates that: right and the law

Without holding the country and its territorial integrity, in the face of a threat or Given that unity is strength, but this union must be based on love trust and harmony for the good of all

Congolese, Patriotism as a spirit that drives nationalists to defend the homeland first and Supreme to the sacrifice



Given that we have pleased to turn the page on division, and that being divided benefits no one It makes us fall back many centuries in terms of development aiming to restore peace and security at the expense of the DRC, the signatories of this act demand from now on to repair all injustices resulting from agreements previously granting advantages to aggressors at the expense of resisters,

We patriots of CAMES, CMCE DE, NDCH ANCD AUDE declare the cessation of hostilities and any act of violence between us if

Duration of this act of NON-AGGRESSION consequently, we abstain from any act harmful to the peace and security of our Province, on the contrary, commit to blocking any aggressor and author of trouble from the Nord-Kivu in particular and the DRC in general

This peaceful process to which each commits also includes not seeking to undermine the loyalty of the FARDC. respecting a patriotic and non-provocative behavior are patriots the present act of non-aggression:

This text is open to any other movement of the country within the framework of the pacification process of the East of the DRC and in general.

However, any adherence to this will be subject to a thorough examination by the ad hoc committee for this purpose, we swear before God and the Congolese people that each of us"



3. ACUERDO SOBRE CESE AL FUEGO Y DE HOSTILIDADES BILATERAL Y DEFINITIVO Y DEJACIÓN DE LAS ARMAS ENTRE EL GOBIERNO NACIONAL Y LAS FARC-EP

23.06.2016
Borrador conjunto

ACUERDO SOBRE CESE AL FUEGO Y DE HOSTILIDADES BILATERAL Y DEFINITIVO Y DEJACIÓN DE LAS ARMAS ENTRE EL GOBIERNO NACIONAL Y LAS FARC-EP

Introducción

El Gobierno de la República de Colombia (Gobierno Nacional) y las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia, Ejército del Pueblo (FARC-EP); en desarrollo de los sub-puntos 1: Cese al fuego y de hostilidades bilateral y definitivo y 2: Dejación de las armas, del punto 3, Fin del Conflicto, del Acuerdo General para la Terminación del Conflicto y la Construcción de una Paz Estable y Duradera, firmado en la ciudad de La Habana, Cuba, el 26 de agosto de 2012, acuerdan:

El Gobierno Nacional, en cumplimiento y en los términos de lo acordado en el punto 2 “Participación política: Apertura democrática para construir la paz”, reafirma su compromiso con la implementación de medidas que conduzcan a una plena participación política y ciudadana de todos los sectores políticos y sociales, incluyendo medidas para garantizar la movilización y participación ciudadana en los asuntos de interés público, así como para facilitar la constitución de nuevos partidos y movimientos políticos con las debidas garantías de participación, en condiciones de seguridad.

Así mismo, el Gobierno Nacional reafirma su compromiso con lo acordado en los puntos 3.4. y 3.6. del punto 3 Fin del Conflicto, entre los que se encuentra la creación de un nuevo Sistema Integral de Seguridad para el Ejercicio de la Política, en los términos acordados en el punto 2 Participación Política, como parte de una concepción moderna, cualitativamente nueva de la seguridad que, en el marco del fin del conflicto, se funda en el respeto de la dignidad humana, en la promoción y respeto de los derechos humanos y en la defensa de los valores democráticos, en particular en la protección de los derechos y libertades de quienes ejercen la política, especialmente de quienes luego de la terminación de la confrontación armada se transformen en movimiento político y que por tanto deben ser reconocidos y tratados como tales.

Adicionalmente, el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP expresan su compromiso de contribuir al surgimiento de una nueva cultura que proscriba la utilización de las armas en el ejercicio de la política y de trabajar conjuntamente por lograr un consenso nacional en el que todos los sectores políticos, económicos y sociales, nos comprometamos con un ejercicio de la política en el que primen los valores de la democracia, el libre juego de las ideas y el debate civilizado; en el que no haya espacio para la intolerancia y la persecución por razones políticas. Dicho compromiso hace parte de las garantías de no repetición de los hechos que contribuyeron al enfrentamiento armado entre los colombianos por razones políticas.

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Por último, el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP se comprometen con el cumplimiento de lo aquí acordado en materia de Cese al fuego y de hostilidades bilateral y definitivo (CFHBD) y Dejarón de Armas (DA), para lo cual elaborarán una hoja de ruta que contenga los compromisos mutuos para que a mas tardar a los 180 días luego de la firma del acuerdo final haya terminado el proceso de dejarón de armas.

Definiciones

Cese al fuego y de hostilidades bilateral y definitivo (CFHBD):

Terminar de manera definitiva las acciones ofensivas entre la Fuerza Pública y las FARC-EP, las hostilidades y cualquier conducta que no deba ser ejecutada de acuerdo con el anexo de las Reglas que Rigen el CFHBD. El Cese al fuego y de hostilidades bilateral y definitivo (CFHBD) inicia el día D a la Hora H.

Dejarón de las armas (DA):

Es un procedimiento técnico, trazable y verificable mediante el cual la Organización de Naciones Unidas (ONU) recibe la totalidad del armamento de las FARC-EP para destinarlo a la construcción de monumentos.

Objetivo

El presente Acuerdo sobre CFHBD y DA tiene como objetivo la terminación definitiva de las acciones ofensivas entre la Fuerza Pública y las FARC-EP, y en general de las hostilidades y cualquier acción prevista en las Reglas que Rigen el CFHBD, incluyendo la afectación a la población, y de esa manera crear las condiciones para el inicio de la implementación del Acuerdo Final y la Dejarón de las armas y preparar la institucionalidad y al país para la Reincorporación de las FARC-EP a la vida civil.

Suministro de información

El Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP entregan datos de manera gradual, en el nivel de detalle, según corresponda, en los momentos acordados para facilitar la planeación y ejecución de:

1. La labor del Mecanismo de Monitoreo y Verificación (MM&V),
2. El presupuesto y la logística,
3. Seguridad y los dispositivos en el terreno,
4. El cumplimiento de las tareas inherentes al proceso de CFHBD; así como
5. La Dejarón de las armas y
6. La Reincorporación de las FARC-EP a la vida civil.



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Anuncio e Inicio del CFHBD y DA

El Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP dan a conocer a la opinión pública nacional e internacional que se ha acordado: “Terminar de manera definitiva las acciones ofensivas entre la Fuerza Pública y las FARC-EP, las hostilidades y cualquier conducta que no deba ser ejecutada de acuerdo con el anexo de las Reglas que Rigen el CFHBD y DA en el presente acuerdo. El CFHBD y el proceso de DA inicia el día D a la Hora H”.

Una vez efectuado el mencionado anuncio, se establece un tiempo prudencial para desplegar el MM&V, y para la adecuación en terreno de los dispositivos de la Fuerza Pública y las FARC-EP.

Difusión y Comunicación

Con la firma del Acuerdo del CFHBD y DA, se imparten instrucciones precisas a la Fuerza Pública y a las estructuras de las FARC-EP para que se ejecuten las acciones necesarias que inician el CFHBD y DA.

Cronograma

El Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP han acordado establecer un orden lógico para el desarrollo de las actividades del CFHBD y DA. Con este fin, ejecutan lo establecido en el cronograma anexo que toma como referencia eventos o fechas previas y posteriores al Día D y la Hora H.

Los procedimientos y los términos para desarrollar el presente Acuerdo quedan descritos en los siguientes anexos y protocolos:

1. Introducción CFHBD y DA.

1. Suministro de Información.
2. Difusión y comunicación.
3. Cronograma.

2. Reglas que Rigen el CFHBD y DA.

3. Monitoreo y Verificación.

1. Despliegue del MM&V.
2. Flujo de la información.
3. Manejo de las comunicaciones estratégicas.
4. Registro y análisis de la información.
5. Supervisión del Armamento, Municiones y Explosivos.

4. Dispositivos en el Terreno.

1. Dispositivos en el Terreno y Zonas
2. Rutas de desplazamiento, Coordinación de movimientos en el terreno.



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5. Seguridad.

1. Seguridad a Personas.
2. Seguridad Desplazamientos.
3. Seguridad de los Dispositivo en el Terreno y Zonas.
4. Transporte de armamento, municiones y explosivos.
5. Manipulación de armamento, municiones y explosivos.
6. Almacenamiento de armamento, municiones y explosivos.
7. Control armamento, municiones y explosivos.

6. Logística.

1. Logística

7. Dejación de Armas.

1. Identificación.
2. Registro.
3. Recolección.
4. Almacenamiento.
5. Disposición Final de las Armas

Este listado de protocolos es susceptible de cambios por acuerdo entre el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP.

Reglas que Rigen el CFHBD y DA.

Las Reglas que Rigen el CFHBD y DA son todas aquellas originadas en virtud del presente Acuerdo que buscan evitar que se rompa el CFHBD y DA, que se afecte a la población civil o al adversario.

Las Reglas que Rigen el CFHBD y DA tienen por objetivo identificar las acciones que generan violación del cese al fuego; el monitoreo de dichas acciones constituye el núcleo del mandato que tiene el MM&V.

En el anexo definido para la materia, que hace parte integral del presente acuerdo, se identifican claramente las acciones que se comprometen a no realizar la Fuerza Pública y las FARC-EP.

Monitoreo y Verificación

Para efectos de la implementación del presente Acuerdo se establece un Mecanismo de Monitoreo y Verificación (MM&V) encargado de verificar su cumplimiento y que permite administrar distintos factores que puedan poner en riesgo el CFHBD y DA y particularmente verificar el cumplimiento de las Reglas que Rigen el CFHBD y DA. Las funciones, procedimientos y alcances están establecidos en el mandato del MM&V.



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Este es un mecanismo de tipo técnico, eficiente y ágil que contribuye a la generación de transparencia, credibilidad y confianza en el proceso de ejecución del CFHBD.

Respecto a la Dejación de las armas el Componente Internacional del MM&V (CI-MM&V) la verifica en los términos y con las debidas garantías establecidas en los protocolos del Acuerdo.

Tiene una estructura compuesta por tres instancias, una del orden nacional; ocho (08) estructuras verificadoras de carácter regional; y unas estructuras de monitoreo local desplegadas en las áreas determinadas.

El MM&V será un mecanismo técnico tripartito y estará integrado por representantes del Gobierno Nacional (Fuerza Pública), de las FARC-EP, y un Componente Internacional consistente en una misión política con observadores no armados de la ONU integrada principalmente por observadores de países miembros de la Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeños (CELAC).

El Componente Internacional preside en todas las instancias el MM&V y está encargado de dirimir controversias, presentar recomendaciones y generar reportes, según los lineamientos que le han sido otorgados con el objetivo de garantizar y brindar imparcialidad y transparencia al CFHBD y DA.

El número de equipos de monitoreo depende de los siguientes criterios: áreas, número de personas y armamento a monitorear, topografía y factores de riesgo en cada una de las Zonas determinadas para dicho fin.

El MM&V tiene articulación con las comunidades, organizaciones sociales, políticas y con la institucionalidad del Estado, a nivel local, regional y nacional, las cuales podrán contribuir en su labor aportando información, ayudando en la difusión de sus informes a la opinión pública y presentando propuestas y sugerencias.

Solución de controversias para el CFHBD y DA.

Las instancias Regionales y la instancia Nacional de Verificación son las encargadas de constatar y verificar los incidentes o violaciones del presente Acuerdo de CFHBD y DA de conformidad con la información documentada por los equipos de monitoreo, así como presentar recomendaciones al Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP, para prevenir o corregir hechos que atenten contra el CFHBD y DA.

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Adaptación de los dispositivos en el terreno y Zonas.

Para efectos del cumplimiento del Acuerdo sobre el CFHBD y DA; así como para adelantar los preparativos para el proceso de reincorporación económica, política y social de las FARC-EP a la vida civil de acuerdo con sus intereses, tal como dice el sub-punto 2 del punto 3 del Acuerdo General para la Terminación del Conflicto y la Construcción de una Paz Estable y Duradera; el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP acuerdan establecer 23 Zonas Veredales Transitorias de Normalización y 8 campamentos.

A partir del día D+1 la Fuerza Pública reorganiza el dispositivo de las tropas para facilitar el desplazamiento de las estructuras de las FARC-EP a dichas Zonas y para el cumplimiento del Acuerdo sobre el CFHBD y DA.

Por su parte a partir del día D+5, las distintas misiones, comisiones y Unidades Tácticas de Combate (UTC) de los frentes de las FARC-EP se desplazan hacia dichas ZVTN previamente acordadas, siguiendo las rutas de desplazamiento establecidas de común acuerdo entre el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP.

Todo lo anterior es monitoreado y verificado por el MM&V; conforme al mandato de dicho mecanismo; al texto del presente Acuerdo y a los protocolos acordados por el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP.

Zonas Veredales Transitorias de Normalización.

Tienen como objetivo garantizar el CFHBD y DA, e iniciar el proceso de preparación para la Reincorporación a la vida civil de las estructuras de las FARC-EP en lo económico, lo político y lo social de acuerdo con sus intereses, tal como está establecido en el Punto 3, sub-punto 2 del Acuerdo General, y el tránsito a la legalidad.

Estas Zonas son territoriales, temporales y transitorias, definidas, delimitadas y previamente concertadas entre el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP, y cuentan con el monitoreo y verificación del MM&V, que por cada ZVTN contará con Equipos de Monitoreo Local.

Las ZVTN están ubicadas de común acuerdo y cuentan con facilidades de acceso por vía carretable o fluvial; sus límites corresponden a los de la vereda donde se ubican; pudiendo ser ampliados o reducidos por mutuo acuerdo dependiendo del tamaño de la vereda donde se ubican, tienen una extensión razonable que permite el monitoreo y verificación por parte del MM&V y el cumplimiento de los objetivos de las ZVTN, fijando como referente accidentes geográficos o características del terreno.



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En desarrollo del Acuerdo sobre CFHBD y DA tanto la Fuerza Pública como las FARC-EP, deben cumplir con las Reglas que Rigen el CFHBD y DA, así como con los demás capítulos y protocolos que integran el Acuerdo sobre CFHBD y DA. El MM&V tiene acceso sin limitación a las ZVTN estipuladas en el anexo X del presente acuerdo y a las unidades de la Fuerza Pública, comprometidas en los dispositivos estipulados en el anexo Y del presente Acuerdo.

Para garantizar el cumplimiento del presente Acuerdo, se establece una comunicación permanente entre el MM&V y los delegados (as) que designen el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP.

Mientras las ZVTN estén en funcionamiento, las FARC-EP se hacen responsables de sus combatientes dentro de dichas Zonas. La salida de combatientes de las FARC-EP de los campamentos se hace sin armas y de civil.

Una vez ubicados los efectivos de las FARC-EP, en las ZVTN el Gobierno Nacional suspende las órdenes de captura de la totalidad de los (as) integrantes de las FARC-EP que se encuentren dentro de dichas Zonas, previa entrega por parte de las FARC-EP de un listado de sus integrantes presentes en cada una de las ZVTN.

Los (as) integrantes de las FARC-EP que en virtud de la ley de amnistía hayan sido beneficiados con la excarcelación, y así lo deseen, se integran a dichas zonas para seguir el proceso de reincorporación a la vida civil. Para este fin, dentro de las ZVTN se organizan sitios de estadía por fuera de los campamentos.

Durante la vigencia del Acuerdo sobre CFHBD y DA; las FARC-EP designa un grupo de 60 de sus integrantes (hombres y mujeres) que pueden movilizarse a nivel nacional en cumplimiento de tareas relacionadas con el Acuerdo de Paz. Así mismo, por cada ZVTN, las FARC-EP, designa un grupo de 10 de sus integrantes que puede movilizarse a nivel municipal y departamental en cumplimiento de tareas relacionadas con el Acuerdo de Paz. Para estos desplazamientos los integrantes de las FARC-EP cuentan con las medidas de seguridad acordadas con el Gobierno Nacional, para lo cual se dispone de dos equipos de protección por Zona para los desplazamientos. Las salidas de las ZVTN se hacen con corresponsabilidad de los mandos de las FARC-EP.

Los (as) integrantes de las FARC-EP designados para las tareas mencionadas en el párrafo anterior deben almacenar previamente las armas en los contenedores bajo la verificación del CI-MM&V. De igual forma lo hace cualquier integrante de las FARC-EP que requiera salir para recibir atención médica de emergencia o tratamiento médico especializado que no se pueda brindar dentro de la ZVTN.



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El Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP se comprometen a que la implementación de este Acuerdo se realice sin ninguna limitación en el normal funcionamiento de las autoridades civiles no armadas, en el desenvolvimiento de la actividad económica, política y social de las regiones, en la vida de las comunidades, en el ejercicio de sus derechos; así como en los de las organizaciones comunales, sociales y políticas que tengan presencia en los territorios.

Dentro de las ZVTN se garantiza la plena vigencia del Estado Social de Derecho para lo cual se mantiene el funcionamiento de las autoridades civiles sin limitaciones. Las autoridades civiles (no armadas) que tienen presencia en las Zonas permanecen y continúan ejerciendo sus funciones en las mismas, sin perjuicio de lo acordado en el CFHBD. Las ZVTN no pueden ser utilizadas para manifestaciones de carácter político.

Las autoridades civiles no armadas pueden ingresar permanentemente a las ZVTN sin ninguna limitación, excepto al área de los campamentos donde están ubicadas las estructuras de las FARC-EP. Cada ZVTN cuenta con un área de recepción, para atender las personas que lleguen a la misma.

En los campamentos no hay ni puede ingresar población civil en ningún momento.

Durante la vigencia de las ZVTN se suspende el porte y la tenencia de armas para la población civil dentro de dichas Zonas.

El MM&V tiene la misión de monitorear y verificar el cumplimiento de los protocolos acordados por el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP para las ZVTN y las unidades de la Fuerza Pública comprometidas en los dispositivos estipulados en el anexo Y del presente Acuerdo.

En caso de presentarse dentro de una ZVTN algún hecho o circunstancia que requiera la presencia de la Policía Nacional o cualquier otra autoridad armada del Estado se hace informando al MM&V, para que coordine el ingreso de acuerdo con los protocolos acordados por el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP.

El número de campamentos dentro de cada ZVTN acordado por el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP está determinado por las condiciones del terreno y la cantidad de combatientes dentro de la misma. En todo caso la ubicación de los campamentos se hace de forma que el MM&V pueda ejercer su función de monitoreo y verificación del Acuerdo de CFHBD y DA.

En desarrollo del proceso de preparación para la reincorporación a la vida civil de sus combatientes, las FARC-EP en coordinación con el Gobierno Nacional, pueden realizar dentro de las ZVTN todo tipo de capacitación de los (as) integrantes de las FARC-EP en labores productivas, de nivelación en educación básica primaria, secundaria o técnica, de acuerdo con sus propios intereses.



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Por su parte, dentro de las ZVTN el Gobierno Nacional en acuerdo con las FARC-EP pone en marcha medidas y actividades preparatorias para la reincorporación y otras actividades necesarias para facilitar el tránsito a la legalidad de las FARC-EP y para garantizar el bienestar en las ZVTN, que pueden incluir entre otras, atención en salud, jornadas de cedulación y demás actividades de preparación para la reincorporación.

Por cada ZVTN el MM&V instala una sede local en un lugar que le permita cumplir con eficiencia y eficacia sus funciones.

Zona de Seguridad

Alrededor de cada ZVTN se establece una Zona de Seguridad donde no puede haber unidades de la Fuerza Pública, ni efectivos de las FARC-EP con excepción de los equipos de monitoreo y verificación acompañados de seguridad policial cuando las circunstancias así lo requieran. Cualquier procedimiento policial, distinto a la seguridad del MM&V, que sea requerido en la Zona de Seguridad se hace con la previa coordinación con el MM&V y de acuerdo con los protocolos acordados entre el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP. El ancho de la Zona de Seguridad es de 1 kilómetro alrededor de cada ZVTN.

Establecimiento de Zonas Campamentarias y rutas de desplazamiento

Las ZVTN están contenidas en el anexo X1 del presente Acuerdo.

Las unidades del dispositivo de la Fuerza Pública sujetas al monitoreo y verificación por parte del MM&V están contenidas en el anexo Y del presente Acuerdo.

Inicio del desplazamiento

El día D+1 un delegado (a) del Gobierno Nacional y uno de las FARC-EP entregan las coordenadas de la ubicación de las unidades de la Fuerza Pública y de las FARC-EP al CI-MM&V, para que se adopten las medidas necesarias para posibilitar los desplazamientos de las estructuras de las FARC-EP a las ZVTN de manera segura bajo el monitoreo y verificación del MM&V.

Estos movimientos pueden ser acompañados por el MM&V si el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP así lo requieren.

Espacio aéreo.

A partir del día D, la utilización del espacio aéreo se realiza de la siguiente forma:

Sobre las ZVTN y las Zonas de Seguridad los vuelos militares se restringen a 5.000 pies de vuelo. En caso de desastre, calamidad pública, emergencia médica se pueden realizar vuelos



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de aeronaves civiles previa coordinación del MM&V con el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP.

Seguridad

A partir del entendimiento de la seguridad como un elemento transversal de responsabilidad para el CFHBD y DA, que se fundamenta en los principios del respeto por la vida y la dignidad humana; el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP, han definido conjuntamente, unos protocolos de seguridad, que permiten, de manera integral, minimizar las potenciales amenazas que pueden afectar o vulnerar las personas y bienes comprometidos en el CFHBD y DA.

Las condiciones de seguridad implementadas a partir del inicio del CFHBD y DA, garantizan la protección de los (as) integrantes del equipo de monitoreo y verificación, los (as) integrantes de las FARC-EP, los (as) delegados (as) del Gobierno Nacional, la Fuerza Pública y demás intervinientes en el proceso. Así como, la coordinación de los movimientos y los dispositivos en el terreno.

La seguridad con el armamento, municiones y explosivos de las FARC-EP durante el CFHBD y DA está enmarcada en la puesta en ejecución de protocolos de seguridad que contemplan el transporte, la manipulación, el almacenamiento y control de los mismos.

Las medidas de seguridad para el CFHBD y DA comprometen la capacidad del Estado requerida para garantizar la seguridad y el efectivo desarrollo de las actividades de este proceso y prevenir, desarticular y neutralizar cualquier eventualidad que lo ponga en riesgo.

Las medidas de seguridad, para el CFHBD y DA, comprometen igualmente a las FARC-EP en el cumplimiento de lo que les corresponde.

De igual forma, el Gobierno Nacional a través de la Fuerza Pública continúa garantizando las condiciones de convivencia y seguridad de la población civil durante este proceso.

Los protocolos de seguridad acordados, se fundamentan en una concepción de la seguridad, en la cual las personas y las comunidades son su eje central y se sustentan en la prevención integral y contextualizada de las amenazas que permite mitigar los riesgos que puedan afectar a los comprometidos en el CFHBD y DA.

Para el cumplimiento de las medidas de seguridad en el CFHBD y DA, han sido elaborados conjuntamente los siguientes protocolos que generan seguridad y confianza a los intervinientes en este proceso:

Seguridad a personas.

Seguridad en los desplazamientos.

Seguridad en los dispositivos en el terreno y en las ZVTN



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Seguridad del armamento, municiones y explosivos (transporte, manipulación, almacenamiento y control).

Logística

Es el conjunto de elementos que satisfacen las necesidades específicas que se identifiquen entre el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP para el cumplimiento de todo lo relacionado con el Acuerdo del CFHBD y DA.

El MM&V en su instancia local cuenta con una sección logística, bajo la coordinación de un miembro del componente internacional. Esta sección tripartita de la instancia local es la encargada de definir lo relacionado con la logística necesaria para el funcionamiento de las ZVTN; además es la encargada de garantizar la adecuada y oportuna llegada de los suministros a las ZVTN.

Los protocolos correspondientes al presente capítulo, precisan en detalle los criterios y compromisos respecto de cada uno de los pasos que componen el proceso de abastecimiento logístico.

Dejación de las armas (DA):

Consiste en un procedimiento técnico, trazable y verificable mediante el cual la ONU recibe la totalidad del armamento de las FARC-EP para destinarlo a la construcción de 3 monumentos, acordados entre el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP.

La DA por parte de las FARC-EP implica un proceso organizado, trazable y verificable que se desarrolla en dos tiempos, denominados Control de Armamento y Dejación de las armas, que integran los siguientes procedimientos técnicos: registro, identificación, monitoreo y verificación de la tenencia, recolección, almacenamiento, inutilización, extracción y disposición final.

- **Registro:** consiste en el procedimiento técnico de consignar la cantidad y tipo de armas recibidas a las FARC-EP por parte del CI-MM&V.
- **Identificación:** corresponde al procedimiento técnico que permite caracterizar las armas de las FARC-EP por parte del CI-MM&V. Este procedimiento se hace únicamente con las armas individuales que porten los integrantes de las FARC-EP dentro de los campamentos.
- **Monitoreo y verificación de la tenencia:** cada uno de los integrantes de las FARC-EP que permanecen en las Zonas porta un arma individual dentro del campamento. El CI-MM&V realiza el monitoreo y verificación de la tenencia de este armamento con base en el registro e identificación realizado por el CI-MM&V. Dentro de los campamentos hay de manera permanente representantes del CI-MM&V.



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- **Recolección:** es entendida como el procedimiento técnico mediante el cual el CI-MM&V recibe todas las armas de las FARC-EP, conforme al procedimiento consignado en este Acuerdo.
- **Almacenamiento del armamento:** en cada Zona, dentro de uno de los campamentos, hay un punto para el almacenamiento del armamento recibido por el CI-MM&V, en contenedores dispuestos para tal fin. A este lugar sólo puede ingresar el CI-MM&V quien efectúa monitoreo y verificación permanente.
- **Extracción del armamento:** este procedimiento técnico, a cargo de la ONU, consiste en la salida física del armamento de las Zonas. La ubicación de este armamento será determinada entre el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP con la ONU, el cual será destinado para la construcción de 3 monumentos.
- **Disposición final del armamento:** Se entiende como el procedimiento técnico mediante el cual las armas de las FARC-EP se destinan para la construcción de 3 monumentos, así: uno en la sede de las Naciones Unidas, otro en la República de Cuba y otro en territorio colombiano en el lugar que determine la organización política surgida de la transformación de las FARC-EP, en acuerdo con el Gobierno Nacional.

Procedimiento

Con la Firma del Acuerdo Final inicia el proceso de Dejación de las Armas de las FARC-EP, de la siguiente manera:

Para la planeación y el alistamiento de la logística para la DA, las FARC-EP, a partir del día D+5 suministra al CI-MM&V la información que el CI-MM&V considere necesaria, para el transporte, registro, identificación, monitoreo y verificación de la tenencia, recolección, almacenamiento, extracción y disposición final.

Las FARC-EP contribuye por diferentes medios, incluyendo el suministro de información, con la limpieza y descontaminación de los territorios afectados por minas antipersonal (MAP), artefactos explosivos improvisados (AEI), y municiones sin explotar (MUSE) o restos explosivos de guerra (REG) en general, teniendo en cuenta lo acordado en los puntos 4 y 5 y lo que se acuerde en el punto de Reincorporación a la vida civil en cuanto a la participación de las FARC-EP en la acción contra minas.

El día D+5 se inicia el desplazamiento a las ZVTN de las unidades de las FARC-EP y el transporte del armamento individual. El MM&V monitorea y verifica este procedimiento.

Del día D+7 al día D+30 se realiza el transporte de las armas de acompañamiento, del armamento de las milicias, las granadas y municiones, por parte de los integrantes de las FARC-EP hacia las ZVTN, bajo la observancia del protocolo de seguridad para el transporte del armamento. El MM&V monitorea y verifica este procedimiento.



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Con la llegada de los (as) integrantes de las FARC-EP a las Zonas el CI-MM&V inicia el procedimiento de: registro y almacenamiento en los contenedores determinados para este fin de las armas individuales de los (as) integrantes de las FARC-EP que salen al cumplimiento de tareas del proceso de paz y de los (as) integrantes de las FARC-EP asignados al MM&V.

Así mismo el CI-MM&V inicia el monitoreo y control de la tenencia de las armas individuales de los (as) integrantes de las FARC-EP que quedan dentro de los campamentos, con base en el registro e identificación de esas armas.

El armamento de acompañamiento, granadas y municiones que ingresen a los campamentos, incluyendo las armas de las milicias, permanece en armerillos temporales bajo responsabilidad de las FARC-EP, hasta el día D+60 cuando serán almacenados en los contenedores dispuestos para este fin. Este procedimiento es monitoreado y verificado por el CI-MM&V.

Para garantizar el control efectivo del armamento en cada Zona se determina un solo punto de almacenamiento, dentro de uno de los campamentos, en donde están ubicados los contenedores bajo el monitoreo y verificación permanente del CI-MM&V, de acuerdo con los protocolos concertados entre el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP.

Del día D+10 al día D+60 se realiza la destrucción del armamento inestable guardado en depósitos (caletas) previamente geo-referenciados, bajo el cumplimiento de los protocolos de seguridad definidos para este fin. El CI-MM&V verifica la ejecución de este procedimiento.

La recolección y almacenamiento en contenedores del armamento individual que permanece en poder de los (as) integrantes de las FARC-EP dentro de los campamentos en las Zonas se hace de manera secuencial y en tres fases así: 1 Fase: D+90, el 30%; 2 Fase: D+120, el 30%; y 3 Fase: D+150, 40% restante, según la hoja de ruta (cronograma de eventos) acordada por el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC-EP que guía el proceso del Fin del Conflicto luego de la firma del Acuerdo Final.

Recibido el armamento el día D+150, a más tardar el día D+180 finaliza el proceso de extracción de las armas por parte de Naciones Unidas, conforme a los procedimientos acordados para esta materia y certifica el cumplimiento de este proceso procediendo a comunicarlo al Gobierno Nacional y a la opinión pública.

El día D+180 se da por terminado el funcionamiento de estas Zonas y el Cese al Fuego y de Hostilidades Bilateral y Definitivo.

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El MM&V certifica y comunica cada una de las fases del procedimiento de dejación de armas antes descrito.

La Habana, Cuba, junio 23 de 2016.

Por el Gobierno Nacional:

Humberto de la Calle

Jefe de la Delegación de Paz del Gobierno Nacional

Por las FARC-EP:

Iván Márquez

Jefe de la Delegación de Paz de las FARC-EP

POR LOS PAÍSES GARANTES

Por la República de Cuba:

Por el Reino de Noruega



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POR LOS PAÍSES ACOMPAÑANTES

Por la República Bolivariana de Venezuela:

Por la República de Chile:



Paid translator text:

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AGREEMENT ON THE BILATERAL AND FINAL CEASEFIRE, END OF HOSTILITIES, AND LAYING DOWN OF WEAPONS BETWEEN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE FARC-EP

Preamble

The Government of the Republic of Colombia (National Government) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, People's Army (FARC-EP); in development of the sub points: 1. Bilateral and definitive ceasefire and end of hostilities and 2. Laying down of weapons, 3. End of Conflict, of the General Agreement for Ending Conflict and Building Stable and Lasting Peace, signed in the city of Havana, Cuba, the 26th of August 2012, agree:

The National Government in compliance with the terms agreed in point 2 "Political participation: opening up democracy to build peace", reaffirms its commitment to the implementation of measures that will lead to full political and citizen participation in all social and political sectors, including measures to ensure mobilisation and citizen participation in matters of public interest, as well as facilitating the formation of new political movements and parties with the guarantee of participation, in secure conditions.

Likewise, the National Government reaffirms its commitment to that agreed in points 3.4. and 3.6. of point 3 End of Conflict, among which is the creation of a Integrated Security System for Political Activity, in the agreed terms in point 2 Political Participation, as part of a modern and qualitatively new concept of security that, in the context of the end of the conflict, is founded on respect for human dignity, on promoting and respecting human rights, and in defence of democratic values, in particular on protecting rights and freedoms of those who exercise the politics, especially of those who after the end of the armed conflict have transformed themselves into a political movement, and that therefore must be recognised and treated as such.

Additionally, the National Government and the FARC-EP express their commitment to contributing to the emergence of a new culture which would ban the use of weapons when exercising politics, and working together to achieve a national consensus in which all political, economic, and social sectors are agreed upon by exercising politics in which the values of democracy, free exchange of ideas and civilised debate; in which there is no room for intolerance and politically motivated persecution. This compromise is part of ensuring the non-repetition of the events that contributed to armed conflict between Colombians for political reasons.

Finally, the national government and the FARC-EP are committed to fulfilling the terms agreed upon here in regards to the bilateral and definitive ceasefire and end of hostilities [Spanish Acronym: CFHBD] and laying down of weapons [Spanish Acronym: DA, for Dejación de Armas], for which they will devise an action plan containing mutual commitments so that



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no later than 180 days after the signature of the final agreement the process of laying down weapons will have finished.

Definitions

The Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and End of Hostilities (CFHBD)

Definitively end the offensive actions between the Security Forces and the FARC-EP, as well as hostilities and any behaviour that is forbidden by the annexe of the rules that govern the CFHBD. The definitive and bilateral ceasefire and end of hostilities (CFHBD) will begin on day D at H hours.

Lay down of Weapons (DA)

It is a traceable, technical and verifiable procedure through which the United Nations (UN) will receive the entirety of the FARC-EP's arsenal so it can be used to build monuments.

Objective

The objective of the present agreement on CFHBD and DA is to definitively end offensive acts between the security forces and the FARC-EP, and in general end hostilities and any act mentioned in the rules that govern the CFHBD, including the effect on the population, and thus create conditions that will allow for the final agreement to begin being implemented, as well as the laying down of weapons and prepare institutions and the country for the reintegration to civilian life of the FARC-EP.

Provision of information

The National Government and the FARC-EP deliver data gradually, appropriately detailed, and in the moments agreed to facilitate the planning and implementation of:
1. The Mechanism for Monitoring and Verifying (MM&V) 2. Budget and logistics 3. security and field mechanisms 4. Fulfilment of tasks inherent to the CFHBD process; as well as 5. The laying down of weapons and 6. The reintegration of FARC-EP into civilian life.

Announcement and Inception of the CFHBD and DA

The National Government and the FARC-EP will inform the national and international public opinion about what they agreed upon: "to end in a definitive manner the offensive actions between security forces and FARC-EP, as well as hostilities and any behaviour that is forbidden by the annexe of the rules that govern the CFHBD and DA in the present agreement. The CFHBD and the DA process will begin day D at H hours".

Once the aforementioned announcement has been made, a reasonable timeframe will be established for deploying the MM&V, and for adapting in-territory mechanisms of the FARC-EP and security forces.

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Broadcasting and Communication

With the signature of the CFHBD and DA Agreement, precise instructions will be given to the security forces and the FARC-EP structures, so that they can carry out the necessary actions to start CFHBD and DA.

Timetable

The National Government and the FARC-EP have agreed to establish a logical sequence for developing the activities of the CFHBD and DA. To this end, they will carry out actions described in the annexed timetable which uses events and dates before day D hour H as reference.

The procedures and terms for developing the present Agreement are described in the following annexes and protocols:

- 1. CFHBD and DA Introduction**
 1. Provision of Information
 2. Broadcasting and Communication
 3. Timetable
- 2. Rules governing the CFHBD and DA**
- 3. Monitoring and Verification**
 1. Deployment of MM&V
 2. Information Flow
 3. Management of strategic communication
 4. Recording and analysis of information
 5. Monitoring of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives
- 4. Territory-Based Mechanisms**
 1. Territory-based and Area-based mechanisms
 2. Travel Routes and coordination of movements in the territory
- 5. Security**
 1. People's Security
 2. Transit Security
 3. Territory-based and Area-based security mechanisms
 4. Weapons, ammunition and explosives transport
 5. Weapons, ammunition and explosives handling
 6. Weapons, ammunition and explosives storage
 7. Weapons, ammunition and explosives control
- 6. Logistics**
 1. Logistics



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7. Lay down of weapons

1. Identification
2. Record
3. Collection
4. Storage
5. Final disposal of Weapons

This list of protocols is subject to changes agreed between the National Government and the FARC-EP.

Rules governing the CFHBD and DA

The rules that govern the CFHBD and DA are all those arising by virtue of this Agreement that seek to avoid breaking the CFHBD and DA, whether they affect the civilian population or the adversary.

The rules that govern the CFHBD and DA aim to identify actions that cause the violation of the ceasefire; monitoring of these actions constitutes the core of the MM&V's mandate.

In the annex regarding the matter, which is an integral part of the present agreement, actions which the security forces and the FARC-EP commit to not performing are clearly identified.

Monitoring and Verification

For the purposes of implementing this agreement a Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MM&V) will be established, in charge of verifying the fulfilment of the agreement and allowing management of distinct factors that could put the CFHBD and DA under risk, and particularly define compliance with the rules that Govern the CFHBD and DA. The functions, procedures and scope are set out in the mandate of the MM&V.

This is a technical, efficient and flexible mechanism that contributes to generating transparency, credibility and confidence in the process of implementing the CFHBD.

With regard to the laying down of weapons, the international component of the MM&V (CI-MM&V) will verify the terms and the appropriate guarantees established in the protocols of the Agreement.

The structure of the MM&V is composed of three levels: one at the national level; eight (08) regional verification structures; and a few local verification structures deployed in the identified areas.

The MM&V will be a tripartite technical mechanism, and will be composed of representatives of the National Government (the security forces), the FARC-EP, and an international component consisting of a political mission of unarmed observers of the UN,

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composed mainly of observers from member countries of the Latin American and Caribbean States Community (CELAC).

The International Component presides in all instances the MM&V, and is responsible for settling disputes, submitting recommendations and generating reports, in accordance with the guidelines that they have been given with the aim of ensuring and bringing impartiality and transparency to CFHBD and DA.

The number of monitoring teams depends on the following criteria: areas, number of people and arms to monitor, topography and risk factors in each of the areas identified for monitoring.

The MM&V has interaction with communities, social organizations, political actors and State institutions, at national, regional and local level, which may contribute to its work by providing information, helping in broadcasting its reports to the public, as well as presenting proposals and suggestions.

Dispute settlements for CFHBD and DA

Regional and National Verification authorities are responsible of observing and verifying the incidents or violations of this Agreement of CFHBD and DA, in accordance with the information documented by the monitoring teams, as well as submitting recommendations to the National Government and the FARC-EP, to prevent or correct acts that violate the CFHBD and DA.

Adapting territory-based and area-based mechanisms

For the purposes of complying with the Agreement on the CFHBD and DA; as well as to advance the preparations for the process of economic, political and social reintegration of the FARC-EP into civilian life, in accordance with their interests, as stated in sub-point 2 of point 3 of the General Agreement for Ending Conflict and Building Stable and Lasting Peace; the National Government and the FARC-EP agree to establish 23 Transitional Veredal Zones [Smallest municipal entity in Colombia] of Normalisation [Spanish Acronym ZVTN], and 8 camps.

Starting from day D+1, security forces will reorganise the presence of the troops to facilitate movement of FARC-EP structures to these areas and to comply with the Agreement on the CFHBD and DA.

For their part, starting from day D+5, the various missions, commissions and Tactical Combat Units (UTC) of the FARC-EP fronts will be moving toward the previously agreed ZVTN, along routes established by mutual agreement between the National Government and the FARC-EP.

All of the above is monitored and verified by the MM&V; in accordance with the mandate of said mechanism; with the text of this Agreement and with the Protocols agreed upon by the National Government and the FARC-EP.



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Transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation

Their aim is to guarantee the CFHBD and DA, and begin the process of preparing for the reintegration into civilian life of the FARC-EP structures in economic, political and social terms, in accordance with their interests, as is stated in point 3, sub-point 2 of the General Agreement, and their transition towards legality.

These areas are territorial, temporary and transitional, clearly-defined, delimited and previously agreed between the National Government and the FARC-EP, and supported by the monitoring and verification of the MM&V, which in each ZVTN will join forces with Local Verification Teams.

The ZVTN are located by common agreement and have road (accessible by land or fluvial routes) access; their limits correspond to the limits of the 'veredas' [smallest municipal entity in Colombia] where they are located; they may be extended or reduced by mutual agreement depending on the size of the 'veredas' where they are located. They also have a reasonable spread that allows monitoring and verification by the MM&V and fulfilment of the objectives of the ZVTN, using geographical features or characteristics of the terrain as reference.

In developing the Agreement on CFHBD and DA, both security forces and the FARC-EP must comply with the rules that govern the CFHBD and DA, as well as with the other chapters and protocols that make up the Agreement on CFHBD and DA. The MM&V has no-limit access to the ZVTN stipulated in annex X to the present agreement, and to the security force units, committed to the mechanisms specified in annex Y of this Agreement.

To ensure the implementation of this agreement, permanent communication between the MM&V and delegates nominated by the National Government and the FARC-EP will be established.

While the ZVTN are in operation, the FARC-EP are responsible of their combatants within these zones. The exit of FARC-EP combatants towards the camps is done without weapons and civilly.

Once strengths of the FARC-EP have been identified, the National Government will suspend the arrest warrants of all members of the FARC-EP that are within the ZVTN, on delivery from the FARC-EP of a list of all its members present in each.

FARC-EP members that, by virtue of the amnesty law, have benefited from the release from imprisonment, if they so wish, may integrate into these areas to continue the process of reintegration into civilian life. To this end, places to stay outside the camps within the ZVTN sites will be organised.

During the term of the Agreement on CFHBD and DA, the FARC-EP will designate a group of 60 of its members (men and women) that can be mobilised at a national level to perform duties related to the Peace Agreement. Likewise, for each ZVTN, FARC-EP will designate a group of 10 of its members that can be mobilised at a municipal and departmental level, to fulfil tasks related to the Peace Agreement. For these offsets, members of the FARC-EP will

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agree on security measures with the National Government, which will make available two protection teams per zone for the movement. The exit from ZVTNs will be under the responsibility of FARC-EP orders.

The FARC-EP members designated for the tasks referred to in the preceding paragraph must immediately store weapons in containers under verification of the CI-MM&V. Likewise so must any FARC-EP member that requires exit to receive emergency medical attention or specialised medical treatment that is not provided within the ZVTN.

The National Government and the FARC-EP commit to implementing this Agreement is carried out without limiting in any manner the functioning of non-armed authorities, the development of regions' economic, political and social activity, life in the communities, and the ability for people to exercise their rights; they will also not limit the normal functioning of communal, social, and political organisations that have a presence in the territories.

Within the ZVTN the full force of the Social State based on the rule of law will be ensured, for which the functioning of civil authorities will be maintained without limitations. The non-armed civil authorities that have presence in the areas will remain and continue to perform their functions in the same manner, without prejudice towards that agreed in the CFHBD. The ZVTN may not be used for demonstrations of a political nature.

Non-armed civil authorities can permanently enter ZVTN with no limitation, except for areas of the camps where FARC-EP structures are located. Each ZVTN will have a reception area, to greet people arriving.

Civilian population will not be able to enter the camps at any time.

During the period of validity of the ZVTN the right for civilians to carry and possess weapons within these areas will be suspended.

The MM&V's mission is to monitor and verify the implementation of the Protocols agreed by the National Government and the FARC-EP for the ZVTN and units of the Security Forces involved in the mechanisms set forth in Annex Y of this Agreement.

In the event of any fact or circumstance arises within a ZVTN that requires the presence of the National Police or any other armed State Authority, this will be done whilst informing the MM&V, so as to be able to coordinate entry in accordance with the protocols agreed by the National Government and the FARC-EP.

The number of camps within each ZVTN, agreed by the National Government and the FARC-EP, will be determined by the ground conditions and the number of combatants within the area. In any case the camps will be located in such a way that the MM&V can exercise its function of monitoring and verifying the Agreement on CFHBD and DA.

In developing the process of preparing for the reintegration into civilian life of their combatants, the FARC-EP, in coordination with the National Government, can perform all types of training within the ZVTN of FARC-EP members in productive labour, at primary education, secondary education, or professional level, according to their needs.



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For its part, within the ZVTN the National Government in agreement with the FARC-EP, will put in place measures and preparatory actions for reintegration, and other measures necessary to facilitate the transition to legality of the FARC-EP, as well as to ensure welfare in the ZVTN, which may include but will not be limited to: health care, civil registration sessions, and other measures to prepare for reintegration.

In each ZVTN, the MM&V will install a local headquarter in a place that allows them to perform their functions efficiently and effectively.

Security Zone

Around each ZVTN a security zone will be established where there can be no security force units, or members of the FARC-EP, with the exception of the monitoring and verification teams escorted by police security when the circumstances so require. Any police proceeding, that does not involve the security of the MM&V, which is required in the security zone, is done with prior coordination with the MM&V and in accordance with the Protocols agreed between the National Government and the FARC-EP. The width of the security zone is of 1 kilometre around each ZVTN.

Establishment of Encampment Zones and transit routes

The ZVTN can be found in Annex X1 of this Agreement.

The Security Force units subject to monitoring and verification by the MM&V can be found in Annex Y of this Agreement.

Beginning of Transit

On day D+1, a delegate of the National Government and one of the FARC-EP will deliver the coordinates of the location of the Security Forces and FARC-EP units to the CI- MM&V, so as to be able to adopt the necessary measures to enable the movement of the FARC-EP structures to the ZVTN securely, whilst being monitored and verified by the MM&V.

These movements can be made whilst escorted by the MM&V, if the National Government and the FARC-EP so require.

Airspace

Starting from Day D, airspace will be used in the following manner:

Military flights above the ZVTN and security Zones will be restricted to 5,000 feet high. In the event of a disaster, public calamity, or medical emergency, civilian aircrafts will be allowed, subject to coordination between the MM&V and the National Government and FARC-EP.

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Security

Considering security as a transversal element of responsibility for the CFHBD and DA, based on the principles of respecting life and human dignity; the National Government and the FARC-EP have defined together some security protocols that will allow for comprehensively minimising potential threats that can affect or infringe upon the people and property involved in the CFHBD and DA.

Security conditions implemented from the beginning of the CFHBD and DA will guarantee the protection of the monitoring and verification team members, the FARC-EP members, the National Government delegates, the Security Forces delegates, and other participants in the process, as well as the coordination of movements and mechanisms in the field.

The security handling FARC-EP weapons, ammunition and explosives during the CFHBD and DA, functions within the framework of security protocols that include the transportation, handling, storage and control of the above.

The security measures for the CFHBD and DA will give the ability to State to ensure the security and the effective development of this process, and prevent, dismantle and neutralise any eventuality that puts it at risk.

The security measures for the CFHBD and DA equally require the FARC-EP to comply with their obligations.

Similarly, the National Government, through the Security Forces, continues to guarantee coexistence and security conditions for the civilian population during this process.

The agreed security protocols are based on a concept of security in which individuals and communities are its central axis, and are also based on comprehensive and contextualised threat prevention that will help mitigate the risks that may affect the goals of the CFHBD and DA.

For implementing security measures in the CFHBD and DA, the following protocols have been jointly developed, that will create a sense of security and confidence to the participants in this process:

- People's security
- Transit security
- Security in territory-based mechanisms and ZVTN
- Security for the Weapon, ammunition, and explosives (through its transport, handling, storage and control)

Logistics

It is the combination of elements meeting specific needs, and identified jointly by the National Government and the FARC-EP that will lead to the successful implementation of everything related with the CFHBD and DA agreement.



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The MM&V at the local level will include a logistics section, coordinated by a member of the international component. This Tripartite section of the local verification entity is responsible for defining what (relating to the logistics) is required for the functioning of the ZVTN; it is also responsible for ensuring the adequate and timely arrival of supplies to the ZVTN.

The protocols relevant to this chapter set out in detail the criteria and commitments in respect to each step that makes up the process of logistical supply.

Lay down of Weapons (DA):

It consists of a technical, traceable, and verifiable procedure, through which the UN receives all of the armament of the FARC-EP to be used in the construction of 3 monuments, agreed between the National Government and the FARC-EP.

The DA of the FARC-EP implies an organised, traceable and verifiable process that develops over two phases, called Arms Control and Laying down of Weapons, integrating the following technical procedures: registration, identification, monitoring and verification of possession, collection, storage, destruction, removal, and disposal.

- **Registration:** is the technical procedure of recording the amount and type of weapons received from the FARC-EP by the CI-MM&V.
- **Identification:** is the technical procedure that allows the CI-MM&V to characterise the FARC-EP weapons. This procedure is done only with individual weapons that the members of the FARC-EP carry within the camps.
- **Monitoring and verification of possession:** each one of the FARC-EP members that remain in the areas will carry a single weapon within the camp. The CI-MM&V will monitor and verify the possession of such weapons based on registration and identification performed by the same CI-MM&V. Within the camps there will permanently be representatives of the CI-MM&V.
- **Collection:** is understood as the technical procedure through which the CI-MM&V will receive all the FARC-EP weapons, in line with the procedure described in this Agreement.
- **Storage of weapons:** in each zone, within one of the camps, there will be a place to store weapons received by the CI-MM&V, in appropriate containers. Only the CI-MM&V, which permanently carries out monitoring and verification, will be able to enter this place.
- **Removal of weapons:** is the technical procedure, headed by the UN, which consists in the physical removal of weapons from the areas. The weapons' destination shall be decided between the National Government and the FARC-EP alongside the UN, and they will be used to build 3 monuments.
- **Final disposal of weapons:** is the technical procedure through which the FARC-EP are used to build 3 monuments: one at the United Nations headquarters, one in the Republic of Cuba, and another in Colombian territory in place that represents the political organisation that will emerge from the transformation of the FARC-EP, in agreement with the National Government.

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Procedure

By signing the Final Agreement, the process of laying down FARC-EP weapons begins, as follows:

For planning and enlistment for the logistics of the DA, the FARC-EP, from day D+5, will supply the CI-MM&V all information that the CI-MM&V deems necessary for transport, registration, identification, monitoring and verification of possession, collection, storage, removal and disposal.

The FARC-EP will contribute in various ways, including providing information, cleaning and decontamination of territories affected by anti-personnel mines (MAP), improvised explosive devices (IEDS), other unexploded devices (UXO) or explosive remnants of war (ERW) in general, taking into account that agreed in points 4 and 5, and that agreed in the point on reintegration into civilian life, in regard to the FARC-EP participation in action against mines.

On day D+5 the FARC-EP units will begin travelling towards the ZVTN. The transportation of individual weapons will also begin. The MM&V will monitor and verify this procedure.

Between day D+7 and Day+30, the transportation of weapons, armament of the militias, grenades and ammunition, will begin, toward the ZVTN and escorted by FARC-EP members, under observance of the security protocol for the transporting weapons. The MM&V will monitor and verify this procedure.

With the arrival of FARC-EP members to the areas, the CI-MM&V will initiate procedures for: recording and storing the appropriate containers for individual weapons of FARC-EP members that are comply tasks related to the peace process, and of FARC-EP members allocated to the MM&V.

Likewise the CI-MM&V will begin monitoring and controlling the possession of individual weapons of FARC-EP members that are staying within the camps, based on registration and identification of said weapons.

The escorted weapons, grenades and ammunition that enter the camps, including weapons from militias, will be stored in temporary armouries under the responsibility of the FARC-EP, until day D+60, when they will be stored in appropriate containers. This procedure will be monitored and verified by the CI-MM&V.

To ensure the effective control of weaponry, in each zone there will be only a single storage place, within one of the camps, where the containers will be located under the permanent monitoring and verification CI-MM&V, in line with the protocols agreed upon between the National Government and the FARC-EP.

Between day D+10 and day D+60 the destruction of unstable weaponry stored in deposits (coves), previously geo-referenced, will be carried out in line with security protocols defined for this purpose. The CI-MM&V will verify the implementation of this procedure.



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The collection and storage (in containers) of individual weapons, that remain in possession of FARC-EP members within camps in the zones, will be done sequentially and in three phases: Phase 1: D+90, 30% of weapons; Phase 2: D+120, 30% of weapons; and 3 Phase: D+150, the remaining 40% of weapons, according to the schedule agreed by the National Government and the FARC-EP to aid the process of ending the conflict after signing the Final Agreement.

After receiving the weapons on day D+150, on no later than day D+180 the weapons removal process must be completed by the United Nations, in line with procedures agreed for this matter. The successful completion of this process must be confirmed by communicating it to the National Government and to the public.

On day D+180 the functioning of the zones as well as **The Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and End of Hostilities** will be seen as finished.

The MM&V will certify and communicate each of the stages of the procedure of laying down weapons described above.

Havana, Cuba, June 23 2016.

By the National Government:
Humberto de la Calle
Head of the National Government Peace Delegation

By the FARC -EP:
Iván Márquez
Head of the FARC-EP Peace Delegation

By the Guarantor Countries:
By the Republic of Cuba
By the Kingdom of Norway

By the accompanying countries:
By the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
By the Republic of Chile

ChatGPT translation:

The response from ChatGPT stated: Translating long documents or extensive amounts of text directly violates OpenAI's use case policy. This policy is in place to ensure respect for copyright laws and to promote a responsible and ethical use of AI technologies. For translations that are extensive, such as full documents, it is recommended to use specialised translation services that are designed for such purposes. These services can provide accurate and context-aware translations while also ensuring compliance with copyright and intellectual property laws.'

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AGREEMENT ON CEASE-FIRE AND BILATERAL AND FINAL HOSTILITIES AND

Likewise, the National Government reaffirms its commitment to what was agreed in points 3.4. and 3.6. of point 3 End of the Conflict, among which is the creation of a new Comprehensive Security System for the Exercise of Politics, in the terms agreed upon in point 2 Political Participation, as part of a modern, qualitatively new conception of security that, within the framework of the end of the conflict, is based on respect for human dignity, on the promotion and respect of human rights and on the defense of democratic values, in particular on the protection of the rights and freedoms of those who exercise politics, especially those who, after the end of the armed confrontation, become a political movement and who therefore must be recognized and treated as such.

1: Bilateral and definitive ceasefire and hostilities and 2: Laying down of arms, of the point



LAYING DOWN ARMS

Additionally, the National Government and the FARC-EP express their commitment to contribute to the emergence of a new culture that outlaws the use of weapons in the exercise of politics and to work together to achieve a national consensus in which all political sectors economic and social, let us commit to an exercise of politics in which the values of democracy, the free play of ideas and civilized debate prevail; in which there is no room for intolerance and persecution for political reasons. This commitment is part of the guarantees of non-repetition of the events that contributed to the armed confrontation between Colombians for political reasons.

3, End of the Conflict, of the General Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict and the Construction of a Stable and Lasting Peace, signed in the city of Havana, Cuba, on August 26, 2012, they agree:

BETWEEN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE FARC-EP

Introduction

The National Government, in compliance and in the terms of what was agreed in point 2 "Political participation: Democratic opening to build peace", reaffirms its commitment to the implementation of measures that lead to full political and citizen participation of all sectors. political and social, including measures to guarantee citizen mobilization and participation in matters of public interest, as well as to facilitate the constitution of new political parties and movements with due guarantees of participation, in conditions of security.

The Government of the Republic of Colombia (National Government) and the Armed Forces Revolutionaries of Colombia, People's Army (FARC-EP); in development of the sub-points



Finally, the National Government and the FARC-EP are committed to complying with what has been agreed here regarding the Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and Hostilities (CFHBD) and Laydown of Arms (DA), for which they will prepare a route that contains mutual commitments so that the process of laying down arms is completed no later than 180 days after the signing of the final agreement.

It is a technical, traceable and verifiable procedure through which the Organization of Laying down arms (DA):

The objective of this Agreement on CFHBD and DA is the definitive termination of offensive actions between the Public Force and the FARC-EP, and in general of hostilities and any action provided for in the Rules

Governing the CFHBD, including the impact on the population, and in this way create the conditions for the beginning of the implementation of the Final Agreement and the Laying Down of Arms and prepare the institutions and the country for the Reincorporation of the FARC-EP into civilian life.

Aim

Information provision

Definitively end offensive actions between the Public Force and the FARC-EP, hostilities and any conduct that should not be carried out in accordance with the annex to the Rules Governing the CFHBD. The bilateral and definitive Ceasefire and Hostilities (CFHBD) begins on D-Day at H Hour.

logistics, 3. Security and devices on the ground, 4. Compliance with the tasks inherent to the CFHBD process; as well as 5. The laying down of weapons and 6. The reincorporation of the FARC-EP into civilian life.

Bilateral and definitive ceasefire and hostilities (CFHBD):
the construction of monuments.



The National Government and the FARC-EP deliver data gradually, at the level of detail, as appropriate, at

agreed times to facilitate the planning and execution of: 1. The work of the Monitoring and Verification

Mechanism (MM&V), 2 The budget and

Definitions

The United Nations (UN) receives all of the FARC-EP's weapons to allocate them to

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2. Rules Governing the CFHBD and DA.
Dissemination and Communication

Schedule

2. Travel routes, Coordination of movements on the ground.

3. Monitoring and Verification.

With the signing of the CFHBD and DA Agreement, precise instructions are given to the Public Force and the FARC-EP structures to execute the necessary actions initiated by the CFHBD and DA.

The National Government and the FARC-EP inform national and international public opinion that it has been agreed: "Definitively end the offensive actions between the Public Force and the FARCEP, the hostilities and any conduct that should not be executed in accordance with the annex to the Rules Governing the CFHBD and DA in this agreement. The CFHBD and the DA process begins on day D at Time H."

2. Dissemination and communication.

4. Devices in the Field.

Once the aforementioned announcement has been made, a reasonable time is established to deploy the MM&V, and for the adaptation on the ground of the devices of the Public Force and the FARC-EP.

3. Schedule.

1. Devices on the Ground and Zones

4. Registration and analysis of information.

1. Introduction CFHBD and DA.

Announcement and Start of the CFHBD and DA

1. Provision of Information.

5. Supervision of Weapons, Ammunition and Explosives.

The National Government and the FARC-EP have agreed to establish a logical order for the development of the activities of the CFHBD and DA. To this end, they execute what is established in the attached schedule that takes as reference events or dates before and after D-Day and HTime.

2. Information flow.

1. Deployment of the MM&V.

The procedures and terms to develop this Agreement are described in the following annexes and protocols:

3. Management of strategic communications.



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2. Registration.

3. Security of Devices on the Ground and Areas.

5. Handling of weapons, ammunition and explosives.

Monitoring and Verification

For the purposes of the implementation of this Agreement, a Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MM&V) is established in charge of verifying compliance and that allows managing different factors that may put the CFHBD and DA at risk and particularly

4. Transportation of weapons, ammunition and explosives.

3. Collection.

1. People Safety.

7. Laydown of Weapons.

The Rules Governing the CFHBD and DA aim to identify the actions that generate violations of the ceasefire; Monitoring these actions constitutes the core of the MM&V's mandate.

2. Travel Safety.

1. Identification.

In the annex defined for the matter, which is an integral part of this agreement, the actions that the Public Force and the FARC-EP agree not to carry out are clearly identified.

Rules Governing the CFHBD and DA.

6. Logistics.

5. Security.

1. Logistics

The Rules Governing the CFHBD and DA are all those originated by virtue of this Agreement that seek to prevent the CFHBD and DA from being broken, affecting the civilian population or the adversary.

6. Storage of weapons, ammunition and explosives.
5. Final Disposition of Weapons
4. Storage.
7. Control of weapons, ammunition and explosives.

This list of protocols is subject to change by agreement between the National Government and the FARC-EP.

verify compliance with the Rules Governing the CFHBD and DA. The functions, procedures and scope are established in the MM&V mandate.

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The number of monitoring teams depends on the following criteria: areas, number of people and weapons to be monitored, topography and risk factors in each of the Zones determined for this purpose.

Regarding the Laying down of arms, the International Component of the MM&V (CI-MM&V) verifies it under the terms and with the due guarantees established in the protocols of the Agreement.

The MM&V has coordination with communities, social and political organizations and with the State institutions, at the local, regional and national level, which may contribute to its work by providing information, helping to disseminate its reports to public opinion and presenting proposals and suggestions.

It has a structure made up of three instances, one of the national order; eight (08) regional verification structures; and local monitoring structures deployed in determined areas. Dispute resolution for the CFHBD and DA.



The MM&V will be a tripartite technical mechanism and will be made up of representatives of the National Government (Public Force), the FARC-EP, and an International Component consisting of a political mission with unarmed UN observers made up mainly of observers from member countries of the the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC).

The Regional bodies and the National Verification body are responsible for verifying and verifying incidents or violations of this CFHBD and DA Agreement in accordance with the information documented by the monitoring teams, as well as presenting recommendations to the National Government and the FARC. EP, to prevent or correct events that threaten the CFHBD and DA.

The International Component presides over all instances of the MM&V and is in charge of resolving controversies, presenting recommendations and generating reports, according to the guidelines that have been granted to it with the objective of guaranteeing and providing impartiality and transparency to the CFHBD and DA.

This is a technical, efficient and agile mechanism that contributes to the generation of transparency, credibility and trust in the CFHBD execution process.

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Local.

These Zones are territorial, temporary and transitory, defined, delimited and previously agreed upon between the National Government and the FARC-EP, and are monitored and verified by the MM&V, which for each ZVTN will have Monitoring Equipment.

Starting on D+1, the Public Force reorganizes the troop structure to facilitate the movement of FARC-EP structures to said Zones and to comply with the Agreement on the CFHBD and DA.

Their objective is to guarantee the CFHBD and DA, and to initiate the preparation process for the reincorporation into civil life of the FARC-EP structures economically, politically and socially in accordance with their interests, as established in Point 3, sub-point 2 of the General Agreement, and the transition to legality.

For the purposes of compliance with the Agreement on the CFHBD and DA; as well as to advance the preparations for the process of economic, political and social reincorporation of the FARC-EP into civilian life in accordance with their interests, as stated in sub-point 2 of point 3 of the General Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict and the Construction of a Stable and Lasting Peace; The National Government and the FARC-EP agree to establish 23 Transitory Local Normalization Zones and 8 camps.

All of the above is monitored and verified by the MM&V; in accordance with the mandate of said mechanism; to the text of this Agreement and the protocols agreed upon by the National Government and the FARC-EP.

Transitory Veredal Normalization Zones.

Adaptation of devices on the ground and Zones.

The ZVTN are located by common agreement and have access facilities by road or river; Their limits correspond to those of the sidewalk where they are located; They can be expanded or reduced by mutual agreement depending on the size of the path where they are located, they have a reasonable extension that allows monitoring and verification by the MM&V and compliance with the objectives of the ZVTN, setting as a reference geographical features or characteristics of the land.

For their part, starting on D+5, the different missions, commissions and Tactical Combat Units (UTC) of the FARC-EP fronts move towards said previously agreed ZVTN, following the movement routes established by common agreement between the National Government and the FARC-EP.



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In developing the Agreement on CFHBD and DA, both the Public Force and the FARC-EP must comply with the Rules Governing the CFHBD and DA, as well as with the other chapters and protocols that make up the Agreement on CFHBD and DA. The MM&V has access without limitation to the ZVTN stipulated in annex X of this agreement and to the units of the Public Force, committed to the devices stipulated in annex Y of this Agreement.

The members of the FARC-EP designated for the tasks mentioned in the previous paragraph must previously store the weapons in the containers under the verification of the CI-MM&V. Any FARC-EP member who needs to leave to receive emergency medical care or specialized medical treatment that cannot be provided within the ZVTN does the same. The members of the FARC-EP who, by virtue of the amnesty law, have benefited from their release, and wish to do so, join these zones to continue the process of reintegration into civilian life. For this purpose, within the ZVTN, places to stay outside the camps are organized.

To guarantee compliance with this Agreement, permanent communication is established between the MM&V and the delegates designated by the National Government and the

During the term of the Agreement on CFHBD and DA; The FARC-EP designates a group of 60 of its members (men and women) who can mobilize at the national level in compliance with tasks related to the Peace Agreement. Likewise, for each ZVTN, the FARC-EP designates a group of 10 of its members that can be mobilized at the municipal and departmental level in compliance with tasks related to the Peace Agreement. For these movements, the members of the FARC-EP have the security measures agreed upon with the National Government, for which two protection teams are available per Zone for the movements. ZVTN departures are made with co-responsibility FARC-EP.

While the ZVTN are in operation, the FARC-EP is responsible for its combatants within said Zones. The departure of FARC-EP combatants from the of the FARC-EP commanders.

Camps are carried out without weapons and in civilian clothes.

Once the FARC-EP troops are located in the ZVTN, the National Government suspends the arrest warrants for all the members of the FARC-EP who are within said Zones, after surrender by the FARC-EP of a list of its members present in each of the ZVTN.

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There is no civilian population nor can it enter the camps at any time.

The number of camps within each ZVTN agreed upon by the National Government and the FARC-EP is determined by the conditions of the terrain and the number of combatants within it. In any case, the location of the camps is done so that the MM&V can exercise its function of monitoring and verifying the CFHBD and DA Agreement.

Within the ZVTN, the full validity of the Social Rule of Law is guaranteed, for which During the validity of the ZVTN, the carrying and possession of weapons is suspended for the civilian population within said Zones.

In developing the process of preparation for the reintegration into civilian life of its combatants, the FARC-EP, in coordination with the National Government, can carry out all types of training for the members of the FARC-EP within the ZVTN. productive tasks, leveling in basic primary, secondary or technical education, according to their own interests.

The functioning of civil authorities is maintained without limitations. The authorities The MM&V has the mission of monitoring and verifying compliance with the protocols agreed upon by the National Government and the FARC-EP for the ZVTN and the Public Force units committed to the devices stipulated in Annex Y of this Agreement.

Civilians (non-armed) that have a presence in the Zones remain and continue to exercise their functions therein, without prejudice to what was agreed in the CFHBD. ZVTN cannot be used for political demonstrations.



If any fact or circumstance occurs within a ZVTN that requires the presence of the National Police or any other armed authority of the State, the MM&V is informed, so that it coordinates the entry in accordance with the protocols agreed upon by the National Government and the FARC-EP.

Unarmed civil authorities can permanently enter the ZVTN without any limitations, except for the area of the camps where the FARC-EP structures are located. Each ZVTN has a reception area to serve the people who arrive there.

The National Government and the FARC-EP undertake that the implementation of this Agreement is carried out without any limitation on the normal functioning of the non-armed civil authorities, in the development of the economic, political and social activity of the regions, in the life of the communities, in the exercise of their rights; as well as those of the communal, social and political organizations that have a presence in the territories.

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The ZVTNs are contained in Annex X1 of this Agreement.

These movements can be accompanied by the MM&V if the National Government and the FARC-EP so require.

For each ZVTN, the MM&V installs a local headquarters in a location that allows it to efficiently and effectively carry out its functions.

The units of the Public Force device subject to monitoring and verification by the MM&V are contained in Annex Y of this Agreement.

Air space.

Starting on D-day, the use of airspace is carried out as follows:

Security zone

Start of movement

Around each ZVTN, a Security Zone is established where there cannot be units of the Public Force, nor members of the FARC-EP with the exception of monitoring and verification teams accompanied by police security when circumstances so require. Any police procedure, other than MM&V security, that is required in the Security Zone is carried out with prior coordination with the MM&V and in accordance with the protocols agreed upon between the National Government and the FARC-EP. The width of the Security Zone is 1 kilometer around each ZVTN.

Over the ZVTN and Security Zones, military flights are restricted to 5,000 feet of flight. In case of disaster, public calamity, medical emergency, flights can be made. On D+1, a delegate from the National Government and one from the FARC-EP deliver the coordinates of the location of the units of the Public Force and the FARC-EP to the CIMM&V, so that measures can be adopted, necessary to enable the movement of FARC-EP structures to the ZVTN safely under the monitoring and verification of the MM&V.

Establishment of Camp Zones and travel routes

For its part, within the ZVTN, the National Government, in agreement with the FARC-EP, implements preparatory measures and activities for reintegration and other activities necessary to facilitate the transition to legality of the FARC-EP and to guarantee well-being in the ZVTN, which may include, among others, health care, identification days and other preparation activities for reintegration.

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The security measures for the CFHBD and DA compromise the capacity of the State required to guarantee the security and effective development of the activities of this process and prevent, dismantle and neutralize any eventuality that puts it at risk.

of civil aircraft after coordination of the MM&V with the National Government and the FARCEP.



To comply with security measures in the CFHBD and DA, the following protocols have been jointly developed that generate security and confidence for those involved in this process: Security with FARC-EP weapons, ammunition and explosives during the CFHBD and DA is framed in the implementation of security protocols that contemplate their transportation, handling, storage and control.

The agreed security protocols are based on a conception of security, in which people and communities are its central axis and are based on the comprehensive and contextualized prevention of threats that allows mitigating the risks that may affect those compromised in the CFHBD and DA.

Security of devices in the field and in ZVTNs

The security conditions implemented from the beginning of the CFHBD and DA guarantee the protection of the members of the monitoring and verification team, the members of the FARC-EP, the delegates of the National Government, the Public Force and other participants in the process. As well as, the coordination of movements and devices on the ground.

Likewise, the National Government through the Public Force continues to guarantee the conditions of coexistence and security of the civilian population during this process. Based on the understanding of security as a transversal element of responsibility for the CFHBD and DA, which is based on the principles of respect for life and human dignity; The National Government and the FARC-EP have jointly defined security protocols that allow, in a comprehensive manner, to minimize potential threats that may affect or violate the people and property compromised in the CFHBD and DA.

Safety when traveling.

The security measures, for the CFHBD and DA, also commit the FARC-EP in complying with what corresponds to them.

Security

Safety for people.

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The protocols corresponding to this chapter specify in detail the criteria and commitments regarding each of the steps that make up the logistics supply process.

Security of weapons, ammunition and explosives (transport, handling, storage and control).
- Registration: consists of the technical procedure of recording the quantity and type of weapons received to the FARC-EP by the CI-MM&V.

supplies to the ZVTN.

The AD by the FARC-EP implies an organized, traceable and verifiable process that is developed in two stages, called Arms Control and Laying Down of Weapons, which integrate the following technical procedures: registration, identification, monitoring and verification of the possession, collection, storage, disuse, extraction and final disposal.

The MM&V in its local instance has a logistics section, under the coordination of a member of the international component. This tripartite section of the local body is in charge of defining matters related to the logistics necessary for the operation of the ZVTN; It is also responsible for guaranteeing the adequate and timely arrival of the

It consists of a technical, traceable and verifiable procedure through which the UN receives all of the FARC-EP's weapons to be used for the construction of 3 monuments, agreed upon between the National Government and the FARC-EP.

It is the set of elements that satisfy the specific needs identified between the National Government and the FARC-EP for compliance with everything related to the CFHBD and DA Agreement.

- Monitoring and verification of possession: each of the FARC-EP members who remain in the Zones carries an individual weapon within the camp. The CI-MM&V monitors and verifies the possession of this weapon based on the registration and identification carried out by the CI-MM&V.



Within the camps there are permanent representatives of the CI-MM&V.

Laying down arms (DA):

Logistics

- Identification: corresponds to the technical procedure that allows the CI-MM&V to characterize the weapons of the FARC-EP. This procedure is done only with the individual weapons carried by the FARC-EP members within the camps.

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- Final disposition of the weapons: It is understood as the technical procedure through which the FARC-EP weapons are used for the construction of 3 monuments, as follows: one at the headquarters of the United Nations, another in the Republic of Cuba and another in Colombian territory in the place determined by the political organization that emerged from the transformation of the FARC-EP, in agreement with the National Government.

The FARC-EP contributes through different means, including the provision of information, with the cleaning and decontamination of the territories affected by antipersonnel mines. (MAP), improvised explosive devices (IED), and unexploded ordnance (UXO) or explosive remains of war (ERW) in general, taking into account what was agreed in points 4 and 5 and what is agreed in the Reincorporation point to civil life in terms of participation

Procedure

- Collection: is understood as the technical procedure through which the CI-MM&V receives all weapons from the FARC-EP, in accordance with the procedure set forth in this Agreement.

With the Signing of the Final Agreement, the process of laying down arms of the FARC-EP begins, as follows: of the FARC-EP in action against mines.

On D+5, the movement to the ZVTN of the FARC-EP units and the transport of individual weapons begins. The MM&V monitors and verifies this procedure.

- Weapons storage: in each Zone, within one of the camps, there is a point for the storage of weapons received by the CI-MM&V, in containers arranged for this purpose. Only the CI-MM&V who carries out permanent monitoring and verification can enter this place.

For the planning and preparation of logistics for the DA, the FARC-EP, starting on day D+5, provides the CI-MM&V with the information that the CI-MM&V considers necessary, for transportation, registration, identification, monitoring and verification of possession, collection, storage, extraction and final disposal.

From day D+7 to day D+30, the transport of accompanying weapons, militias weapons, grenades and ammunition is carried out by the members of the FARC-EP to the ZVTN, under observance of the protocol security for the transport of weapons. The MM&V monitors and verifies this procedure.

- Extraction of weapons: this technical procedure, carried out by the UN, consists of the physical removal of weapons from the Zones. The location of this weaponry will be determined between the National Government and the FARC-EP with the UN, which will be used for the construction of 3 monuments.

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From day D+10 to day D+60, the destruction of unstable weapons stored in previously georeferenced warehouses (caves) is carried out, in compliance with the security protocols defined for this purpose. The CI-MM&V verifies the execution of this procedure. Likewise, the CI-MM&V begins the monitoring and control of the possession of individual weapons of the members of the FARC-EP who remain within the camps, based on the registration and identification of those weapons.



The collection and storage in containers of the individual weapons that remain in the possession of the members of the FARC-EP within the camps in the Zones is done sequentially and in three phases as follows: 1 Phase: D+90, the 30%; 2 Phase: D+120, 30%; and 3 Phase: D+150, remaining 40%, according to the roadmap (schedule of events) agreed upon by the National Government and the FARC-EP that guides the End of the Conflict process after the signing of the Final Agreement.

The accompanying weapons, grenades and ammunition that enter the camps, including the militias' weapons, remain in temporary armories under the responsibility of the FARC-EP, until day D+60 when they will be stored in the containers provided for this purpose. This procedure is monitored and verified by

Once the weapons are received on day D+150, the process of extraction of the weapons by the United Nations is completed no later than day D+180, in accordance with the procedures agreed for this matter and certifies compliance with this process by proceeding to communicate it to the National Government and public opinion.

the CI-MM&V.

On D+180, the operation of these Zones and the Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and Hostilities are terminated.

To guarantee effective control of weapons in each Zone, a single storage point is determined, within one of the camps, where the containers are located under the permanent monitoring and verification of the CI-MM&V, in accordance with the protocols agreed upon between the National Government and the FARC-EP.

With the arrival of the members of the FARC-EP to the Zones, the CI-MM&V begins the procedure of: registration and storage in the containers determined for this purpose of the individual weapons of the members of the FARC- EP that go out to fulfill tasks of the peace process and the members of the FARC-EP assigned to the MM&V.



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For the Republic of Cuba:
By the National Government:
Humberto de la Calle

Head of the FARC-EP Peace Delegation
Havana, Cuba, June 23, 2016.
BY THE GUARANTEE COUNTRIES

Joint draft
Ivan Marquez
Head of the Peace Delegation of the National Government

For the Kingdom of Norway
For the FARC-EP:
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06/23/2016
previously described.
The MM&V certifies and communicates each of the phases of the laying down of arms
procedure
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BY THE ACCOMPANIING COUNTRIES
For the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela:
06/23/2016

Joint draft
For the Republic of Chile:

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- Additional data and graphs
- References and bibliography



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About Us

PeaceRep: The Peace and Conflict Resolution Evidence Platform is a research consortium based at Edinburgh Law School. Our research is rethinking peace and transition processes in the light of changing conflict dynamics, changing demands of inclusion, and changes in patterns of global intervention in conflict and peace/mediation/transition management processes.

Consortium members include: Conciliation Resources, Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations (CTPSR) at Coventry University, Edinburgh Law School, International IDEA, LSE Conflict and Civiness Research Group, LSE Middle East Centre, Queens University Belfast, University of St Andrews, University of Stirling, and the World Peace Foundation at Tufts University.

PeaceRep is funded by UK International Development from the UK government.



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