

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement on the Bilateral and Final Ceasefire, End of Hostilities, and the Laying down of Weapons
<b>Date</b>	23 Jun 2016
<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>	Ceasefire/related
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Colombia V - Santos

**Parties** By the National Government:  
Humberto de la Calle  
Head of the National Government Peace Delegation

By the FARC -EP:  
Iván Márquez  
Head of the FARC-EP Peace Delegation

**Third parties** By the Guarantor Countries:  
By the Republic of Cuba  
By the Kingdom of Norway

By the accompanying countries:  
By the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela  
By the Republic of Chile

**Description** This agreement provides for a final ceasefire, end of hostilities, and laying down of weapons between the national government and the FARC-EP. It defines bilateral and definitive ceasefire and end of hostilities as the “end the offensive actions between the Security Forces and the FARC-EP, as well as hostilities and any behaviour that is forbidden by the annexe of the rules” defined in this agreement. It defines the laying down of weapons (DA, Dejación de Armas) as “a traceable, technical and verifiable procedure through which the United Nations (UN) will receive the entirety of the FARC-EP’s arsenal so it can be used to build monuments.” Specially, it defines how information should be provided to relevant authorities and commissions, broadcasting and communication of the progress of the implementation to national and international public, and the implementation time table. It further defines rules governing the CFHBD and DA, and provides for a Monitoring and Verification mechanism, dispute settlements procedures, territory-based and area-based mechanisms, transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation, security zone (around the zones of normalisation), encampment zones and transit routes, and procedure to lay down weapons.

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**Agreement document** [CO\\_160623\\_Acuerdo Bilateral-tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CO\\_160623\\_borrador-conjunto-cfhbd-y-da.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.

<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/ national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	Groups→Indigenous people→Substantive Summary: The agreement ensures throughout that a territorial, differential, and gender-based approach is adopted in the design, implementation and monitoring of the policies and strategies provided for in the agreement. This implicitly grants special attention to indigenous, rural communities and areas mostly affected by the conflict and requires to take into account the various threats, particularities and experiences of different people in their communities and territories.
<b>Other groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Refugees/displaced persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Social class</b>	No specific mention.

## Gender

<b>Women, girls and gender</b>	Page 6-7, Transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation: [...] During the term of the Agreement on CFHBD and DA, the FARC-EP will designate a group of 60 of its members (men and women) that can be mobilised at a national level to perform duties related to the Peace Agreement. Likewise, for each ZVTN, FARC-EP will designate a group of 10 of its members that can be mobilised at a municipal and departmental level, to fulfil tasks related to the Peace Agreement. For these offsets, members of the FARC-EP will agree on security measures with the National Government, which will make available two protection teams per zone for the movement. The exit from ZVTNs will be under the responsibility of FARC-EP orders.
<b>Men and boys</b>	Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording Page 6-7, Transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation: [...] During the term of the Agreement on CFHBD and DA, the FARC-EP will designate a group of 60 of its members (men and women) that can be mobilised at a national level to perform duties related to the Peace Agreement. Likewise, for each ZVTN, FARC-EP will designate a group of 10 of its members that can be mobilised at a municipal and departmental level, to fulfil tasks related to the Peace Agreement. For these offsets, members of the FARC-EP will agree on security measures with the National Government, which will make available two protection teams per zone for the movement. The exit from ZVTNs will be under the responsibility of FARC-EP orders.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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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

<b>Political institutions (new or reformed)</b>	<p>Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 1, Preamble: [...] The National Government in compliance with the terms agreed in point 2 “Political participation: opening up democracy to build peace”, reaffirms its commitment to the implementation of measures that will lead to full political and citizen participation in all social and political sectors, including measures to ensure mobilisation and citizen participation in matters of public interest, as well as facilitating the formation of new political movements and parties with the guarantee of participation, in secure conditions. Likewise, the National Government reaffirms its commitment to that agreed in points 3.4. and 3.6. of point 3 End of Conflict, among which is the creation of a Integrated Security System for Political Activity, in the agreed terms in point 2 Political Participation, as part of a modern and qualitatively new concept of security that, in the context of the end of the conflict, is founded on respect for human dignity, on promoting and respecting human rights, and in defence of democratic values, in particular on protecting rights and freedoms of those who exercise the politics, especially of those who after the end of the armed conflict have transformed themselves into a political movement, and that therefore must be recognised and treated as such. Additionally, the National Government and the FARC-EP express their commitment to contributing to the emergence of a new culture which would ban the use of weapons when exercising politics , and working together to achieve a national consensus in which all political, economic, and social sectors are agreed upon by exercising politics in which the values of democracy, free exchange of ideas and civilised debate; in which there is no room for intolerance and politically motivated persecution. This compromise is part of ensuring the non-repetition of the events that contributed to armed conflict between Colombians for political reasons. Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions Page 7, Transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation [...] The National Government and the FARC-EP commit to implementing this Agreement is carried out without limiting in any manner the functioning of non-armed authorities, the development of regions’ economic, political and social activity, life in the communities, and the ability for people to exercise their rights; they will also not limit the normal functioning of communal, social, and political organisations that have a presence in the territories. [...] Within the ZVTN the full force of the Social State based on the rule of law will be ensured, for which the functioning of civil authorities will be maintained without limitations. The non-armed civil authorities that have presence in the areas will remain and continue to perform their functions in the same manner, without prejudice towards that agreed in the CFHBD. The ZVTN may not be used for demonstrations of a political nature.</p>
<b>Elections</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Electoral commission</b>	No specific mention.

**Political parties reform**

No specific mention.

**Civil society**

Page 1, Preamble:

[...]

The National Government in compliance with the terms agreed in point 2 “Political participation: opening up democracy to build peace”, reaffirms its commitment to the implementation of measures that will lead to full political and citizen participation in all social and political sectors, including measures to ensure mobilisation and citizen participation in matters of public interest, as well as facilitating the formation of new political movements and parties with the guarantee of participation, in secure conditions.

Page 2, Announcement and Inception of the CFHBD and DA:

The National Government and the FARC-EP will inform the national and international public opinion about what they agreed upon: “to end in a definitive manner the offensive actions between security forces and FARC-EP, as well as hostilities and any behaviour that is forbidden by the annexe of the rules that govern the CFHBD and DA in the present agreement. The CFHBD and the DA process will begin day D at H hours”.

Once the aforementioned announcement has been made, a reasonable timeframe will be established for deploying the MM&V, and for adapting territory-based mechanisms of the FARC-EP and security forces.

Page 5, Monitoring and Verification:

[...]

The MM&V has interaction with communities, social organisations, political actors and State institutions, at national, regional and local level, which may contribute to its work by providing information, helping in broadcasting its reports to the public, as well as presenting proposals and suggestions.

Page 7, Transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation

[...]

The National Government and the FARC-EP commit to implementing this Agreement is carried out without limiting in any manner the functioning of non-armed authorities, the development of regions’ economic, political and social activity, life in the communities, and the ability for people to exercise their rights; they will also not limit the normal functioning of communal, social, and political organisations that have a presence in the territories.

**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.

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## **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** Page 1, Preamble:  
[...]  
Likewise, the National Government reaffirms its commitment to that agreed in points 3.4. and 3.6. of point 3 End of Conflict, among which is the creation of a Integrated Security System for Political Activity, in the agreed terms in point 2 Political Participation, as part of a modern and qualitatively new concept of security that, in the context of the end of the conflict, is founded on respect for human dignity, on promoting and respecting human rights, and in defence of democratic values, in particular on protecting rights and freedoms of those who exercise the politics, especially of those who after the end of the armed conflict have transformed themselves into a political movement, and that therefore must be recognised and treated as such.

Page 7, Transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation  
[...]

The National Government and the FARC-EP commit to implementing this Agreement is carried out without limiting in any manner the functioning of non-armed authorities, the development of regions' economic, political and social activity, life in the communities, and the ability for people to exercise their rights; they will also not limit the normal functioning of communal, social, and political organisations that have a presence in the territories.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty incorporation** No specific mention.

**Civil and political rights** Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality  
Page 1, Preamble:  
[...]  
Additionally, the National Government and the FARC-EP express their commitment to contributing to the emergence of a new culture which would ban the use of weapons when exercising politics , and working together to achieve a national consensus in which all political, economic, and social sectors are agreed upon by exercising politics in which the values of democracy, free exchange of ideas and civilised debate; in which there is no room for intolerance and politically motivated persecution. This compromise is part of ensuring the non-repetition of the events that contributed to armed conflict between Colombians for political reasons.

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Other  
Page 7, Transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation:  
[...]  
During the period of validity of the ZVTN the right for civilians to carry and possess weapons within these areas will be suspended.

**Socio-economic rights** No specific mention.

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## **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** Page 1, Preamble:  
[...]  
Likewise, the National Government reaffirms its commitment to that agreed in points 3.4. and 3.6. of point 3 End of Conflict, among which is the creation of a Integrated Security System for Political Activity, in the agreed terms in point 2 Political Participation, as part of a modern and qualitatively new concept of security that, in the context of the end of the conflict, is founded on respect for human dignity, on promoting and respecting human rights, and in defence of democratic values, in particular on protecting rights and freedoms of those who exercise the politics, especially of those who after the end of the armed conflict have transformed themselves into a political movement, and that therefore must be recognised and treated as such.

Additionally, the National Government and the FARC-EP express their commitment to contributing to the emergence of a new culture which would ban the use of weapons when exercising politics , and working together to achieve a national consensus in which all political, economic, and social sectors are agreed upon by exercising politics in which the values of democracy, free exchange of ideas and civilised debate; in which there is no room for intolerance and politically motivated persecution. This compromise is part of ensuring the non-repetition of the events that contributed to armed conflict between Colombians for political reasons.

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication**

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other

Page 2, Announcement and Inception of the CFHBD and DA:

The National Government and the FARC-EP will inform the national and international public opinion about what they agreed upon: “to end in a definitive manner the offensive actions between security forces and FARC-EP, as well as hostilities and any behaviour that is forbidden by the annexe of the rules that govern the CFHBD and DA in the present agreement. The CFHBD and the DA process will begin day D at H hours”.

Once the aforementioned announcement has been made, a reasonable timeframe will be established for deploying the MM&V, and for adapting territory-based mechanisms of the FARC-EP and security forces.

Page 3, Broadcasting and Communication:

With the signature of the CFHBD and DA Agreement, precise instructions will be given to the security forces and the FARC-EP structures, so that they can carry out the necessary actions to start CFHBD and DA.

Page 5, Monitoring and Verification:

[...]

The MM&V has interaction with communities, social organisations, political actors and State institutions, at national, regional and local level, which may contribute to its work by providing information, helping in broadcasting its reports to the public, as well as presenting proposals and suggestions.

**Mobility/access**

Page 6, Transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation:

[...]

The ZVTN are located by common agreement and have road (accessible by land or fluvial routes) access; their limits correspond to the limits of the ‘veredas’ [Smallest municipal entity in Colombia] where they are located; they may be extended or reduced by mutual agreement depending on the size of the ‘veredas’ where they are located. They also have a reasonable spread that allows monitoring and verification by the MM&V and fulfilment of the objectives of the ZVTN, using geographical features or characteristics of the terrain as reference.

Page 8, Airspace:

Starting from Day D, airspace will be used in the following manner:

Military flights above the ZVTN and security Zones will be restricted to 5,000 feet high. In the event of a disaster, public calamity, or medical emergency, civilian aircrafts will be allowed, subject to coordination between the MM&V and the National Government and FARC-EP.

**Protection measures**

No specific mention.

**Other**

No specific mention.

## **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  
Page 7, Transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation  
[...]  
The National Government and the FARC-EP commit to implementing this Agreement is carried out without limiting in any manner the functioning of non-armed authorities, the development of regions' economic, political and social activity, life in the communities, and the ability for people to exercise their rights; they will also not limit the normal functioning of communal, social, and political organisations that have a presence in the territories.

**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 1, Preamble:

[...]

Likewise, the National Government reaffirms its commitment to that agreed in points 3.4. and 3.6. of point 3 End of Conflict, among which is the creation of a Integrated Security System for Political Activity, in the agreed terms in point 2 Political Participation, as part of a modern and qualitatively new concept of security that, in the context of the end of the conflict, is founded on respect for human dignity, on promoting and respecting human rights, and in defence of democratic values, in particular on protecting rights and freedoms of those who exercise the politics, especially of those who after the end of the armed conflict have transformed themselves into a political movement, and that therefore must be recognised and treated as such.

Additionally, the National Government and the FARC-EP express their commitment to contributing to the emergence of a new culture which would ban the use of weapons when exercising politics , and working together to achieve a national consensus in which all political, economic, and social sectors are agreed upon by exercising politics in which the values of democracy, free exchange of ideas and civilised debate; in which there is no room for intolerance and politically motivated persecution. This compromise is part of ensuring the non-repetition of the events that contributed to armed conflict between Colombians for political reasons.

Page 3, Timetable:

The National Government and the FARC-EP have agreed to establish a logical sequence for developing the activities of the CFHBD and DA. To this end, they will carry out actions described in the annexed timetable which uses events and dates before day D hour H as reference.

The procedures and terms for developing the present Agreement are described in the following annexes and protocols:

[...]

### 5. Security

1. People's Security
2. Transit Security
3. Territory-based and Area-based mechanisms security
4. Weapons, ammunition and explosives transport
5. Weapons, ammunition and explosives handling
6. Weapons, ammunition and explosives storage
7. Weapons, ammunition and explosives control

Page 6-7, Transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation:

[...]

During the term of the Agreement on CFHBD and DA, the FARC-EP will designate a group of 60 of its members (men and women) that can be mobilised at a national level to perform duties related to the Peace Agreement. Likewise, for each ZVTN, FARC-EP will designate a group of 10 of its members that can be mobilised at a municipal and departmental level, to fulfil tasks related to the Peace Agreement. For these offsets, members of the FARC-EP will agree on security measures with the National Government, which will make available two protection teams per zone for the movement. The exit from ZVTNs will be under the responsibility of FARC-EP orders.

[...]

During the period of validity of the ZVTN the right for civilians to carry and possess weapons within these areas will be suspended.

Page 9, Security:

Considering security as a transversal element of responsibility for the CFHBD and DA, based on the principles of respecting life and human dignity; the National Government and the FARC-EP have defined together some security protocols that will allow for

## **Ceasefire**

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

[This agreement provides in its entirety for a final ceasefire, end of hostilities, and laying down of weapons between the national government and the FARC-EP. It defines bilateral and definitive ceasefire and end of hostilities as the “end the offensive actions between the Security Forces and the FARC-EP, as well as hostilities and any behaviour that is forbidden by the annexe of the rules” defined in this agreement. Specially, it defines how information should be provided to relevant authorities and commissions, broadcasting and communication of the progress of the implementation to national and international public, and the implementation time table. It further defines rules governing the CFHBD and DA, and provides for a Monitoring and Verification mechanism, dispute settlements procedures, territory-based and area-based mechanisms, transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation, security zone (around the zones of normalisation), encampment zones and transit routes, and procedure of laying down weapons.

The handling of FARC-EP weapons, ammunition and explosives includes their transportation, handling, storage and control. The disarmament implies an organised, traceable and verifiable process that develops over two phases, called Arms Control and Laying down of Weapons, integrating the following technical procedures: registration, identification, monitoring and verification of possession, collection, storage, destruction, removal, and disposal].

## **Police**

Page 7, Transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation:

[...]

In the event of any fact or circumstance arises within a ZVTN that requires the presence of the National Police or any other armed State Authority, this will be done whilst informing the MM&V, so as to be able to coordinate entry in accordance with the protocols agreed by the National Government and the FARC-EP.

Page 8, Security Zone:

Around each ZVTN a security zone will be established where there can be no security force units, or members of the FARC-EP, with the exception of the monitoring and verification teams escorted by police security when the circumstances so require. Any police proceeding, that does not involve the security of the MM&V, which is required in the security zone, is done with prior coordination with the MM&V and in accordance with the Protocols agreed between the National Government and the FARC-EP. The width of the security zone is of 1 kilometre around each ZVTN.

## Armed forces

Page 2, Definitions:

The Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and End of Hostilities (CFHBD)

Definitively end the offensive actions between the Security Forces and the FARC-EP, as well as hostilities and any behaviour that is forbidden by the annexe of the rules that govern the CFHBD. The definitive and bilateral ceasefire and end of hostilities (CFHBD) will begin on day D at H hours.

[...]

Objective

The objective of the present agreement on CFHBD and DA is to definitively end offensive acts between the security forces and the FARC-EP, and in general end hostilities and any act mentioned in the rules that govern the CFHBD, including the effect on the population, and thus create conditions that will allow for the final agreement to begin being implemented, as well as the surrender of weapons and prepare institutions and the country for the reintegration to civilian life of the FARC-EP.

Provision of information

The National Government and the FARC-EP deliver data gradually, appropriately detailed, and in the moments agreed to facilitate the planning and implementation of:

1. The Mechanism for Monitoring and Verifying (MM&V) 2. Budget and logistics 3. security and field mechanisms 4. Fulfilment of tasks inherent to the CFHBD process; as well as 5. The surrender of weapons and 6. The reintegration of FARC-EP into civilian life.

Page 3, Broadcasting and Communication:

With the signature of the CFHBD and DA Agreement, precise instructions will be given to the security forces and the FARC-EP structures, so that they can carry out the necessary actions to start CFHBD and DA.

Page 3, Timetable:

The National Government and the FARC-EP have agreed to establish a logical sequence for developing the activities of the CFHBD and DA. To this end, they will carry out actions described in the annexed timetable which uses events and dates before day D hour H as reference.

Page 4, Rules governing the CFHBD and DA:

[...]

In the annex regarding the matter, which is an integral part of the present agreement, actions which the security forces and the FARC-EP commit to not performing are clearly identified.

Page 4-5, Monitoring and Verification:

[...]

With regard to the surrender of weapons, the international component of the MM&V (CI-MM&V) will verify the terms and the appropriate guarantees established in the protocols of the Agreement.

[...]

The MM&V will be a tripartite technical mechanism, and will be composed of representatives of the National Government (the security forces), the FARC-EP, and an international component consisting of a political mission of unarmed observers of the UN, composed mainly of observers from member countries of the Latin American and Caribbean States Community (CELAC).

Page 5, Dispute settlements for CFHBD and DA:

Regional and National Verification authorities are responsible of observing and verifying the incidents or violations of this Agreement of CFHBD and DA, in accordance with the information documented by the monitoring teams, as well as submitting recommendations to the National Government and the FARC-EP to prevent or correct

**DDR**

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

[This agreement provides in its entirety for a final ceasefire, end of hostilities, and laying down of weapons between the national government and the FARC-EP. It defines bilateral and definitive ceasefire and end of hostilities as the “end the offensive actions between the Security Forces and the FARC-EP, as well as hostilities and any behaviour that is forbidden by the annexe of the rules” defined in this agreement. It defines laying down of weapons (DA, Dejación de Armas) as “a traceable, technical and verifiable procedure through which the United Nations (UN) will receive the entirety of the FARC-EP’s arsenal so it can be used to build monuments.”

Specially, it defines how information should be provided to relevant authorities and commissions, broadcasting and communication of the progress of the implementation to national and international public, and the implementation time table. It further defines rules governing the CFHBD and DA, and provides for a Monitoring and Verification mechanism, dispute settlements procedures, territory-based and area-based mechanisms, transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation, security zone (around the zones of normalisation), encampment zones and transit routes, and procedure to lay down weapons.

The DDR process includes as well provisions for the reintegration into civilian life of their combatants, the FARC-EP such as education or professional trainings, ensure welfare in the demobilisation zones such as health care, civil registration sessions, and other measures to prepare for reintegration.

The handling of FARC-EP weapons, ammunition and explosives includes their transportation, handling, storage and control. The disarmament implies an organised, traceable and verifiable process that develops over two phases, called Arms Control and Laying down of Weapons, integrating the following technical procedures: registration, identification, monitoring and verification of possession, collection, storage, destruction, removal, and disposal].

**Intelligence services**

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel  
and opposition  
group forces**

Page 1, Preamble:

[...]

Likewise, the National Government reaffirms its commitment to that agreed in points 3.4. and 3.6. of point 3 End of Conflict, among which is the creation of a Integrated Security System for Political Activity, in the agreed terms in point 2 Political Participation, as part of a modern and qualitatively new concept of security that, in the context of the end of the conflict, is founded on respect for human dignity, on promoting and respecting human rights, and in defence of democratic values, in particular on protecting rights and freedoms of those who exercise the politics, especially of those who after the end of the armed conflict have transformed themselves into a political movement, and that therefore must be recognised and treated as such.

Page 2, Definitions:

The Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and End of Hostilities (CFHBD)

Definitively end the offensive actions between the Security Forces and the FARC-EP, as well as hostilities and any behaviour that is forbidden by the annexe of the rules that govern the CFHBD. The definitive and bilateral ceasefire and end of hostilities (CFHBD) will begin on day D at H hours.

Laying down of Weapons (DA, Dejación de Armas)

It is a traceable, technical and verifiable procedure through which the United Nations (UN) will receive the entirety of the FARC-EP's arsenal so it can be used to build monuments.

Objective

The objective of the present agreement on CFHBD and DA is to definitively end offensive acts between the security forces and the FARC-EP, and in general end hostilities and any act mentioned in the rules that govern the CFHBD, including the effect on the population, and thus create conditions that will allow for the final agreement to begin being implemented, as well as the laying down of weapons and prepare institutions and the country for the reintegration to civilian life of the FARC-EP.

Provision of information

The National Government and the FARC-EP deliver data gradually, appropriately detailed, and in the moments agreed to facilitate the planning and implementation of:

1. The Mechanism for Monitoring and Verifying (MM&V) 2. Budget and logistics 3. security and field mechanisms 4. Fulfilment of tasks inherent to the CFHBD process; as well as 5. The laying down of weapons and 6. The reintegration of FARC-EP into civilian life.

Page 3, Broadcasting and Communication:

With the signature of the CFHBD and DA Agreement, precise instructions will be given to the security forces and the FARC-EP structures, so that they can carry out the necessary actions to start CFHBD and DA.

Page 3, Timetable:

The National Government and the FARC-EP have agreed to establish a logical sequence for developing the activities of the CFHBD and DA. To this end, they will carry out actions described in the annexed timetable which uses events and dates before day D hour H as reference.

[...]

This list of protocols is subject to changes agreed between the National Government and the FARC-EP.

Page 4, Rules governing the CFHBD and DA:

[...]

In the annex regarding the matter, which is an integral part of the present agreement, actions which the security forces and the FARC-EP commit to not performing are clearly identified

**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.

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## **Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** Page 1, Preamble:  
[...]

Additionally, the National Government and the FARC-EP express their commitment to contributing to the emergence of a new culture which would ban the use of weapons when exercising politics, and working together to achieve a national consensus in which all political, economic, and social sectors are agreed upon by exercising politics in which the values of democracy, free exchange of ideas and civilised debate; in which there is no room for intolerance and politically motivated persecution. This compromise is part of ensuring the non-repetition of the events that contributed to armed conflict between Colombians for political reasons.

**Amnesty/pardon** Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper  
Page 6, Transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation:  
[...]

Once strengths of the FARC-EP have been identified, the National Government will suspend the arrest warrants of all members of the FARC-EP that are within the ZVTN, on delivery from the FARC-EP of a list of all its members present in each. FARC-EP members that, by virtue of the amnesty law, have benefited from the release from imprisonment, if they so wish, may integrate into these areas to continue the process of reintegration into civilian life. To this end, places to stay outside the camps within the ZVTN sites will be organised.

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** No specific mention.

<b>Prisoner release</b>	<p>Page 6, Transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation: [...]</p> <p>Once strengths of the FARC-EP have been identified, the National Government will suspend the arrest warrants of all members of the FARC-EP that are within the ZVTN, on delivery from the FARC-EP of a list of all its members present in each.</p> <p>FARC-EP members that, by virtue of the amnesty law, have benefited from the release from imprisonment, if they so wish, may integrate into these areas to continue the process of reintegration into civilian life. To this end, places to stay outside the camps within the ZVTN sites will be organised.</p>
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	No specific mention.

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## Implementation

<b>UN signatory</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other international signatory</b>	<p>By the Guarantor Countries: By the Republic of Cuba By the Kingdom of Norway</p> <p>By the accompanying countries: By the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela By the Republic of Chile</p>
<b>Referendum for agreement</b>	No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar**

Page 2, Definitions:

[...]

Laying down of Weapons (DA, Dejación de Armas)

It is a traceable, technical and verifiable procedure through which the United Nations (UN) will receive the entirety of the FARC-EP's arsenal so it can be used to build monuments.

Page 4-5, Monitoring and Verification:

[...]

With regard to the laying down of weapons, the international component of the MM&V (CI-MM&V) will verify the terms and the appropriate guarantees established in the protocols of the Agreement.

[...]

The MM&V will be a tripartite technical mechanism, and will be composed of representatives of the National Government (the security forces), the FARC-EP, and an international component consisting of a political mission of unarmed observers of the UN, composed mainly of observers from member countries of the Latin American and Caribbean States Community (CELAC).

The International Component presides in all instances the MM&V, and is responsible for settling disputes, submitting recommendations and generating reports, in accordance with the guidelines that they have been given with the aim of ensuring and bringing impartiality and transparency to CFHBD and DA.

Page 7, Transitional (Veredales) Zones of Normalisation

[...]

The FARC-EP members designated for the tasks referred to in the preceding paragraph must immediately store weapons in containers under verification of the CI-MM&V.

Likewise so must any FARC-EP member that requires exit to receive emergency medical attention or specialised medical treatment that is not provided within the ZVTN.

Page 8, Beginning of Transit:

On day D+1, a delegate of the National Government and one of the FARC-EP will deliver the coordinates of the location of the Security Forces and FARC-EP units to the CI-MM&V, so as to be able to adopt the necessary measures to enable the movement of the FARC-EP structures to the ZVTN securely, whilst being monitored and verified by the MM&V.

Page 9-10, Logistics:

[...]

The MM&V at the local level will include a logistics section, coordinated by a member of the international component. This Tripartite section of the local verification entity is responsible for defining what (relating to the logistics) is required for the functioning of the ZVTN; it is also responsible for ensuring the adequate and timely arrival of supplies to the ZVTN.

Page 10, Laying down of Weapons (DA):

It consists of a technical, traceable, and verifiable procedure, through which the UN receives all of the armament of the FARC-EP to be used in the construction of 3 monuments, agreed between the National Government and the FARC-EP.

Page 10, Laying down of Weapons (DA, Dejación de Armas):

[...]

The DA of the FARC-EP implies an organised, traceable and verifiable process that develops over two phases, called Arms Control and Laying down of Weapons, integrating the following technical procedures: registration, identification, monitoring and verification of possession, collection, storage, destruction, removal, and disposal

## **Enforcement mechanism**

Page 2, Provision of information:

The National Government and the FARC-EP deliver data gradually, appropriately detailed, and in the moments agreed to facilitate the planning and implementation of:

1. The Mechanism for Monitoring and Verifying (MM&V)
2. Budget and logistics
3. security and field mechanisms
4. Fulfilment of tasks inherent to the CFHBD process; as well as 5. The laying down of weapons and
6. The reintegration of FARC-EP into civilian life.

Page 2, Announcement and Inception of the CFHBD and DA:

[...]

Once the aforementioned announcement has been made, a reasonable timeframe will be established for deploying the MM&V, and for adapting territory-based mechanisms of the FARC-EP and security forces.

Page 3, Timetable:

The National Government and the FARC-EP have agreed to establish a logical sequence for developing the activities of the CFHBD and DA. To this end, they will carry out actions described in the annexed timetable which uses events and dates before day D hour H as reference.

[...]

3. Monitoring and Verification

1. Deployment of MM&V

2. Information Flow

3. Management of strategic communication

4. Recording and analysis of information

5. Monitoring of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives

Page 4, Rules governing the CFHBD and DA:

The rules that govern the CFHBD and DA are all those arising by virtue of this Agreement that seek to avoid breaking the CFHBD and DA, whether they affect the civilian population or the adversary.

The rules that govern the CFHBD and DA aim to identify actions that cause the violation of the ceasefire; monitoring of these actions constitutes the core of the MM&V's mandate.

Page 4-5, Monitoring and Verification:

For the purposes of implementing this agreement a Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MM&V) will be established, in charge of verifying the fulfilment of the agreement and allowing management of distinct factors that could put the CFHBD and DA under risk, and particularly define compliance with the rules that Govern the CFHBD and DA. The functions, procedures and scope are set out in the mandate of the MM&V. This is a technical, efficient and flexible mechanism that contributes to generating transparency, credibility and confidence in the process of implementing the CFHBD. With regard to the laying down of weapons, the international component of the MM&V (CI-MM&V) will verify the terms and the appropriate guarantees established in the protocols of the Agreement.

The structure of the MM&V is composed of three levels: one at the national level; eight (08) regional verification structures; and a few local verification structures deployed in the identified areas.

The MM&V will be a tripartite technical mechanism, and will be composed of representatives of the National Government (the security forces), the FARC-EP, and an international component consisting of a political mission of unarmed observers of the UN, composed mainly of observers from member countries of the Latin American and Caribbean States Community (CELAC).

The International Component provides in all instances the MM&V, and is responsible for settling disputes, submitting recommendations and generating reports, in accordance with the guidelines that they have been given with the aim of ensuring and bringing

