Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Political Agreement between the National Government, the Political Parties, M-19 and the Catholic Church as Moral and Spiritual Guardian of the ProcessSpanish: Acuerdo Político entre el Gobierno Nacional, los Partidos Políticos, el M-19, y la Iglesia Católica en Calidad de Tutora Moral y Espiritual del Proceso
Date	9 Mar 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 - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia I - Gaviria

Parties	VIRGILIO BARCO
	President of the Republic
	RAFAEL PARDO RUEDA
	Presidential Adviser
	JULIO CESAR TURBAY AYALA
	Former President of the Republic and National Director of the Colombian Liberal Party
	CARLOS PIZARRO LEONGOMEZ
	Absolute Commander of the M-19
	ANTONIO NAVARRO WOLF
	Commander of the M-19
Third parties	Monsehor ALVARO FANDINO
	Representative of the Catholic Church, Moral and Spiritual guide of the Process
	Dr. LULS AYALA
	Witness, representative of the Socialist International
Description	Attempted to reinvigorate the Political Pact of 1989 and add new elements. Provided for a return to civilian life for the guerillas, and for community programmes in areas where the guerillas were demobilising. Provided for electoral reform to increase political participation in particular for minorities. Provided for a Commission to look at reform of Criminal Justice. Established an Academic Non-governmental Commission to look at the different dimensions of drug trafficking. The government undertook to fulfill its obligations by the date on which M-19 committed to demobilising and disarming. The signatories undertook to form an 'Implementation Commission' to firm up the compromises in the agreement. The 1989 Security Plan was also reactivated. Attempted to reinvigorate the Political Pact of 1989 and add new elements. The govt undertook to fulfil its obligations by the date on which M-19 committed to demoblising and disarming. The 1989 Security Plan was also reactivated. Sissela: This document is a political agreement which covers several issues, e.g. mechanisms for constitutional reforms, more democratic participation, conditions for transformation of demobilised groups into political parties, a fund to help zones in which the guerrilla were active, electoral reform, justice reform, drug production, trade and consumption. The agreement will come into force once arms are laid down, the point at which the M-19 announce that their armed forces demobilise and its members reintegrate into the institutional life of the country. They will hand over arms, ammunition in front of a commission of the Socialist International. The government in turn will initiate the reinsertion programmes. M-19 assures that all its members agree and it will cease to exist. A security plan will assure the security of M19 leaders for a considerable time.

Agreement document	CO_900309_Accord between the National Government, the Political Parties, the M-19 and the Catholic Curch - tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

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	Page 2, Article 4, The signatories of this accord support an Electoral Reform that will have the following basis: - With the objective of extending electoral opportunities and modernizing the voting procedures it would establish a Electoral Card and a secret ballot for mayoral elections as of 1992 and it would examine the technical possibilities of incorporating these into the Public Corporations elections as of 1994. - Similarly, with the objective of expanding the space for political participation measures increasing the extension of parliamentary representation for minorities would be adopted through mechanisms such as the National Constituency and National Territories.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.

Political parties reform	Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties Page 1, Article 2, In order to allow for the incorporation into civilian life of the guerrillas and their transition from armed struggle into political life the parties commit themselves to supporting the establishment of a one- off Peace Constituency for political parties emerging from armed movements who have been demobilized and reincorporated into civilian life. Said Constituency for the Senate of the Republic and the House of Representatives will be later applied to the 1992 elections, and its characteristics will be defined by the signatories in a future agreement.
Civil society	Page 2, Article 4, The signatories of this accord support an Electoral Reform that will have the following basis: - With the objective of extending electoral opportunities and modernizing the voting procedures it would establish a Electoral Card and a secret ballot for mayoral elections as of 1992 and it would examine the technical possibilities of incorporating these into the Public Corporations elections as of 1994. - Similarly, with the objective of expanding the space for political participation measures increasing the extension of parliamentary representation for minorities would be adopted through mechanisms such as the National Constituency and National Territories. Page 2, Article 6, Regarding the issue of the production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics the Minister for the Interior, acting in the name of the national government will create a non-governmental Commission of Academic Nature, with full autonomy and independence, which will investigate the national and international dimensions of the phenomenon. The Commission will be composed of academics from public and private universities and from research centres of recognized prestige.
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	Page 1, Untitled Preamble, The political pact for peace and democracy, agreed upon on the 2 of November 1989, contains fundamental aspects for the realization of national reconciliation. ...
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 Page 3, 10.... The need to maintain an appropriate level of security and protection for the principal leaders of the M-19 after 7 August 1990 is stressed.
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	Page 2, Article 5, Regarding the administration of justice, the national government will issue a decree corresponding to the creation of an Exploratory Commission on the Integral Reform of the Administration of Justice according to the terms stipulated in the Political Pact. Said Commission according to the above mentioned criteria would function during a period of three years and would be authorized at the highest level. Its aim would be primarily to propose strategies for the reform of the justice system in substantive, administrative, budgetary, personnel and procedural areas.
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→Socio-economic development Page 1, Untitled Preamble, ... The issues of greatest concern to the country today were addressed in the discussions that resulted in the agreed upon conclusions presented in this Pact: the administration of justice, narco-trafficking, electoral reform, public investment in areas of conflict and, of course, peace, public order and the normalization of civic life. ...
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	Pages 1-2: 3. In regard to the National Peace Fund as envisioned in the Political Pact, designated to promote initiatives and programmes for the benefit of communities in the areas in which the demobilized guerrillas have held influence, can have its funding added to by the government, private enterprises and by those international foundations that are prepared to offer their support to this initiative.
Business	Pages 1-2, Article 3, In regard to the National Peace Fund as envisioned in the Political Pact, designated to promote initiatives and programmes for the benefit of communities in the areas in which the demobilized guerrillas have held influence, can have its funding added to by the government, private enterprises and by those international foundations that are prepared to offer their support to this initiative. A high level commission will be created for the Administration and Promotion of this fund that will undertake these objectives.
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→DDR programmes Page 1, Article 2, In order to allow for the incorporation into civilian life of the guerrillas and their transition from armed struggle into political life the parties commit themselves to supporting the establishment of a one- off Peace Constituency for political parties emerging from armed movements who have been demobilized and reincorporated into civilian life. Said Constituency for the Senate of the Republic and the House of Representatives will be later applied to the 1992 elections, and its characteristics will be defined by the signatories in a future agreement. Pages 1-2, Article 3, In regard to the National Peace Fund as envisioned in the Political Pact, designated to promote initiatives and programmes for the benefit of communities in the areas in which the demobilized guerrillas have held influence, can have its funding added to by the government, private enterprises and by those international foundations that are prepared to offer their support to this initiative. Pages 2-3, Article 8, The M-19 as of this date declares that all of its armed fronts have been demobilized and its members incorporated into the institutional life of the country. Similarly it announces that it has decommissioned all of its weapons, munitions and war materials before the International Socialist Commission, designed for this purpose. The national government created a National Council for Normalization through Decree 314 of the current year in order to coordinate all of the Demobilization Plan. The national government as of this date will grant amnesty to the members of M-19 and will begin the agreed upon programmes of social reinsertion and income generation. The M-19 similarly reiterates that all of its members accept this agreement and that as an armed group it ceases to exist. A high level commission will be created for the Administration and Promotion of this fund that will undertake these objectives.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	[Summary] For detailed provisions on DDR please see 'DDR'. Page 3, Article 10, The Security Plan will be implemented according to the terms agreed upon by the national government and the M-19 in December 1989. The said Plan will be in force until 7 August 1990, with the necessary revisions that will be agreed upon by the representatives of the national government and the M-19. The need to maintain an appropriate level of security and protection for the principal leaders of the M-19 after 7 August 1990 is stressed.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	Page 1, Untitled Preamble, ... The issues of greatest concern to the country today were addressed in the discussions that resulted in the agreed upon conclusions presented in this Pact: the administration of justice, narco-trafficking, electoral reform, public investment in areas of conflict and, of course, peace, public order and the normalization of civic life. ... Page 2, Article 6, Regarding the issue of the production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics the Minister for the Interior, acting in the name of the national government will create a non-governmental Commission of Academic Nature, with full autonomy and independence, which will investigate the national and international dimensions of the phenomenon. The Commission will be composed of academics from public and private universities and from research centres of recognized prestige.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper Pages 2-3, Article 8, The M-19 as of this date declares that all of its armed fronts have been demobilized and its members incorporated into the institutional life of the country. Similarly it announces that it has decommissioned all of its weapons, munitions and war materials before the International Socialist Commission, designed for this purpose. The national government created a National Council for Normalization through Decree 314 of the current year in order to coordinate all of the Demobilization Plan. The national government as of this date will grant amnesty to the members of M-19 and will begin the agreed upon programmes of social reinsertion and income generation. The M-19 similarly reiterates that all of its members accept this agreement and that as an armed group it ceases to exist. A high level commission will be created for the Administration and Promotion of this fund that will undertake these objectives.
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 political pact for peace and democracy, agreed upon on the 2 of November 1989, contains fundamental aspects for the realization of national reconciliation. ... With the objective of successfully completing the peace and reconciliation process with the M-19 it is necessary to legalize those agreements and incorporate additional elements to replace those which formed part of the Constitutional Reform not completed in 1989. Therefore, the signatories of this document assume the following commitments, all of which are derived from agreements already achieved and from the will to successfully finalize this effort at pacification:

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	Page 4, Signatories, ... Dr. LULS AYALA, Witness, representative of the Socialist International
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 3, Article 9., The Signatories of this agreement commit themselves to the formation of Follow-up Commission (with one member from each signatory) with the objective of detailing and making viable the commitments subscribed to here.
