

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Acuerdo de Remolinos del Caguán: Joaquín Gómez Fabián Ramírez Comandantes del Bloque Sur de las FARC-EP, Delegados del Gobierno José Noé Ríos y Carlos Vicente de Roux, Delegados de la Cruz Roja y Monseñor Luis Augusto Castro
Date	3 Jun 1997
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 II - Samper

Parties Agreement states that it is signed by 10 people, copy does not have signatures but states the following to be involved.

Joaquín Gómez Fabián Ramírez
Comandantes del Bloque Sur de las FARC-EP, Delegados del Gobierno
José Noé Ríos y Carlos Vicente de Roux, Delegados de la Cruz Roja y
Monseñor Luis Augusto Castro

Third parties -

Description This is a document about the handover of 60 soldiers and 10 marines by the FARC, the access of the Colombian IRC prior to the transfer and the presence of the mothers of the soldiers at the handover.

Agreement document [CO_970603_ACUERDO DE REMOLINOS DEL CAGUÁN - tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CO_970603_ACUERDO DE REMOLINOS DEL CAGUÁN.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	Page 1, Article 1, All mothers of soldiers will be entitled to be present when they are surrendered to the International Red Cross Committee (Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja, CICR) and the National Reconciliation Commission (Comisión de Conciliación Nacional, CCN). The government will provide CICR and CCN with the means required for this purpose and for their due return, including the site where the soldiers will be surrendered to the government.
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 1, Article 1,
All mothers of soldiers will be entitled to be present when they are surrendered to the International Red Cross Committee (Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja, CICR) and the National Reconciliation Commission (Comisión de Conciliación Nacional, CCN).
The government will provide CICR and CCN with the means required for this purpose and for their due return, including the site where the soldiers will be surrendered to the government.

Page 1, Article 2,
Prior to surrender, CICR will carry out the necessary medical check-ups of soldiers and navy infantry with support from duly accredited doctors from the Colombian Red Cross.

Traditional/religious leaders No specific mention.

Public administration No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

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 Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other
Page 1, Article 4,
The list of accredited journalists for the proceedings created by the Ministry of Communications and the Government Secretary of Caquetá will be provided to CCN and CICR, who will pass it on to FARC 24 hours in advance for information and control purposes.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction 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** No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions
[Summary: The whole agreement provides for measures on the surrender of FARC soldiers and marines to the International Red Cross Committee (Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja, CICR) and the National Reconciliation Commission (Comisión de Conciliación Nacional, CCN). For detailed provisions see civil society, women, past provision and enforcement mechanism.]

**Intelligence
services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces** [Summary: The whole agreement provides for measures on the surrender of FARC soldiers and marines to the International Red Cross Committee (Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja, CICR) and the National Reconciliation Commission (Comisión de Conciliación Nacional, CCN). For detailed provisions see civil society, women, past provision and enforcement mechanism.]

**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 No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory José Noé Ríos y Carlos Vicente de Roux, Delegados de la Cruz Roja

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 2, Article 9, The security zone clearing will remain in place until 23 June 2400. Representatives of CICR, CCN, the national government and the other competent bodies will remain present to guarantee the zone.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	http://www.eltiempo.com/archivo/documento/MAM-579209 Source: En ausencia de un proceso de paz: Acuerdos Parciales y Mandato Ciudadano por la Paz, Biblioteca de la Paz – 1994-1998, Fundación Cultura Democrática, Ed. Álvaro Villarraga Sarmiento, Bogotá D.C., 2009 (book IV) p. 264
