

Towards a New World Order: Insights from the 2024 Paris Peace Forum



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COMMITTEE

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**TOWARDS A NEW WORLD ORDER:
INSIGHTS FROM THE 2024
PARIS PEACE FORUM**

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OUR COMMITTEE IN NUMBERS**7****Universities****100****Researchers****40****Nationalities****About the Andalus Committee:**

The Andalus Committee is the first cross-university academic think tank bringing together more than 100 international students and spanning over 40 nationalities across Sciences Po Paris, Georgetown University, London School of Economics, Columbia University, FU Berlin, IE Madrid and King's College London.

Our mission is to explore the emerging opportunities of the Global South by fostering an engaged community of young leaders contributing to global decision-making. We believe that our shifting world order requires reassessed approaches, and our goal is to fully seize its economic, cultural and diplomatic potential. As new actors emerge across the globe, we are inspired by Al-Andalus' ideal of *Convivencia*, convinced that civilizational exchanges and diversified cooperation are key to prosperity. We provide policy recommendations to world leaders, striving to unlock the full potential of emerging countries and harness the opportunities presented by the rising multipolar order.

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Introduction

The Andalus Committee was honored to participate in the 2024 Paris Peace Forum, held on November 11–12, 2024. This year's theme, "Wanted: A Functioning Global Order," resonated with our mission to advocate for a more inclusive world order that acknowledges the rise and potential of the Global South. In this article, we summarize the panels we attended and reflect on the significant transformations reshaping our global order. Discussions on the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, Donald Trump's reelection, and the expansion of BRICS+ signal the onset of a transitional era that must be managed carefully to prevent instability. While the 2023 forum explored adjustments to the existing system, this year's deliberations underscored the urgent need for profound, systemic reform.

Welcome Words to the Forum

Speakers: Jean-Nöel Barrot (French Minister for Foreign Affairs), Ángel Gurría (President of the Paris Peace Forum), Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Oleksandra Matviichuk, Elina Valtonen (Finnish Minister for Foreign Affairs), Justin Vaisse (Founder and Director General of the PPF), Peter Wagner (Director and Head of Service of the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments within the European Commission)

The key themes discussed were justice, risk, and disinformation. They argued that justice is essential for peace, and hope lies in the belief that actions still have a purpose. The European Union is seen as a stabilizing force for peace, security, and democracy, and it was considered an essential actor within these discussions. There are many global risks that remain of critical concern, including food security and nuclear safety, which were brought up early in the welcome words. Finally, there was the inclusion of autocracies distorting narratives, which poses a significant threat to resilience and democracy everywhere.

The Panel argued that NATO is not expanding but, instead, that free nations (such as Finland and Sweden) are choosing to join, representing a collective commitment to freedom. The core conflict between democracy and autocracy lies in valuing the right to choose, which the Panel argues NATO countries vow for as well. Arguments were made as well in favor of Putin fearing the idea of freedom, not NATO. The Panel proposed that supporting Ukraine is not just about avoiding failure to do so, but also about achieving victory for democracies worldwide. War fatigue must be countered with positive messaging and greater European involvement, especially from Nordic and Baltic states, and this speaks directly to the Ukrainian cause.

The main concluding remark was that while global governance faces systemic issues, actionable solutions exist to support democracy and peace.



From Paris to Seville: Reforming the International Financial System

Speakers: Patrick Achi (Former PM of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire), Mary Beth Goodman (Deputy Secretary General of the OSCE), Alexia Latortue (Department of Treasury of the US), Diego Martínez Belío (Spanish State Secretary for Foreign and Global Affairs), Luis Gilberto Murillo Urrutia (Columbia Minister of Foreign Affairs), Thani Mohamed Soilihi (French Secretary of State for Francophonie and International Partnerships), Piera Tortora (Head of the Secretariat for the Paris Pact for People and Planet), Jutta Urpilainen (EU Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development)

The Panel argued that the international financial system is ill-equipped to address modern global challenges like climate change, demographic shifts, and debt crises. It was stated that the system requires reforms in multilateral development banks (MDBs) and Bretton Woods Institutions (World Bank and IMF).

Key priorities should be around private sector mobilization, debt, and finance, and this was a common theme in the conference. High debt risks in low- and middle-income countries require sustainable solutions and guidelines under the G20 framework. The Panel argued that we must address the cyclical nature of debt to support medium- and long-term independence and tackle the high borrowing costs for developing nations. Moreover, that we must enhance cooperation between national development banks (NDBs) and private financing to meet SDG targets. It was mentioned that we can use tools like the Global Gateway strategy to leverage public funds and attract private investments in areas like human development, AI, and climate

The reform of international institutions must anticipate and address new global challenges effectively, as the panel proposed. We must encourage greater convergence between emerging markets and existing institutions for collaborative solutions, and create a global solidarity taskforce to strengthen public finance and resource allocation.

The Panel focused on climate in not just being a crisis but an emergency which requires accelerated funding. There was a call to action to address interrelated challenges of debt and climate, ensuring funding for mitigation and adaptation. The priority was said to be around building sustainable frameworks for long term resilience against climate and financial shocks.

When it comes to the role of technology and governance, the Panel proposed the use of AI and innovation to reduce development costs while addressing information asymmetry. Supporting progressive domestic tax systems and sound investments will enhance resource allocations was an argument made as well.

The guiding principles of this Panel were cooperation, solidarity, and ambition (Pact de Paris pour le Climat). The Panelist stressed that we must align climate financing and development goals to create meaningful, politically feasible outcomes. We must increase transparency and communication around progress to build momentum, and bridge the gap between technical and political aspects of multilateralism to deliver sustainable development outcomes.

Unlocking African Agriculture for Development, Sustainability, and Global Stability

Speakers: Abdihakim Ainte (Somalian Envoy for Feed Security and Climate Change), Patrick Dupoux, Pascal Lamy (Vice President of the PPF), Ibrahim Mayaki (African Union Envoy for Food Security), Shalini Unnikrishnan, Leonardus Vergütz

The Panel introduced the idea that there is so much potential around African agriculture. Addressing 30% to 60% of SDG gaps (particularly SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 13) hinges on investment in efficient African food systems. However, despite its critical role, investment in African agriculture remains disproportionately low. The following figures were stated:

- It has been measured to be < 5% of total investment in Africa
- It remains < 1% of global investments
- It is < 3% of global ODA

Investing in African agriculture drives **economic growth**, supports **food security**, advances **climate action**, and offers **private sector returns**. The Panel stated that is the key to feeding a growing population of 2.5 billion people, with implications for global stability, peace, and security. Investing in African agriculture, as well, mitigates dangerous imbalances between the **supply and demand** for food and addresses the vicious cycle of **human and soil poverty**.

There are many current challenges that the Panel spoke on, such as the decline in private sector investment and insufficient public attention, a lack of reliable data and systemic understanding of the climate-agriculture-infrastructure nexus. There are also impacts of climate shocks in vulnerable regions like Somalia, with minimal financing for mitigation and adaptation. The Panel stressed that inputs are often inadequate, leading to deforestation, soil erosion, and low productivity.

The proposed solutions are ATLAS, carbon sequestration, and infrastructure policy. ATLAS advocates for increased investments, accountability, and consensus on critical priorities. The Panelists announced that they are launching an investment barometer to improve transparency and catalyze action. Carbon sequestration incites the decarbonization of agriculture and the carbonization of soils (which addresses SDGs 2 and 13). We must, it was argued, pay farmers fair prices for carbon credits to incentivize sustainable practices. Finally, we must build local resilient infrastructure and deliver science and technology directly to farmers, and treat agriculture as a multisectoral system, integrating climate, agriculture, and infrastructure solutions.

The Panel launched a call to action to increase **awareness** and attention to agriculture as a **holistic system**, to organize **coalitions** to tackle challenges through **multidisciplinary efforts**, and to mobilize public and private **investments** to close the critical gaps. Moving forward, it was emphasized that we must address the **economic-demographic imbalances** with systems thinking and collaborative approaches to prioritize **resource alignment** to solve targeted problems efficiently.

Climate Change and Conflict: Preparedness for Growing Risks

Speakers: Cosmin Dobran (EEAS Director for Peace, Partnerships and Crisis Management), Elissa Jobson, Dino Patti Djalal, Mohamud Rage

The Panel argued for the fact that climate change exacerbates resource scarcity, leading to violence and conflicts over food and water. 70% of the most climate-stressed regions are also conflict zones, amplifying challenges like food insecurity, water scarcity, and displacements. Data and sources were provided on this statement. Extreme weather events were also discussed (such as forest fires and sea level rises) and they were said to create climate migrants, leading to diplomatic disputes and political tensions.

Climate migrants were defined by the Panel as both a humanitarian and political issue, with organizations like the IOM emphasizing the need for better anticipation and policy. Although youth led reforms are underestimated, they generally have a great impact on communities. However, climate disasters disproportionately affect young people due to systemic inequalities, leaving them at a disadvantage “by design.” The Panel stressed the need to address this matter as well. For many people, the tangible issue is environmental degradation and the violence that follows, rather than climate change itself. Therefore, they argued that a perspective shift is needed for effective communication.

Lessons learned from this Panel focused around anticipation and funding, the interconnectedness of climate and security, and the importance of local solutions. The Andalus Committee argues that policymakers must focus on anticipatory strategies, including funding for violence-affected and climate-stressed countries. We must streamline and standardize funding mechanisms to ensure timely support, and take climate security discussions out of silos and embed them in global security frameworks. Similarly, we must incorporate conflict considerations into climate policies. Finally, although they are often underestimated, local initiatives can address the specific intersection of climate and conflict effectively.

The Panel also called to action policymakers, arguing that we must close the gap in political will by linking climate action to peace and security. We must develop youth-led climate projects for peace with appropriate capacity building and resource allocation. Finally, we must recognize climate as a driver of conflict and act proactively to mitigate its effects.



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History in the Making: How Will the US Election Impact the World?



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Speakers: Celso Amorim (Brazilian Chief Advisor of the President), Melissa Bell, Fu Ying, (Former Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs), Arancha González Laya (Former Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs), Eric Pelofsky (Former American Senior Director of the National Security Council), Ghassan Salamé

The Panel invited a variety of leaders and experts holding contrasting views – the American, Chinese, European, Brazilian, and Middle Eastern perspectives – to discuss the implications of Donald Trump’s re-election to the White House.

Panelists highlighted a pre-existing calcification and weakening of the international system under Obama’s, Trump’s, and Biden’s leadership, driven by an increasing American focus on internal policies and regional agreements at the expense of the international architecture for security and cooperation. When examining possible changes to U.S. foreign policy in 2025, Ghassan Salamé noted that the Biden administration has not even “tried to contain” the Israeli conflict with Gaza and its neighbors, underscoring the likelihood of some continuity between the Democrat and the Republican governments in the international scene.

Eric Pelofsky, Arancha González, and Fu Ying all expressed fears regarding the impact of Trump’s expected protectionism for consumers, emphasizing that shifting power balances and trade markets should, instead, be approached by corroborating domestic social safety nets. Nonetheless, the speakers moderated their preoccupations, with Celso Amorim commenting that Realism may lead the Republican leader to moderate his stance according to a “learning curve” if he wishes to consolidate his power. For instance, Pelofsky observed the U.S. may ultimately understand the importance of EU cooperation to address Iranian assertiveness in the Middle East. Cooperation also emerged as a countermeasure to Trump’s “America first” policy, whether through BRICS and the G20 – as Amoim pointed out, – or by prioritizing a unified EU strategy – emphasized by González – rather than fragmented, bilateral relations with the U.S.



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Israel-Palestine: A Plan for Peace and Two States

Speakers: Nasser Al-Qidwa, Jean-Noël Barrot, Sylvie Kauffmann, Ehud Olmert

As violence and humanitarian strife continue to rage across the Middle East, Former Israeli Prime Minister Olmert and Palestinian Foreign Minister Al-Qidwa have jointly drawn up a Peace Plan for the region. The two leaders stated the Israeli operation in Gaza has accomplished all militarily achievable goals, underscoring the need for (1) an immediate ceasefire, (2) a political solution to the crisis. They affirmed peace would first be secured by establishing a Transitional Council in Gaza, headed by local actors but corroborated by regional and international governments' support for systemic change. They then called for a two-state solution based on 1966 borders, as well as the construction of a highway connecting the West Bank and Gaza, and the joint efforts of five different forces to administer control and shared political sovereignty over Jerusalem and historical sites

Olmert and Al-Qidwa believe the **time is right** for reconciliation as both sides have endured considerable pain and are conscious that dialogue only will break the current deadlock and instability. As both sides must make **concessions**, negotiations would likely be most effective within a **regional framework**, potentially coordinated by **Saudi Arabia**.

Al-Qidwa pointed to President elect Trump's unpredictability, underlying a need to act now rather than wait in uncertainty and convince the international community to strive for talks not due to the lack of alternatives, but rather because of a real interest in peace. Nonetheless, Olmert and French Foreign Minister Barrot recognised that Trump's stated support for a two-state solution and his inclination to strike new regional agreements could present opportunities for Palestinian statehood to play a more prominent role in regional and international agendas.



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Fit for purpose ? How to revitalize the United Nations

Speakers: Jean-Noël Barrot, Maria Fernanda Espinosa, Rebeca Grynspan, Susana Mabel Malcorra, Stewart Patrick, Nataša Pirc Musar

“The U.N. is paralysed, but we cannot live without it”. This pragmatic analysis of multilateral institutions underpinned the speakers’ visions and prospects for stabilising change and greater solidarity in the United Nations.

Panelists unanimously seconded calls for a woman to become U.N. Secretary-General and for reforms to the Security Council (UNSC). French Foreign Minister Barrot affirmed the UNSC’s legitimacy would be enhanced through greater representativeness, namely by including a minimum of two permanent African member states. Slovenian President Pirc Musar advocated for the abolition of UNSC veto powers, particularly when discussing mass atrocities, and for countries being debated in resolutions to be excluded from voting procedures. Espinosa added that Council’s immobility resided not in its composition but its cumbersome working procedures.



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Malcorra remarked that UNSC paralysis is also being overcome through the growing power of the General Assembly (UNGA), which reflects the multilateral nature of the current international architecture by providing a large platform to African voices and challenging UNSC vetoes. An example of the potential for consensus between the Global North and South is the Assembly’s 2024 Pact of the Future, which proved member states’ interest in multilateralism, beyond multipolarity. The United Nations’ influence also stems from collaboration with the private sector and civil society and projects in smaller offices, which grant greater leeway for efficient action. These initiatives punctuate that rebuilding trust means it is not “the world coming to the U.N.”, but rather “the U.N. going to the world.”

It is pivotal for countries to consider the United Nations relevant to international relations thanks to improved efficiency, capacity, inclusion, and trust. The organisation must address its “implementation deficit” - in other words, closing the gap between words and actions through greater transparency and accountability. Incorporating non-state actors into decision-making, breaching the numerical divide between countries, and improving the governance of international institutions will guarantee innovation is met with tangible pathways for implementation.

Putting a Floor Under the AI Divide: the Next Step to Ensure Equal AI Access

Speakers: Jean-Noël Barrot, Karim Beguir, Vilas Dhar, Amandeep Singh Gill (UN Special Envoy of the Secretary General on Technology), Kate Kallot, Tanuja Randery, Chris Sharrock, Keith Strier, Martin Tisné, Brad Tytel, Justin Vaïsse

The Panel explored how the AI revolution can **transform pathways for development** in the Global South, particularly across African countries. Martin Trisne, one of the panelists, identified the need to shift from an AI expansion driven by “technological incentives” to an **outcome-based innovation** molded by “**societal incentives**,” tailored to individuals’ needs. Panelists agreed that Africa lacks **high quality data, infrastructure, and investment**, and – as Brad Tytel affirmed – insufficient attention is devoted to creating content and AI models that are **customized** to the continent’s diverse **language and cultures**.

The speakers identified the key matters that governments, experts, and the private sector should delve into during the 2025 AI Action Summit in Paris, including funding free training opportunities across the Global South, investing in data centers, and prioritizing frugal AI models with a reduced climate footprint. They viewed the Summit as an “innovation incubator” to address the fragmentation and duplication of existing projects and draw up a shared framework for implementation and collaborative coordination of the key players’ efforts. Underlying the panel’s message was an emphasis on technological progress in concomitance with social responsibility, transparency, inclusiveness, and accountability.

The panelists emphasized the critical role of openness, advocating for open-source tools and trustworthy data-sharing frameworks like data banks and trusts, which could have transformative effects on sectors such as health and education. The panelists proposed a systems-based approach to address fragmentation, advocating for collaboration across sectors with alignment with human rights principles. They also stressed the role of public-private partnerships to improve access to the internet for unconnected populations, creating a foundation for a more democratized AI ecosystem.



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Closing the North-South Gap: The Paris Pact for People and the Planet and the Reform of Global Institutions

Speakers: Jean-Noël Barrot, Comfort Ero, Rebeca Grynspan (UNCTAD and Costa Rican Former Vice President), Mo Ibrahim, Pascal Lamy, Nataša Pirc Musar (President of the Republic of Slovenia), Youba Sokona (Former Vice-Chair of the IPCC), Izabella Teixeira



The Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) was identified as a critical tool for tailoring support to countries facing overlapping vulnerabilities, including poverty, climate risks, and governance challenges. Panelists stressed the need for systemic reform “no country should be forced to choose between fighting poverty and tackling climate change.”

The President of Slovenia emphasized that “politicians work to win elections, while states-people work for **future generations**,” which underscores the necessity of **long-term political wisdom** in addressing these crises. Proposals included fostering solidarity through the rechanneling of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), increasing public and private funding for development, and promotion of inclusive governance structures that give a stronger voice to Global South nations. The Panel concluded with a call for urgency and innovation, emphasizing that global institutional reforms must reflect the interconnected challenges of today’s world.

The Future of International Finance Architecture: Towards Green and Sustainable Finance for All

Speakers: Maeva Bleicher, Thomas Melonio (AFD), Bertrand Badre (Sustainable Capital), Michael Galeano (UNICEF)

This conference was about the pressing need for a reformed global financial system aligned with the Paris Agreement and the SDGs, emphasizing inclusivity, resilience, and sustainability. Thomas Melonio and Bertrand Badre were the main speakers and underscored that no country should be forced to choose between combating poverty and addressing climate change, advocating for innovative mechanisms to mobilize private financing to support public funds in the Global South.

The panelists highlighted the increasing influence of emerging economies and alternative financial institutions like BRICS banks, describing their rise as a wake up call for reforming multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank and IMF, which have failed to adapt to the global economy’s rapid growth. Michael Galeano stressed the necessity of rethinking public private partnerships and called for decisive action on delayed mega-projects like the Congo Dam, which could revolutionize Africa’s electrification but has stagnated for decades.

The Report “From Billions to Trillions” shows the magnitude of the problem we are facing. However, there are some serious systemic barriers to accelerate SDG transitions and conflict prevention, such as the US veto power in global financial institutions and a tendency to overestimate their capacity. The session concluded with a call to reinvent financial partnerships and confront voluntary inaction that perpetuates global inequality.

OECD : Exploring Conflicts Dynamics in Mining Regions

Speakers: Benjamin Katz (OECD), Emily Iona Stewart (Global Witness), Emmanuel Umpula (AfreWatch), Yblin Roman (SIRGE Coalition), Fabienne Hara (Paris Peace Forum)

Emily Stewart highlighted that geopolitical violence is intensifying around critical minerals like cobalt, copper, lithium, and nickel, which are essential for renewable technologies. Over 90% of violent events occur in emerging and developing economies, while 71%-81% of mining company headquarters are based in wealthy nations. This disparity underscores the neo-colonial nature of current mining practices.

Mining operations disproportionately impact **indigenous communities**, as demonstrated by the lithium triangle (Bolivia, Argentina, Chile). **Lithium extraction** depletes freshwater in water-scarce regions, collapses biodiversity, and disrupts ecosystems. Indigenous peoples often face criminalization for protesting these activities.

Emmanuel Umpula pointed out the **unequal distribution of mining benefits**, as communities providing the raw materials for the energy transition technologies lack access to the technologies themselves. Historical practices of granting **mining rights without community consent** exacerbates these inequalities.

The proposed solutions were around human rights and due diligence, community engagement, benefit sharing and infrastructure development, and a call to reduce consumption. First, it was argued that countries consuming the minerals must implement stricter environmental and human rights standards, which includes stronger due diligence regulations, such as those promoted by the OECD and Chinese mining supply chain guidelines. Second, they proposed that mining companies must adopt frontline communication, consultation, and consent processes with affected communities, as well as conduct environmental impact assessments before initiating projects. Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination must be respected.

Third, the Panel introduced the idea that the energy transition must include equitable value chain redistribution, investments in public services and infrastructure, and a commitment to sharing the economic benefits with local communities. Finally, the Panel stressed the need to consume fewer raw materials through increased recycling and transitions to renewable economies. Mining practices must not undermine the energy transition's goals by provoking protests, supply chain disruptions, and price spikes.

The main conclusion of this conference was centered around the idea that the energy transition cannot become a neo-colonial project and addressing its inequalities requires collaborative action on local, national, and global levels. The ultimate goal is to balance the demands of the energy transition with respect for human rights, environmental sustainability, and indigenous sovereignty.

OECD, UN DDR DPO : Conflict Transformation and the Role of Responsible, Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining

Speakers from organizations like MONUSCO, P-DDRCS, UNDPD, OECD, IPIS, HIVE, UNOPO, International Alert DRC

The Panel discussed how climate change is intensifying instability in the DRC (Democratic Republic of the Congo), exacerbating issues like the proliferation of armed groups, regionalization of violence, and violent extremism. It was also said that a significant overlap exists between armed groups and the extractive sector, complicating efforts to disentangle conflict financing from mining operations. The lack of minimum security conditions, the absence of peace agreements, and ongoing violence makes it difficult to implement DDR programs effectively.



The proposed solutions were reengineering DDR programs and integrating ASM in DDR packages. First, **DDR frameworks** must adapt to new conflict dynamics by addressing **recruitment prevention** and developing **reintegration efforts** even in the absence of preconditions for a full DDR program. We must use DDR related tools in both pre-DDR and post-DDR conditions to support community stability and provide reintegration support without waiting for comprehensive peace agreements. Second, offering **artisanal and small-scale mining** (ASM) operations as part of DDR reintegration packages creates **alternative livelihoods for ex-combatants**. Including **start-up capital** to support reintegration and reduce the appeal of armed groups would also help reorient community violence reduction efforts towards ASM to address extractive sector dynamics and **reduce reliance on armed groups**. Finally, we must prioritize measures to **prevent recruitment** into armed groups by addressing **structural vulnerabilities** in communities near mining sites.

The Panel emphasized the importance of leveraging ASM opportunities in DDR efforts to reduce conflict financing and support long term community resilience. A more flexible, context-specific approach to DDR, combined with integrating ASM into peacebuilding strategies, can help address both conflict dynamics and socio-economic vulnerabilities in the DRC.

Coffee as a Product of Reintegration and Reconciliation: Experiences and Good Practices of Transitional Justice in Colombia

Speakers: Julieta Lemaitre Ripoll (Colombian Chamber of Justice), Rodrigo Londoño Echeverri (Last Combattant of the Former FARC), Nicolle Mabecha Restrepo, John jairo Moreno Naranjo, Alfonso Prada Gil (Colombian Ambassador to France), Carlos Ruiz Massieu (UN Mission to Colombia), Dr. Sharon Weill

Six tortuous years of negotiations between the Colombian government and the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces) culminated in the 2016 Peace Accord, which not only ended the paramilitary's violent campaign, but also established the foundations of a **revolutionary transitional justice system**.

Throughout the conference, Lawyer Manuel Bosque and Law Professor Julieta Lemaitre commented on the centrality of **victims** to restorative justice – victims to the guerrillas, as well as to the State. The **Special Jurisdiction for Peace** investigated and prosecuted human rights violations, with a special emphasis on victims belonging to vulnerable groups, including women. Criminal responsibility – influenced by the Rome Statute – was combined with **extra-judicial tools**, namely the formation of a **Truth Commission** aimed at providing victims and their families with a platform to be recognized, extensively listened to, and remembered.

The speakers also stressed the critical importance of reconciliation between perpetrators and victims, highlighting how convicted individuals have, rather than being merely punished, brought a tangible contribution to society by actively working with local communities in reparation, reconstruction, and development projects, particularly in the agricultural sector. This dialogue has fostered reconciliation and national unity and, as former FARC Commander Rodrigo Londoño Echeverri noted, has produced an open climate where combatants could acknowledge their responsibility in the conflict and understand the importance of maintaining peace.

Whilst recognising the government's challenges in ending decades of poverty and violence, the panelists identified the instruments that could solidify the peace process's achievements, in a call to action tinged with genuine hope for Colombia's future.



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Conclusion

In conclusion, the Andalus Committee is pleased to observe that the cause it champions—the reassessment and exploration of new opportunities in the Global South—is gaining recognition among global decision-makers. This growing acknowledgment underscores the importance and relevance of our work as we navigate significant transformations that must be fully embraced. We remain committed to contribute meaningfully to the creation of a more equitable, inclusive global order, driven by the opportunities of this shifting era.

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Lilou serves as the Committee’s External Relations Manager and is pursuing a Master’s degree in International Governance and Diplomacy at Sciences Po Paris. She is keenly interested in crisis resolution and political risk. She has devised educational workshops and legal guidance frameworks for asylum seekers while working at the Red Cross and has interned at the ed-tech startup Tutor Around as a Social and Environmental Responsibility Ambassador. She is fluent in Italian, French, English and Spanish.



Sophie Gaudreau

Born and raised in Montreal, Sophie grew up singing opera semi-professionally and advocating for causes such as fair trade, corporate social responsibility, and climate justice. Currently, she is studying for a dual degree Master of Public Administration (MPA) at the LSE and the University of Toronto’s Munk School of Global Affairs. She studied Pure and Applied Sciences before earning a degree in Sustainability and International Development at McGill University. She speaks French, English, and Spanish.



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