

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Acuerdo Político Final, Gobierno Nacional - Frente Francisco Garnica de la Coordinadora Guerrillera
<b>Date</b>	30 Jun 1994
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 - )

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

**Parties** For the national government:  
CESAR GAVIRIA TRUJILLO, President of the Republic  
CARLOS EDUARDO JARAMILLO, Presidential Peace Councillor  
FABIO VILLEGAS RAMIREZ, Minister of the Interior

For FFG:  
LIBARDO ESCALANTE SIERRA  
HIERTA DIAZ  
JOSE FELIX PADILLA YEPES  
LIBARDO LEONES LANDERO

**Third parties** Witness: Monsenor Guillermo Vega, Conferencia Episcopal de Colombia

**Description** This Agreement brings Frente Francisco Garnica into the demobilization and politicization process of early nineties. Provides for economic and social insertion for the Frente; for consideration of pardons for Frente members; a programme of security; and support for politicisation.

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**Agreement document** [CO\\_940630\\_Acuerdo Frente Francisco Garnica - tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CO\\_940630\\_Acuerdo Frente Francisco Garnica.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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## 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.

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## **Gender**

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

## **Family**

Page 2, Chapter 1, Article 1,  
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For the purposes of this agreement, the term family nucleus is interpreted per the definition of the Social Security Institute.  
Where the corresponding medical authority verifies the fact that a person on the lists has been disabled as a result of the conflict, their treatment and any recovery will take place at the San Juan de Dios hospital in Bogota, under the agreement signed between the government and this hospital.  
The government will only cover transport required for transfers to Bogota in these cases, in addition to accommodation at the Colombian Red Cross shelter, with which it has also signed an agreement.

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## **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.

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## **Governance**

**Political  
institutions (new or  
reformed)** Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references  
Page 7

### CHAPTER 4

#### 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 subversive demobilised groups and the government decides to make use of these powers or award these favourability measures using the powers in article 13 (transitional) of the national constitution, it undertakes to include the municipalities where FFG has had an armed presence in its area of application and include the organisation or political movement that arises from it.

**Elections** No specific mention.

**Electoral  
commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties  
reform** Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties  
Page 7

### CHAPTER 4

#### Political favourability

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<b>Civil society</b>	<p>Page 2, Chapter 1, Article 1, For health, from the surrender of arms, under the agreement with the Social Security Institute, the government will affiliate FFG members on the official list approved by the Ministry of the Interior, in addition to their immediate family nucleus, under category 25 for a period of one year.</p> <p>For the purposes of this agreement, the term family nucleus is interpreted per the definition of the Social Security Institute.</p> <p>Where the corresponding medical authority verifies the fact that a person on the lists has been disabled as a result of the conflict, their treatment and any recovery will take place at the San Juan de Dios hospital in Bogota, under the agreement signed between the government and this hospital.</p> <p>The government will only cover transport required for transfers to Bogota in these cases, in addition to accommodation at the Colombian Red Cross shelter, with which it has also signed an agreement.</p>
<b>Traditional/ religious leaders</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Public administration</b>	<p>[Summary: Signed by member of the Colombian Episcopal Conference]</p> <p>Page 7, MONSIGNOR GUILLERMO VEGA, Colombian Episcopal Conference</p>
<b>Constitution</b>	No specific mention.

**Power sharing**

<b>Political power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Territorial power sharing</b>	<p>Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government Page 7</p> <p>CHAPTER 4 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 subversive demobilised groups and the government decides to make use of these powers or award these favourability measures using the powers in article 13 (transitional) of the national constitution, it undertakes to include the municipalities where FFG has had an armed presence in its area of application and include the organisation or political movement that arises from it.</p>
<b>Economic power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Military power sharing</b>	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.

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## **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**

Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups  
Pages 5-6, CHAPTER 3  
Security programme

1. To guarantee the normal course of the activities of FFG leaders, the national government will provide a security and protection service, for which the corresponding specialist state institutions will be responsible.
2. The service will cover four leaders of the organisation arising from the demobilisation with two vehicles that will constitute two protection units.
3. In addition to the aforementioned vehicle, each protection unit will have two bodyguards and a driver who are members of the security institutions, equipped with bullet-proof vests and the respective arms.
4. The security programme will have a coordination structure comprising one member of the peace council, representatives of each of the security institutions responsible for security and protection, and one member from the organisation arising from the demobilisation of FFG.

**Other**

No specific mention.

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**Rights institutions**

**NHRI**

No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions**

No specific mention.

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**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.

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### **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development  
[Summary: For provisions on socio economic measures included in the DDR programme please see DDR.]

**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.

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### **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.

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## Security sector

### Security Guarantees

Page 3

#### CHAPTER 3

#### Security programme

1.

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2. The service will cover four leaders of the organisation arising from the demobilisation with two vehicles that will constitute two protection units.

In addition to the aforementioned vehicle, each protection unit will have two bodyguards and a driver who are members of the security institutions, equipped with bullet-proof vests and the respective arms.

4.

The security programme will have a coordination structure comprising one member of the peace council, representatives of each of the security institutions responsible for security and protection, and one member from the organisation arising from the demobilisation of FFG.

This last member will act as head of security for the organisation.

5.

Each security unit will be entitled to include FFG members, who must receive training and form part of the special structures established by the government for this purpose. A maximum of six people will be entitled to this provision.

### Ceasefire

No specific mention.

### Police

No specific mention.

### Armed forces

No specific mention.

## DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 2, Chapter 1, Article 1,

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The government will only cover transport required for transfers to Bogota in these cases, in addition to accommodation at the Colombian Red Cross shelter, with which it has also signed an agreement.

Page 2, Chapter 1, Article 2,

For education, under an agreement with the National Pedagogic University, the national government commits to providing one-off funding for the Peace and Reconciliation Education Programme for literacy teaching and validation of primary education and the secondary bachiller qualification. This programme will run for 18 months and will only be available to those on the official list approved by the Ministry of the Interior, in addition to their family nucleus.

At least 30 demobilised members from the official list must be present in an area to open an education centre.

For candidates on the official lists that meet the requirements for university studies, the government will provide a student loan under the agreement in force with ICETEX, which it will supplement with the resources it deems fit.

Page 2-3, Chapter 1, Article 3,

For the funding of individual or collective productive products, the government will provide a loan of COP 3 million to each demobilised member on the official list approved by the Ministry of the Interior.

The loan will have a grace period of two years and two more for repayment, with an annual interest rate of 18%.

Page 3, Chapter 1, Article 4,

To facilitate the launch of productive projects, the government will provide resources for training and technical assistance through governmental or private institutions to guarantee their correct selection and support during the launch and initial phases of operation.

Page 3, Chapter 1, Article 5,

For housing, the government will provide resources to guarantee:

- a. the technical assistance required to form and establish the organisation responsible for implementing associative social housing programmes;
- b. the technical assistance required for drawing up social housing projects;
- c. procedures to secure funding for these projects.

Page 3-4, Chapter 1, Article 6,

For promotion of the process, reinserted members on the list submitted by FFG and approved by the Ministry of the Interior will adopt the role of promoters of this peace process, for which the government will provide them with support equivalent to a monthly payment of COP 140,000 for each member for 12 months from the date of their

<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	[Summary: For detailed DDR provisions on reinsertion, security measures and legal benefits for FFG members please see DDR.]  Pages 6-7, Chapter 4, 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 subversive demobilised groups and the government decides to make use of these powers or award these favourability measures using the powers in article 13 (transitional) of the national constitution, it undertakes to include the municipalities where FFG has had an armed presence in its area of application and include the organisation or political movement that arises from it.
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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**Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper  
Page 4, Chapter 2, Legal benefits, Article 1,  
Process and decide on the award of amnesty to FFG members who have been convicted for any of the offences set out in articles 48–60 of the aforementioned law.

Page 4, Chapter 2, Legal benefits, Article 2,  
Support the processing of requests for writs of prohibition, preclusion of investigation and cessation of procedure before the corresponding judicial authorities under the procedure set out in Title III of Part I of the aforementioned Law 104. For non-political crimes, the decision of the judicial authority will be based on the criterion of appurtenance.

To facilitate these procedures, the government will hire, at its cost, one lawyer proposed by FFG for one year, which may be extended if necessary.

Page 4, Chapter 2, Legal benefits, Article 3,  
FFG members who have not been convicted or accused of crimes covered by article 48 of Law 104, 1993, when the agreements are signed, may be eligible for the legal benefits in this chapter under the same terms and procedure if criminal investigations of events that took place before the signing of the agreement are subsequently initiated or continued.

**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 2, Chapter 1, Article 2,  
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At least 30 demobilised members from the official list must be present in an area to open an education centre.  
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**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 3-4, Chapter 1, Article 6,  
For promotion of the process, reinserted members on the list submitted by FFG and approved by the Ministry of the Interior will adopt the role of promoters of this peace process, for which the government will provide them with support equivalent to a monthly payment of COP 140,000 for each member for 12 months from the date of their demobilisation.  
For the implementation of this agreement, the government will include FFG representatives in the institutional structure set out in Decree 2707, 1993.  
Certain members of the demobilised group may have special responsibilities for promoting the process and consolidating peace, for which the government will contract their services. The government will also provide a one-off payment of COP 40 million to the Colombia Viva foundation for promoting the process, supporting the reinsertion programme and presenting projects for productive programmes.