Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Declaración de Países y Organismos Internacionales, Audiencia Pública Internacional sobre Medio Ambiente y Cultivos Ilícitos
Date	30 Jun 2000
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)
	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 'selfdefence' 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 -) Pre-negotiation/process

Conflict nature Government

Stage

Peace process Colombia III - Arango

Parties	AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, COSTA RICA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, VATICAN CITY, VENEZUELA, THE SPECIAL ADVISER OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR COLOMBIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION.
Third parties	-
Description	This declaration is by international countries supporting the process, and concerns the international public audience table which considered proposals by civil society and NGO's and bears witness to the need to include them in the process. Participating countries and organisations declared their support of the process. Respect of human rights laws. International effort and focus needed to deal with the issue of drugs and drugs traffic, principle of shared responsibility and international cooperation between producer and consumer countries. Reiteration of compromise to cooperate, and to consider their contribution where they can in social development that will be determined. They will attentively follow the evolution of the topics mentioned and the progress made, they declare their willingness to participate in future such meetings.
Agreement document	CO_000630_DECLARACION DE PAISES Y ORGANISMOS SOBRE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y LOS CULTIVOS ILICITOS - tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CO_000630_DECLARACIÓN DE PAÍSES Y ORGANISMOS SOBRE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y LOS CULTIVOS ILICITOS.pdf (opens in new tab)
Groups	
Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Page 1, Given the recommendations of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, they call for an end to impunity, paramilitarism and all acts of violence, massacres, extortions and kidnappings. Minors must receive special care and attention. Similarly, they reiterate the call to the parties to reach an agreement regarding international humanitarian law and the respect for human rights, in line with the international consensus reached during the most recent period of ordinary sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights
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 1, On 29–30 June, they have had the opportunity to discover, through the presentation of the Roundtable for Negotiation, the significant progress in the peace process, analyse the difficulties that may arise in the future and find out about the social problems inherent to the issue of drugs in the country. They have also had the opportunity to hear the range of proposals from civil society and NGOs invited by the Roundtable for Negotiation to the international public audience, showing the need for their involvement in the process

in the process. ...

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 Page 1,

general

... The participating countries and organisations express their resolute support for the dialogue and negotiation process initiated by the government of President Pastrana and are confident the parties will reach agreements to deliver fair and long-lasting peace that will contribute to improving the living conditions and reconciliation among the Colombian people. They strongly urge all those involved in the conflict to respect human rights, fundamental freedoms, international humanitarian law and the integrity of the civil population affected by in the conflict.

Given the recommendations of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, they call for an end to impunity, paramilitarism and all acts of violence, massacres, extortions and kidnappings. Minors must receive special care and attention. Similarly, they reiterate the call to the parties to reach an agreement regarding international humanitarian law and the respect for human rights, in line with the international consensus reached during the most recent period of ordinary sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. ...

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	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	Rights institutions→Regional or international human rights institutions→Monitoring calls Page 1, Given the recommendations of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, they call for an end to impunity, paramilitarism and all acts of violence, massacres, extortions and kidnappings. Minors must receive special care and attention. Similarly, they reiterate the call to the parties to reach an agreement regarding international humanitarian law and the respect for human rights, in line with the international consensus reached during the most recent period of ordinary sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and No specific mention. emergency law

State of emergency No specific mention. **provisions**

Judiciary andNo specific mention.courts

Prisons andNo specific mention.detention

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/No specific mention.nomadism rights

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment	[Summary: The entire agreement addresses the environment and illicit crops. The countries and international organisations participating acknowledge Colombia's and the FARC's progress in these areas. For single provisions see human rights, international human rights institutions, victims, reconciliation, civil society, children and international and UN signatories.]
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	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	[Summary: The entire agreement addresses the environment and illicit crops. The countries and international organisations participating acknowledge Colombia's and the FARC's progress in these areas. For single provisions see human rights, international human rights institutions, victims, reconciliation, civil society, children and international and UN signatories.]
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	Page 1, The participating countries and organisations express their resolute support for the dialogue and negotiation process initiated by the government of President Pastrana and are confident the parties will reach agreements to deliver fair and long-lasting peace that will contribute to improving the living conditions and reconciliation among the Colombian people. They strongly urge all those involved in the conflict to respect human rights, fundamental freedoms, international humanitarian law and the integrity of the civil population affected by in the conflict
Implementation	
UN signatory	Page 2, Signatories, THE SPECIAL ADVISER OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR COLOMBIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Other international signatory	Page 2, Signatories, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, COSTA RICA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, VATICAN CITY, VENEZUELA, AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	Source: Diálogo, negociación y ruptura con las FARC-EP y con el ELN, Biblioteca de la Paz – 1998-2000, Fundación Cultura Democrática, Ed. Álvaro Villarraga Sarmiento, Bogotá D.C., 2009 (book V) p. 237