Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Acuerdo para la Paz y la Convivencia Ciudadana, Gobierno Nacional, Departamental y Municipal y Melicias Populares del Pueblo y para el Pueblo, Milicias Independientes, de Valle de Aburra y Milicias Metropolitanas, de la Ciudad de Medellin
Date	26 May 1994
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 - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia I - Gaviria

Parties	Por el Gobierno Nacional: CÉSAR GAVIRIA TRUJILLO Presidente de la República FABIO VILLEGAS RAMÍREZ Ministro de Gobierno JORGE ORLANDO MELO Consejero Presidencial para Medellín y su Area Metropolitana LUIS ALFREDO RAMOS BOTERO Alcalde de Medellín CARLOS EDUARDO JARAMILLO CASTILLO Consejero Presidencial para la Paz JUAN GOMEZ MARTÍNEZ Gobernador de Antioquia Por las Milicias: Negociadores: CARLOS HERMAN CORREA HENAO ROBERTO EMILIO BEDOYA FERLY WEIMAR OROZCO MUÑOZ Voceros: JAMES ORREGO GONZALO CASTAÑO JOEL DE JESUS MAZO RAMIREZ HECTOR HERNANDO BENITEZ MORENO ARLES DE JESUS AGUIRRE ARLES RODRIGUEZ MORA
Third parties	Testigo-Tutor: MONSEÑOR HECTOR FABIO HENAO
Description	Provided for social investment in communities; normalisation of citizen life (with special community programmes); a programme of reinsertion in political life for the MM; consideration of pardons; a protection programme; and support for the politicisation of MM.

Agreement document	CO_940526_ACUERDO FINAL PARA LA PAZ Y LA CONVIVENCIA - tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CO_940526_ACUERDO FINAL PARA LA PAZ Y LA CONVIVENCIA.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)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Pages 11-12, Chapter 6, Political favourability, If the constitutional court declares as admissible the law empowering the national government to create special electoral constituencies for the political movements arising from the subversive demobilised groups and the government does not decide to make use of these powers, it undertakes to include the city of Medellín in its area of application and include the political organisation or movement derived from the Militias with which the government signs this agreement among the political organisations that can make use of such constituencies. Two representatives of the Militias will be invited to all special meetings of the local administrative committees convened by the mayor of Medellín until their next elections. Similarly, the municipal government may invite Militia representatives to meetings of institutions for planning social investment in their communities.
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties Pages 11-12, Chapter 6, Political favourability, If the constitutional court declares as admissible the law empowering the national government to create special electoral constituencies for the political movements arising from the subversive demobilised groups and the government does not decide to make use of these powers, it undertakes to include the city of Medellín in its area of application and include the political organisation or movement derived from the Militias with which the government signs this agreement among the political organisations that can make use of such constituencies. Two representatives of the Militias will be invited to all special meetings of the local administrative committees convened by the mayor of Medellín until their next elections. Similarly, the municipal government may invite Militia representatives to meetings of institutions for planning social investment in their communities.

Civil society

Page 2, Chapter 2, I. Normalisation of civil life, A. Civil life centres, Article 1,
Through the Presidential Council for Medellín, the national government undertakes to build two centres for coexistence or civil life in the neighbourhoods of Granizal and Santa Cruz using land provided by the municipality, annexed to the schools Granizal, María Cano and Arzobispo García, respectively. The premises will be indicated on the map annexed to the municipal planning dated 6 April 1994.

Page 2, Chapter 2, I. Normalisation of civil life, A. Civil life centres, Article 2,
2. COP 200 million will be provided from the available budget for 1994 to build and fit out these centres. If land cannot be made available for legal reasons, equivalent sites will be sought by mutual agreement between the government, the municipality and the community representatives, or, in their absence, houses will be acquired that can be refurbished and meet the space requirements for the services defined below.

Pages 2-3, Chapter 2, I. Normalisation of civil life, A. Civil life centres, Article 3,
Each centre will include offices for the following services:
a. municipal inspection office;
b. dispute resolution office;
c. family dispute resolution office, including a representative from the local family support station;
d. legal advice office;
e. an office for the defence of community rights (ombudsperson, national public prosecutor, municipal authority or representative of the permanent office of human rights);
f. office for meetings of local community organisations.

Page 3, Chapter 2, I. Normalisation of civil life, A. Civil life centres, Article 4,
The operation of each centre, its staff and the administrative and running costs will be covered by the municipality of Medellín, with the exception of the staff in the office for the defence of rights, whose costs will be met by the respective institution.

Page 3, Chapter 2, II. Occupational training, Article 3.2,
Caritas Arquidiocesana (Pastoral Social), will design and implement a programme to promote civil society in the communities affected by the conflict to train leaders and promote tolerance, peaceful coexistence and harmony in the community. A group of 50 Militia members will be involved in implementing the programme, for which they will receive prior training. The national government will provide the resources required for the implementation of this and other programmes agreed with Caritas.

Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 3, Chapter 2, II. Occupational training, Article 3.2, Caritas Arquidiocesana (Pastoral Social), will design and implement a programme to promote civil society in the communities affected by the conflict to train leaders and promote tolerance, peaceful coexistence and harmony in the community. A group of 50 Militia members will be involved in implementing the programme, for which they will receive prior training. The national government will provide the resources required for the implementation of this and other programmes agreed with Caritas. Page 6, Chapter 2, B. Coexistence and security plan, Article 7, An evaluation commission will be formed to evaluate the work of the cooperative. The commission will comprise one representative of each of the following: • national government; • office of the mayor of Medellín; • Surveillance and Security Supervisor; • national police; • the cooperative's board of directors; • the community, chosen by the local administrative committees in the area where the cooperative will operate; • the church. The manager of the cooperative, the deputy manager, the three second-line managers and the associated management staff will form part of the evaluation commission, with the right to speak but not to vote. Page 6, Chapter 3, Reinsertion Programme, 1. Participation in public administration, While national institutions operating Medellín or departmental or municipal institutions may decide to appoint members of the Militias, it is nonetheless agreed to establish a working team of ten members of the Militias, to be appointed by the Militias, and one professional appointed by the coordinating body. The team will operate for two years from the date of the surrender of arms and will be coordinated by Caritas Arquidiocesana (Pastoral Social), Medellín, which will be responsible for hiring and paying of members of the team. Caritas will provide special "community leaders" training courses and design the programmes to be implemented to promote the consolidation of peaceful coexistence in the communities in which the Militias have been present. Caritas will also define the minimum requirements for appointment and the specific functions of the members of the team. There will be a monthly salary of COP 590,000 for the coordinator and the professional appointed to the team and the other members (nine in total) will receive COP 220,000. The national government will provide the resources required for the implementation of this programme. Page 9, Chapter 3, 5. Monitoring and evaluation commission, It is agreed to create a monitoring and evaluation commission for the agreements that have been signed, comprising the Catholic Church, representatives of the departmental and municipal governments, representatives of the Presidential Council for Peace, representatives of the reinsertion programme and representatives of the Militias. Catholic Church representative signs as withness
Public administration	No specific mention.

Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government Pages 11-12, Chapter 6, Political favourability, If the constitutional court declares as admissible the law empowering the national government to create special electoral constituencies for the political movements arising from the subversive demobilised groups and the government does not decide to make use of these powers, it undertakes to include the city of Medellín in its area of application and include the political organisation or movement derived from the Militias with which the government signs this agreement among the political organisations that can make use of such constituencies. Two representatives of the Militias will be invited to all special meetings of the local administrative committees convened by the mayor of Medellín until their next elections. Similarly, the municipal government may invite Militia representatives to meetings of institutions for planning social investment in their communities.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 9, Chapter 3, 4. Foundation for public coexistence, To contribute to the communication, support and implementation of the agreements reached in the negotiation process between the government and the Militias, a foundation will be established for public coexistence in the northeast communities of Medellín whose main objectives will be the promotion of participative democracy and civil rights, education for public participation and the management of community development under the principles of political tolerance, the acceptance of differences and harmony under the framework of the constitution and the law. The government will provide a total of COP 250 million for the design, set-up and implementation of these programmes, disbursed as follows: COP 50 million upon legal establishment of the foundation; COP 100 million three months after, and COP 100 million during the first half of 1995. Payments will be made upon submission of the corresponding spending programme.
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	Page 9, Chapter 3, 4. Foundation for public coexistence, To contribute to the communication, support and implementation of the agreements reached in the negotiation process between the government and the Militias, a foundation will be established for public coexistence in the northeast communities of Medellín whose main objectives will be the promotion of participative democracy and civil rights, education for public participation and the management of community development under the principles of political tolerance, the acceptance of differences and harmony under the framework of the constitution and the law. The government will provide a total of COP 250 million for the design, set-up and implementation of these programmes, disbursed as follows: COP 50 million upon legal establishment of the foundation; COP 100 million three months after, and COP 100 million during the first half of 1995. Payments will be made upon submission of the corresponding spending programme.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.

Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 7, Chapter 3, 2. Promotion of the Process, Article 1, Publication of a one-page notice in one national and two regional newspapers on the day of the surrender of arms. The text will detail the history of the process and will be the responsibility of the Militias. Page 7, Chapter 3, 2. Promotion of the Process, Article 2, Publication of a one-page notice in one national newspaper and two regional newspapers one month later. The text will set out the Militias' proposals as an organisation and will be the responsibility of the Militias. Page 7, Chapter 3, 2. Promotion of the Process, Article 5, The government undertakes to use the slots of Audiovisuales to broadcast one half-hour programme on the history of the Militias and their decision to embark on the negotiation process that resulted in the surrender of arms. The government will cover the costs of this programme, whose script will be jointly written by representatives of the Militias appointed for this purpose. Page 7, Chapter 3, 2. Promotion of the Process, Article 6, Regional promotion of the process: programmes to promote the peace process with the Militias and the consolidation of peaceful coexistence and public participation will be produced and broadcast on the regional radio and television slots in which the Presidential Council for Medellín and its metropolitan area have programmes. The number of programmes, their frequency and their content will be coordinated between the Presidential Council for Medellín and the Militias. The Militias will appoint a representative for this purpose.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups Page 10, Chapter 5 Protection programme 1. The national government will provide a security and protection service for Militia leaders from the date the agreement is signed. This will be the responsibility of the specialist state institutions for this type of services. Page 11, Chapter 5 Protection programme 3. The security system will have a coordination sub-commission comprising one member of the council for peace, representatives of each of the security institutions responsible for security and protection and a representative of the Militias who will function as a security coordinator for the Militias.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	Rights institutions→NHRI→New or fundamentally revised NHRI Page 9, Chapter 3, 4. Foundation for public coexistence, To contribute to the communication, support and implementation of the agreements reached in the negotiation process between the government and the Militias, a foundation will be established for public coexistence in the northeast communities of Medellín whose main objectives will be the promotion of participative democracy and civil rights, education for public participation and the management of community development under the principles of political tolerance, the acceptance of differences and harmony under the framework of the constitution and the law. The government will provide a total of COP 250 million for the design, set-up and implementation of these programmes, disbursed as follows: COP 50 million upon legal establishment of the foundation; COP 100 million three months after, and COP 100 million during the first half of 1995. Payments will be made upon submission of the corresponding spending programme.
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	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction Pages 1-2, Chapter 1, Social investment in communities, To contribute to improving living conditions and developing the communities affected by the conflict, the municipality undertakes to carry out a series of infrastructure works for roads and services and to improve and expand the installed capacity for education, health, leisure and communal equipment. Works will include the following: construction, refurbishment and maintenance of multi-sport plazas, football pitches, parks and recreational areas; building and maintaining roads and bridges; canalising streams and gullies; improving hydro structures; protective works, paths and water treatment; communal sites and the creation of a sport initiation centre in the neighbourhood of San Blas. Works will be carried out in line with the schedule and conditions set out in Annex 1. Following the surrender of arms, working groups may be set up in the communities detailed in this agreement with the participation of the government and its community representatives to analyse and debate the problems affecting the zone and reach agreements that make it possible to overcome these problems while promoting public coexistence and peace.
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	Page 3, Chapter 2, II. Occupational training, Article 3.1, As an integral part of the development of the national police in the city of Medellín, a special programme will be established for special military service placements for high-school graduates in the national police force. Candidates for this programme will be chosen from high-school graduates living in the areas covered by this agreement and will work on civil and community activities in the same areas. Page 6, Chapter 2, B. Coexistence and security plan, Article 7, An evaluation commission will be formed to evaluate the work of the cooperative. The commission will comprise one representative of each of the following: • national government; • office of the mayor of Medellín; • Surveillance and Security Supervisor; • national police; • the cooperative's board of directors; • the community, chosen by the local administrative committees in the area where the cooperative will operate; • the church. The manager of the cooperative, the deputy manager, the three second-line managers and the associated management staff will form part of the evaluation commission, with the right to speak but not to vote.
Armed forces	No specific mention.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes
Pages 1-2, Chapter 1, Social investment in communities,
To contribute to improving living conditions and developing the communities affected by the conflict, the municipality undertakes to carry out a series of infrastructure works for roads and services and to improve and expand the installed capacity for education, health, leisure and communal equipment. Works will include the following: construction, refurbishment and maintenance of multi-sport plazas, football pitches, parks and recreational areas; building and maintaining roads and bridges; canalising streams and gullies; improving hydro structures; protective works, paths and water treatment; communal sites and the creation of a sport initiation centre in the neighbourhood of San Blas. Works will be carried out in line with the schedule and conditions set out in Annex 1.
Following the surrender of arms, working groups may be set up in the communities detailed in this agreement with the participation of the government and its community representatives to analyse and debate the problems affecting the zone and reach agreements that make it possible to overcome these problems while promoting public coexistence and peace.

[Summary: Page 2, Chapter 2, I. Normalisation of civil life. This section provides for the reintegration of former militia fighters back into civil life via the establishemnt of Civil life centres and occupational training. This chapter also outlines a detailed coexistence and security plan for the zone in which the militias are present. For this purpose, a special Security and Community Service Cooperative and an evaluation commission is created. For detailed provisions on civil society, police and religious groups see civil society, religious groups and police.]

Page 6, Chapter 3, Reinsertion Programme, 1. Participation in public administration,
While national institutions operating Medellín or departmental or municipal institutions may decide to appoint members of the Militias, it is nonetheless agreed to establish a working team of ten members of the Militias, to be appointed by the Militias, and one professional appointed by the coordinating body. The team will operate for two years from the date of the surrender of arms and will be coordinated by Caritas Arquidiocesana (Pastoral Social), Medellín, which will be responsible for hiring and paying of members of the team. Caritas will provide special “community leaders” training courses and design the programmes to be implemented to promote the consolidation of peaceful coexistence in the communities in which the Militias have been present. Caritas will also define the minimum requirements for appointment and the specific functions of the members of the team. There will be a monthly salary of COP 590,000 for the coordinator and the professional appointed to the team and the other members (nine in total) will receive COP 220,000. The national government will provide the resources required for the implementation of this programme.

Page 8, Chapter 3, 3. Economic and social promotion, Article 1,
The national government will arrange the processing of ID documents, military IDs and criminal records for the official list of the Militias’ demobilised fighters.

Page 8, Chapter 3, 3. Economic and social promotion, Article 2,
In partnership with the National Pedagogic University, the government will establish an education programme to validate primary and secondary education for members of the Militias who meet the requirements established for this purpose.

Page 8, Chapter 3, 3. Economic and social promotion, Article 3,
Through an agreement with ICETEX, the government will provide resources to facilitate higher education studies by members of the Militias who meet the academic requirements. ICETEX will establish the means and conditions for accessing these funds

Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

[Summary: For detailed DDR provisions see DDR.]

[Summary: Pages 6-7, Chapter 3, 2. Promotion of the Process, For detailed provisions on media see media/communication. For the promotion of the process, the militias are granted access to public media.]

Page 9, Chapter 3, 5. Monitoring and evaluation commission,
It is agreed to create a monitoring and evaluation commission for the agreements that have been signed, comprising the Catholic Church, representatives of the departmental and municipal governments, representatives of the Presidential Council for Peace, representatives of the reinsertion programme and representatives of the Militias.

Page 10, Chapter 4, Legal benefits,
Militia members will be entitled to the benefits of amnesty, cessation of procedure, resolution of preclusion of investigation and resolution of dismissal, as applicable and as set out in Law 104, 1993, under the criteria and procedures set out therein. The national government undertakes to:

Page 10, Chapter 4, Legal benefits, Article 1,
Process and decide on the award of amnesty for Militia members sentenced for any of the offences set out in articles 48–60 of the aforementioned law, as defined in its article 14. The government will ensure an expedited amnesty procedure such that a decision is made within 30 days from completion of all the relevant documentation.

Page 10, Chapter 4, Legal benefits, Article 2,
Support the processing of requests for writs of prohibition, preclusion of investigation and cessation of procedure before the legal authorities, as set out in Title III of Part I of Law 104, 1993.

Page 10, Chapter 4, Legal benefits, Article 3,
Members of the Militias accused of various non-political offences or appurtenances and the exceptions in paragraph 2 of article 9 of the aforementioned law, may obtain benefits from effective collaboration with the law under the same article 9, and articles 369A and 369B of the Criminal Procedure Code, awarded by the corresponding judicial authority in line with the same provisions. Under paragraph 1 of article 9 of Law 104, 1993, the national government will provide the judicial authorities with the relevant information to verify that those requesting benefits are Militia members involved in the peace process.

Page 10, Chapter 5, Protection programme, Article 1,
The national government will provide a security and protection service for Militia leaders from the date the agreement is signed. This will be the responsibility of the specialist state institutions for this type of services.

Pages 10-11, Chapter 5, Protection programme, Article 2,
The security service will have three levels:
• Level 1 will cover two Militia leaders, each of which will have two vehicles with three bodyguards in each, including the corresponding drivers.
• Level 2 will cover three Militia leaders, each of which will have one vehicle with three bodyguards, including the driver.
• Level 3 will cover ten leaders from the organisation with five vehicles, each with two bodyguards, including the driver.
Each protection team will also have bullet-proof vests and the respective arms.

Page 11, Chapter 5, Protection programme, Article 3,
The security system will have a coordination sub-commission comprising one member of

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 Page 10, Chapter 4, Legal benefits, Militia members will be entitled to the benefits of amnesty, cessation of procedure, resolution of preclusion of investigation and resolution of dismissal, as applicable and as set out in Law 104, 1993, under the criteria and procedures set out therein. The national government undertakes to: Page 10, Chapter 4, Legal benefits, Article 1, Process and decide on the award of amnesty for Militia members sentenced for any of the offences set out in articles 48–60 of the aforementioned law, as defined in its article 14. The government will ensure an expedited amnesty procedure such that a decision is made within 30 days from completion of all the relevant documentation. Page 10, Chapter 4, Legal benefits, Article 2, Support the processing of requests for writs of prohibition, preclusion of investigation and cessation of procedure before the legal authorities, as set out in Title III of Part I of Law 104, 1993. Page 10, Chapter 4, Legal benefits, Article 3, Members of the Militias accused of various non-political offences or appurtenances and the exceptions in paragraph 2 of article 9 of the aforementioned law, may obtain benefits from effective collaboration with the law under the same article 9, and articles 369A and 369B of the Criminal Procedure Code, awarded by the corresponding judicial authority in line with the same provisions. Under paragraph 1 of article 9 of Law 104, 1993, the national government will provide the judicial authorities with the relevant information to verify that those requesting benefits are Militia members involved in the peace process.
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	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 9, Chapter 3, 5. Monitoring and evaluation commission, It is agreed to create a monitoring and evaluation commission for the agreements that have been signed, comprising the Catholic Church, representatives of the departmental and municipal governments, representatives of the Presidential Council for Peace, representatives of the reinsertion programme and representatives of the Militias.
