

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Acuerdo General entre el Gobierno Nacional y el Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores, Don Gabriel, Ovejas, Sucre
Date	28 Dec 1990
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Colombian Conflict (1964 -)

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

Close
Colombian Conflict (1964 -)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia I - Gaviria

Parties	<p>Por el Gobierno Nacional, HUMBERTO DE LA CALLE LOMBANA Ministro de Gobierno JESÚS ANTONIO BEJARANO Consejero Presidencial CARLOS EDUARDO JARA MILLO Asesor Consejería GONZALO DE FRANCISCO Asesor Consejería ALVARO HERNANDEZ Asesor Consejería GABRIEL RESTREPO Asesor Consejería</p> <p>Por el PRT, VALENTIN GONZALEZ SERGIO SIERRA PABLO RONCALLO RAFAEL GONZALEZ ERNESTO FALLA IVAN SUAREZ</p>
Third parties	Witness: Orlando Fals Borda, delegado a la ANC por la lista de la AD M-19
Description	<p>This agreement includes concrete steps of ceasefire including date (Jan 26, 1991) in exchange for a representative in the National Assembly who will seek full membership. The government declares to establish a presidential delegation office on the Atlantic coast for the defense and promotion of human rights in addition to a commission for human rights on the Atlantic Coast (specifies who will be represented within) which will implement mechanisms for social organisation and the community to learn about the human rights situation of the region. In exchange of the ceasefire, the government makes political, legal and economic guarantees for the legalisation and reinsertion of the PRT. Bilateral commissions will be established for this purpose. The PRT calls on other armed groups to follow their example and affirms its contribution to the peace process.</p>
Agreement document	CO_901228_ACUERDO GENERAL ENTRE EL GOBIERNO NACIONAL Y EL PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO DE LOS TRABAJADORES - tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CO_901228_ACUERDO GENERAL ENTRE EL GOBIERNO NACIONAL Y EL PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO DE LOS TRABAJADORES.pdf (opens in new tab)
Groups	
Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.

Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	No specific mention.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society Page 2, Article 4,

The national government undertakes to create a delegate office of the Presidential Council for the Defence and Promotion of Human Rights for the Atlantic Coast region. It will also create a governmental commission for human rights for the Atlantic coast, comprising the delegate prosecutor for human rights, the governors of the departments of the Atlantic Coast, the commanders of the 2nd and 14th brigades of the army and the first infantry brigade of the navy, a representative of the national police, a representative of the Catholic church and a representative of human rights organisations, appointed by the President of the Republic. This commission will implement mechanisms to allow social organisations and the community in general to access it and make the situation of human rights in the region known.

**Traditional/
religious leaders**

Page 2, Article 4,

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**Public
administration**

No specific mention.

Constitution

No specific mention.

Power sharing

**Political power
sharing**

No specific mention.

**Territorial power
sharing**

No specific mention.

**Economic power
sharing**

No specific mention.

**Military power
sharing**

No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general Page 1, Untitled Preamble,
The peace process undertaken by the Revolutionary Workers' Party (Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores, PRT) and the national government, which seeks to find a political solution to the armed conflict and make progress toward the full democratisation of the country, ensure the unrestricted respect for human rights and bring about reconciliation among Colombians, today reaches a defining moment. The ruling of the Supreme Court of Justice ratifying the sovereignty of the National Constitutional Assembly and the result of the elections on 9 December 1990 creates the conditions that make viable a major political change to build a genuine participative democracy in Colombia.

Page 2, Article 5,
As a fundamental part of the surrender of arms, the national government must provide full political, legal and economic guarantees to PRT for its legalisation and reinsertion in civil and political life. Furthermore, as a consequence of the work of the bilateral commissions created by the agreements signed so far, the plans for reinsertion, security, the promotion and defence of human rights, regional development and the monitoring of agreements, in addition to the required economic resources, must be precisely defined before the date of the surrender of arms.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access

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Protection measures

No specific mention.

Other

No specific mention.

Rights institutions**NHRI**

Rights institutions→NHRI→New or fundamentally revised NHRI
Page 2, Article 4,

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Regional or international human rights institutions

No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	No specific mention.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	No specific mention.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	No specific mention.
Pastoralist/nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

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Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police

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Armed forces

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DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 1, Article 2,

PRT announces its decision to surrender arms and begin reinsertion in the political, social and economic life of the country.

Page 1-2, Article 3,

Proceedings for the surrender of arms will take place on 26 January 1991 at the Don Gabriel camp before a commission comprising the group leaders elected to the National Constitutional Assembly, which, in the presence of members of the national government and PRT will dump arms into the Caribbean Sea. Explosives will also be detonated and equipment for the exclusive use of the armed forces will be incinerated. Immediately following the surrender of arms, the national government will provide amnesty to PRT members under the procedure defined in the memorandum of commitment and as established in the decree issued for this purpose.

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**Intelligence
services**

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, Article 1, The PRT will have a permanent seat on the National Constitutional Assembly. The form of this participation will be defined before the proceedings for the surrender of arms. In light of the government's offer of a permanent spokesperson, PRT ratifies its aspiration for its representative to have full rights.
	Page 1, Article 2, PRT announces its decision to surrender arms and begin reinsertion in the political, social and economic life of the country.
	Page 1-2, Article 3, Proceedings for the surrender of arms will take place on 26 January 1991 at the Don Gabriel camp before a commission comprising the group leaders elected to the National Constitutional Assembly, which, in the presence of members of the national government and PRT will dump arms into the Caribbean Sea. Explosives will also be detonated and equipment for the exclusive use of the armed forces will be incinerated. Immediately following the surrender of arms, the national government will provide amnesty to PRT members under the procedure defined in the memorandum of commitment and as established in the decree issued for this purpose.
	Page 2, Article 7, PRT expresses its aspiration for this agreement to contribute to progress in the negotiation processes with EPL and the Quintin Lame Armed Movement (Movimiento Armado Quintín Lame, MAQL) and issues a call to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia, FARC) and the National Liberation Army (Ejército de Liberación Nacional, ELN) to reach a truce in military operations and show signs of real willingness to achieve peace.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper
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Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation Page 1, Untitled Preamble,
The peace process undertaken by the Revolutionary Workers' Party (Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores, PRT) and the national government, which seeks to find a political solution to the armed conflict and make progress toward the full democratisation of the country, ensure the unrestricted respect for human rights and bring about reconciliation among Colombians, today reaches a defining moment. The ruling of the Supreme Court of Justice ratifying the sovereignty of the National Constitutional Assembly and the result of the elections on 9 December 1990 creates the conditions that make viable a major political change to build a genuine participative democracy in Colombia.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory ORLANDO FALS BORDA
Testigo, delegado a la ANC por la lista de la AD M-19.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism Page 2, Article 6,
The national government and PRT will sign, as a constituent part of this agreement, a memorandum of commitment detailing the commitments and mechanisms to guarantee development of and compliance with the agreed issues.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Acuerdos con el EPL, MAQL y CRS, Diálogos con la CGSB, Biblioteca de la Paz – 1990-1994, Fundación Cultura Democrática, Ed. Álvaro Villarraga Sarmiento, Bogotá D.C., 2009 (book III) p. 182
